The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 365. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

TUGS TO THE RESCUE

Signals of Distress Displayed at Breakwater Crib.

CONSTERNATION IN CITY.

Appeals to Fire Department and Towing Companies.

JAMES WHITNEY IS BURNED.

Explosion of Greasy Waste Wraps Him in Flames.

INJURED MAN MAY NOT SURVIVE.

Sixty-five men stationed at the breakwater crib off Chicago avenue were in a frenzy for five minutes last night.

Shortly after 8 o'clock there was the muffled sound of an explosion in the engine-room, and smoke and fire began pouring from the windows. There was a cry of "Fire!" and in a moment every man in the crib was rushing excitedly about. Assistant Foreman Ross yelled for a half a dozen men to follow him and sprang into the engine-room.

James Whitney, aged 22, assistant day cook, was dragged from the place terribly burned and unconscious. The men threw off their coats and smothered the flames that enveloped him. In a short time all danger from fire was past.

Fireman Louis French at the crib took up a pan of grease and waste to throw into the furnace. Cook Whitney was standing in front of the furnace warming himself. The grease caused an explosion when it struck the bed of red coals. The waste was sent flying in strings of fire across the room and a mass of it encircled the head and shoulders of Cook Whitney. The man uttered a shriek and wildly tore at the fiery stuff. He attempted to stagger out of the place, but fell unconscious.

Giving the Alarm.

The crib is without telephone connection with the city and the employés are almost helpless in case of fire or accident. The rough fellows did their best to ease the terrible sufferings of their comrade, and after a half-hour's hard work succeeded in reviving him. Oil was poured over his head and shoulders and he was then covered with coarse bagging, the only medical stores at the crib.

Whitney became rapidly worse and the men feared the cook would die on their hands. By a happy combination of circumstances they were enabled to communicate with the city, but the effect of their method was startling.

At 9 o'clock Operator Carroll of the Fire Department headquarters, City Hall, received a telephone message from the two-mile crib that distress signals were being set up from the other crib and it looked as though the crib-house or breakwater was on fire. The two-mile crib people sent in a frantic appeal for help and begged a fireboat be sent out immediately.

Operator Carroll at once called up Chief Swenie and told him the circumstances. The Chief was not anxious to send out the big fireboat Yosemite and leave the river district unprotected, with the prospect of a high wind before morning. He told the operator to first request the Dunham Towing company to send out one of their emergency tugs. The Dunham company readily agreed and preparations were at once made on the tug Robbie Dunham.

Tugs Get Ready.

In the meantime the news of trouble at the crib had reached the City Engineer's department, and Assistant City Engineer Wilcox scurried around to charter a tug. Newspaper offices were on the qui vive and by 11 o'clock a half-dozen tugs were in readiness to depart for the scene of the supposed fire.

At 10 o'clock Capt. John Hennessey of the tug Robbie Dunham gave the signal to move out from the Market street yards, and he told Fireman John Cunningham to let her go "for all she was worth."

When the tug passed the Illinois Central bridge at the mouth of the river Engineer Pfister gave the boat plenty of steam, and the tug throbbed and shook as the streams of sparks shot from the stack. Circles of fire could be seen waving over the breakwater, and Capt. Hennessey held his boat "dead" for the place.

"I don't believe it is a fire," said Capt. Hennessey. "I think they are sending up distress signals."

And he proved to be right. Louis Wischman, one of the crib employés, was standing on the breakwater waving big bunches of burning waste, attached to a stick. Answering signals were coming from the two-mile crib.

Whitney was lifted into the tug and brought rapidly back to the city, arriving at 11 o'clock. The Police Department had become so excited over the reports two ambulances were in waiting at the foot of La Salle street.

Whitney was taken to the County Hospital, where his condition was pronounced precarious.

GRANT FROM MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

American Syndicate Said to Have Important Railroad Concession.

The Mexican Government has, it is said, granted to an American syndicate a concession to build a railroad from Tonola to Tuxtla, and from St. Geronimo to the frontier of Guatemala, with a branch from Tapachula to St. Benito. The distance is 465 English miles. It passes through the States of Oaxaca and Chiapas. The government, Federal and State, has granted a subsidy of $5,000,000, and the construction will begin in April, 1896.

The American syndicate is said to be backed by Eastern and Western capitalists and the company will be incorporated under the name of the "Mexican and Guatemala railroad company," with a capital of $10,000,000. The syndicate is said to be represented by the following officers: President, Robert P. Porter of Cleveland, O., ex-Superintendent of the United States Census; Treasurer, S. W. Allerton of Chicago; Vice-President and General Manager, H. M. B. Bary of Philadelphia; General Secretary E. B. Bary of Boston.

Charles Bary, attorney, No. 79 Dearborn street, a brother of the General Manager, says the main offices will be in Chicago and in the City of Mexico. E. B. Bary, who has just returned from the City of Mexico with the documents, left for the East last night to arrange the details and the organization will be perfected in two weeks in Chicago.

WRECK FOUND NEAR PELEE ISLAND

Schooner Believed to Have Been Recently Lost with All on Board.

Ruthven, Ont., Dec. 30.—Captain McQueen on Saturday last discovered a sunken fore and aft schooner of 400 tons burden fifteen miles [illegible] of Pelee Island, where it had evidently been sunk very recently, as the spars had not been damaged by floating ice. This ship, no doubt, went down in the storm of the 11th instant, and from the appearance of the wreck it is believed all on board perished, there being no means of escape on account of large quantities of floating ice.

STREET-CAR LINE TO MILWAUKEE.

First Definite Move in That Direction Is Taken.

Racine, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—There has been talk on several occasions of building an electric line from Milwaukee to Chicago, but the first definite move in that direction was taken today.

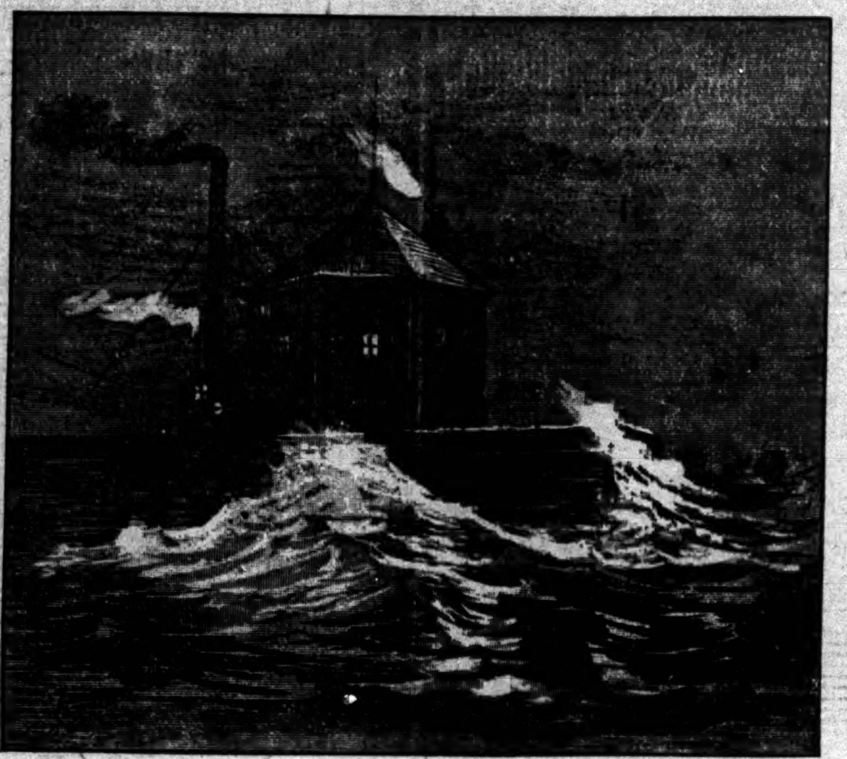
Articles of incorporation were filed with the Register of Deeds this afternoon for the Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Street railway company. The capital stock is $100,000, and the incorporators are Matthew Slush of Mount Clemens, Mich.; A. W. Bishop of Cleveland, O.; and Thomas M. Kearney of this city. The objects of the company are to maintain a street railway, to be run by electric or other power, and to carry passengers, merchandise, and mail and express from the Village of South Milwaukee, Town of Lake, and Cudahy, Milwaukee County; Mount Pleasant and Caledonia in Racine County, and City of Racine; through the Towns of Somers and Pleasant Prairie in Kenosha County, and in the City of Kenosha to the Illinois State line.

The company is the result of long-continued effort on the part of certain businessmen in Racine to secure this street railway connection between Milwaukee and Chicago by way of this city. Progress in this direction has been slow, owing to the hard times.

For several days Mr. Slush, who is a millionaire, and Mr. Bishop have been in Racine negotiating for the establishment of the enterprise. Manager Case of the Racine Street railway has agreed to run the cars over that line. No bonus will be asked, the idea being simply to gain the right of way, and it is proposed to have the line in operation in less than a year and a half.

The officers of the corporation are: President, Matthew Slush; Vice-President and Treasurer, A. W. Bishop; Secretary, Thomas M. Kearney.

At Cudahy it is intended to connect with the Milwaukee Street railway company's system, which was extended to that suburb last year.



SIGNALING FOR ASSISTANCE FROM THE TUNNEL SHAFT.

RAILROADS WILL FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Did Not Enter the Pool to Have It Swept Away.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—President Caldwell of the Lake Shore road was not surprised over the action of Attorney-General Harmon in demanding that proceedings be instituted at once to prevent the promulgation of the so-called railroad rate trust, the Joint Traffic Association.

Mr. Caldwell said today:

"The plan of the Inter-State Commission will not likely deter the Presidents from carrying out their first intentions of putting the new agreement into effect Jan. 1. Of course an injunction might prevent.

"This agreement is the work of months of consultation and cool-headed thinking. The best legal talent in the land helped frame it, and it is not intended that it be allowed to fall at one swoop. It will be a legal battle royal, and the railroads think they have as good a front as the other side, with a better chance of winning."

General Agent Fouts of the Erie returned from Chicago today, and, speaking of the war declared by the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the new association, said:

"Chicago railroad men were astonished at the decision of the commission to fight, and opinion was evenly divided on the outcome. The argument was advanced that the Presidents had not gone into the agreement with their eyes closed and they would fight to the bitter end, as it is a case of life or death with them."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—A bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator Chandler has for its purpose the enlargement of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The bill provides that the commission shall be composed of one member from each State, and that the commission shall meet quarterly. The details of the work of the commission are to be left to a committee of five, which shall be in constant session. The members of the committee are to receive the same remuneration now given the members of the commission, while the other members of the enlarged commission are to be paid only for the time actually spent in the government service.

TWO IMITATORS OF WILLIAM TELL.

A Boy Killed and a Man Shot by Fool Friends.

Chillicothe, O., Dec. 30.—William Evergat yesterday shot and killed Arthur Jones, aged 15, near Bainbridge, Ross County. Evergat bet Jones he could shoot his hat off his head without hurting him. Jones won the bet.

Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—"Arizona Charley," who enjoys the distinction of having successfully conducted a week of bull fighting at Cripple Creek, Colo., despite the opposition of the local authorities and the Governor, was accidentally shot and painfully wounded in this city today.

The bull fighter is an excellent shot himself, but had too much confidence in the marksmanship of a friend, whom he requested to shoot a snowball from the top of his head.

The friend's nerve was unsteady, and "Charley" received a painful wound in the forehead. The ball of a 22-calibre revolver penetrated the scalp, making a complete circuit of his head and coming out behind.

CARGO OF LOCOMOTIVES FOR RUSSIA.

Twenty Oil-Burning Engines Are Shipped from Port Richmond.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30.—The British steamer Turret Bay sailed from Port Richmond today with a cargo of twenty oil burning locomotives built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Russian Government.

The engines weigh ninety-seven tons each, and are built with special fireboxes for burning petroleum instead of coal. The oil is supplied from tenders, which carry a large oil tank with place for water and coal.

They are designed for both freight and passenger service on the trans-Caucasian railroad. Another cargo of the same number of engines will be shipped in January.

The steamer Turret Bay will sail direct to Gibralter, and thence through the Mediterranean and Black Sea to the Russian port of Novocoslisk. The voyage is 5,000 miles in length.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH

EXCITING TIMES IN THE UNION AVENUE METHODIST.

Lay Members Make It Interesting for Pastor Mandeville and Presiding Elder Burns at a Conference Meeting—Stewart Loses His Trusteeship—Triumph for the Swift Faction, Which Would Like to Have the Minister Indicted—Several Dramatic Scenes.

Presiding Elder Burns and Pastor Mandeville were warmly scored by G. F. Swift and other lay members of the congregation of Union Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at a conference meeting at the church last night. D. J. Stewart, who has been the leader of the anti-Drew faction, failed of being confirmed to the office of trustee, to which he was elected several weeks ago, and the meeting throughout was a triumph for Mr. Swift and his followers, who represent the Drew faction.

"If I could prefer charges against you or have you indicted nothing would please me better," said Mr. Swift to Presiding Elder Burns.

The speech was one of the many dramatic situations that broke through the dull tedium of business at the meeting. The dramatic situations, too, were the outgrowth of the trouble in the church which led up to the retirement of the Rev. Mr. Drew as pastor.

Last night's trouble has long been brewing. For three months the congregation, it is said, has looked eagerly for the conference meeting, but it has been postponed from time to time. Last night it came. The trouble arose when the question of approving the election of the members of the Board of Trustees was brought up. Then G. F. Swift moved that those elected be balloted for as their names were read. Pastor Mandeville tried to avoid the storm by quoting from the discipline, showing that when elected the members were confirmed. Mr. Swift insisted on his motion, and Pastor Mandeville said, "No bulldozing here." This remark nettled Mr. Swift.

"Bulldozing!" he exclaimed. "Why, we have been bulldozed for the last three months and now we want to know what our rights are. I want a vote on this matter. All who understand that we have been bulldozed stand up."

As if by magic every person in the room stood to his feet, and for the first time there was a hearty clapping of hands. "That is where we stand," said Mr. Swift, but his further remarks were cut off by the Presiding Elder ruling the matter out of order. "Then I appeal from the Chair," and after some delay the motion was put, and the Chair was beaten, only four supporting him. The Drewites were apparently looking for the official head of D. J. Stewart, whom they claim worked against ex-Pastor Drew. The roll was called, and the call was confirmed with the exception of Mr. Stewart.

Action on the election of Miss Whyte, an anti-Drewite, was postponed, but the election of Miss Thornhill to the Presidency of the Epworth League was concurred in by a unanimous vote.

The conference, against the wishes of the Presiding Elder, then went to the question of complaints and the postponement of the trial of Mrs. Grace Smith was discussed. Mr. Swift got the floor and said that the church had been unfairly treated by the ruling members in opposition to Mr. Drew. He accused Pastor Mandeville of dodging promises to bring Mrs. Grace Smith to trial and he was followed by Messrs. Nixon, Bohart, and Elliott. Mr. Swift lodged a complaint against the present pastor, but the Chair ruled it out of order for the reason that the conference had nothing to do with the work of the annual conference. "The matter will not be taken up until September," said Mr. Swift, and the Chair nodded assent. "Well, that will harness us again after being bulldozed for the last three months," said Mr. Swift.

Scored by Mr. Swift.

"Tonight," continued Mr. Swift, "you accepted the resignation of an honest man, one of the best we have in our midst, William H. Thompson. I pleaded with him for an hour not to leave us, and he said he would have to, and that we all should do the same. It was the best thing for us to do, he said."

The ruling of the Rev. Tilroe, who postponed the trial of the Smith woman until after the conference, was then discussed, but the chair said the ruling could not be changed. The discussion was long and angry. The spirit of harmony that Presiding Elder Burns tried to throw over the meeting was without effect.

Sensations followed in quick succession after the chair ruled that the order of the Rev. Tilroe must stand. The chair asked what had been done about the pastor's salary, and for answer Mr. Swift took out a letter from his pocket. He unfolded it and read the third sensation of the meeting. It was to the effect that the pastor of the church had fallen in disfavor with his flock, that they had lost faith in him, and that for the sake of peace and harmony it would be better that he resign his position as speedily as possible. For a moment not a word was spoken. Such a course had not been mentioned at any of the meetings, and that it would be proposed was never hinted.

The silence was broken by the voice of the Presiding Elder, who said: "I am sorry for this act. How shall I accept?"

"Accept it as it is put," said one of the conference.

"Is there anything for the support of the minister?" asked the Presiding Elder. Not a word was said in reply. Then the meeting went to other business.

Another Sensation Sprung.

Edward Elliott read a resolution that again started a wrangle. It was to the effect that charges had been made against D. J. Stewart and that he had not said anything in denial of them, and that for that reason he should be dropped from the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Chair ruled it out of order, but entertained a motion to suspend Stewart from

(Continued on fourth page.)

GAMBLERS RUSH TO CRIPPLE CREEK

Chicago "Sure Thing" Men Going After the Miners' Money.

Chicago gamblers are weary and disgusted. They are turning their eyes longingly toward the gold fields and mining camps of Colorado and the West.

Within the week twenty-five or thirty of the cleverest men in the business, men better known in Chicago than elsewhere, will go to Cripple Creek, Colo. They are going with John Condon and "Sam" Dahl, the boss gamblers of Chicago, and a gambling-house on an extensive scale will be opened.

Three weeks ago Dahl left Chicago for a visit to his ranch in Southern Colorado. While in that State he determined to look upon Cripple Creek and its wonders. After a sojourn there of one week, during which he had ample opportunity to investigate the free and open gambling going on, he saw what he believed to be an opportunity to get some of the "easy money" that is flowing from the hands of the "lambs" into the pockets of the "wolves" in that new but famous mining camp.

Returning to Chicago last Saturday Dahl at once consulted John Condon and the decision was to open a big faro bank and gambling house with all games at Cripple Creek. It was told around "good men" only were wanted. Bank dealers, wheel men, poker dealers, and others were given to understand there was "lots of easy money" in Cripple Creek and all that was necessary to get it was some good men who know a few things about cards to go out there and "shake it off the bushes."

Forty-eight hours elapsed before Clark street knew of the proposition in a general way. Word was sent out to old friends of Condon and Dahl and the selection of twenty-five suitable men was commenced. Among the gamblers interviewed by the two bosses, many of whom will go out on the new venture, are:

Fred Hoyle,	Ed Barlow,
"Link" Larsch,	John Barlow,
John Ferguson,	Lon La Piete,
Fred Fink,	"Dad" Ryan,
Thomas McDermott,	John Moore,
"Billy" Anderson,	William Andrews,
"Billy" Pascoe,	George Dahl,
"Slim" Groves,	"Kid" Leland,
"Eddy" Hoyle,	"Tom" Essen,
"Long Shorty,"	Fred Folz,
Harry Livingstone,	Chris Stewert,
Ole Oleson,	"Frenchy" Delpointe.
"Jake" Boss,	

And there are others. Many are already there and many more will go on their own account—without promises of permanent employment.

The news of the venture by Condon and Dahl in Cripple Creek was received on Clark street in much the same manner a drowning man is said to grab at a straw. The gamblers have had "hard sledding" since last spring and all who had money enough to get out of town left months ago. With the exception of a few stud poker dealers there has been no employment for professional gamblers in Chicago since last April.

HER CAT DID NOT COME BACK.

Tale of a Demand for Felines at a Detroit Hotel.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The announcement that the Hotel Cadillac is in great need of cats for the purpose of waging war to the death with the army of rats in the cellar of the hostelry has developed the fact that there is a scarcity in the local cat market.

Whether this dearth is caused by a too extensive rain of bootjacks or by some progressive newsboy bulling the market for the purpose of raising the price is not known for a certainty.

It is known, however, the dearth exists, and instead of a great mingling of all sorts and conditions of cats when the work of purchasing began this morning there was just one solitary boy on deck with one solitary purring cat.

Up to noon time only two cats had been offered for sale, and up to 6 o'clock tonight just fifteen had been offered on the market. These brought 35 cents apiece.

The first to make a sale was Harry Grant, a colored boy of exceedingly dark complexion. The cat he had with him was blacker than himself. Harry entered the hotel office and looked about nervously, as if he thought a joke was being played. He held the cat in his arms and sank into one of the big leather lounges.

Clerk Purtcher noticed him and directed him to the private office, where Col. Swart had located himself either to accept or reject the felines offered for sale. The cat got away in the private office, but with the aid of "Buttons" and half a dozen bellboys, together with the advice of three commercial travelers and the leading man for Fanny Davenport, the cat was captured and then accepted.

An hour later a well-dressed woman entered the hotel in a most excitable manner.

"I want my cat," she snapped. "It's a black cat, my pet pussy. It was stolen this morning, and the neighbors said they saw a nasty little colored boy take it off the doorstep. Hasn't there been a black cat brought here this morning?"

The clerk admitted there had been.

"Well, I'm sure it's mine, and I want it," she insisted, her eyes flashing fire.

A search for the cat was made, but no black cat could be located in the cellar.

Well, it's a shame. I don't see what right Col. Butler has to tell a lot of ragamuffins that such a nice hotel as the Cadillac wants a lot of cats; and, anyway, to place my nice pet with a lot of dirty cats. Col. Butler knows my cat, and I shall hold him responsible for its safe return."

The woman left, promising to return at 1 o'clock, when Col. Butler would be in. At that hour the black cat was located, but it wasn't the cat that was longed for.

There is yet a big demand for cats at the hotel. No fat, large-stomached ones are wanted, but for hungry, lean, Cassius-like cats the full market price will be paid.

CHANGE IN STYLE OF THIEVES' COAT.

Latest Fashion Is to Have It Slit for Easy Egress.

Pickpockets who rob men and women in street cars have adopted a new device to escape arrest—one which at the first trial proved successful. Detective Sam O'Neil of the Central Station saw a pickpocket at work in a Wentworth avenue electric car last evening and when the thief had extracted a pocketbook from the pocket of a woman passenger O'Neil sprang toward the offender.

The car was moving south over the Madison street intersection and was heavily loaded. O'Neil's hand closed on the coat-collar of the thief, who dashed toward the rear platform. Like a shell the coat of the offender fell from his shoulders and the former occupant had no difficulty in reaching the street and getting away from the detective, who, with the empty coat in his hand, stood still and astonished. Attempts to follow the thief were interfered with by the crowd on the car and in the street and the coat was the only evidence O'Neil could produce when he entered the Central Station.

An examination of the garment showed it had been slit down the arms and sleeve holes, under the shoulder blades, and in other places so that the wearer could get out of it without stopping to take it off in the regular manner.

O'Neil says he will not attempt to catch pickpockets by the coat collar in the future, but intends to carry a lariat with which to lasso and capture them. The coat was placed on exhibition at detective headquarters.

ROB BOXOFFICE DURING FATAL PANIC

Grand Jury Will Investigate the Front Street Theater Disaster.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The grand jury will be asked to investigate the disaster at the Front Street Theater. It is learned that, in addition to the mutilations practiced on the women who were killed in the panic in order to obtain their jewels, the box office was robbed of the entire night's receipts.

EXPRESS TRAINS CRASH.

TWO KILLED, FIVE FATALLY HURT, NEAR CINCINNATI.

Louisville Flyer and St. Louis Through Passenger Round a Curve and Come Together Head On—No Time Given to Call for Brakes—Louisville Train Running Without Orders—Locomotives with Their Pilots Pointing to the Sky.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Louisville express, west-bound, and the St. Louis express, east-bound, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern collided about 7 o'clock tonight near Sekitan.

Two men were killed and nine injured, five of them fatally.

The Dead.

WILSON, —, fireman on St. Louis express; body still in the wreck.

STADELANDER, LOUIS, about 40 years old.

The Injured.

Bauer, J. M., of Bauer Cooperage company, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; back, chest, and head crushed; will die.

Bernkaniper, Fred, Cochran, Ind.; head cut.

Baunning, Hamp., Seymour, Ind., fireman on St. Louis express; leg crushed and skull fractured; may die.

Hausman, A., Louisville; leg, side, and back injured.

Higgins, Dr. A., Eunice, N. C.; head cut.

Print, Lewis, engineer on Louisville express; head and back crushed; may die.

Voigt, William, express messenger on Louisville express; jaw broken, head and back crushed; may die.

Wachtel, John, Scipio, Ind., passenger on express; hip dislocated, spine injured; may die.

Weiselberger, George, express messenger; slightly injured.

The St. Louis express had orders to take the siding at North Bend. On arriving there it found orders to go on to Delhi and meet the Louisville express there.

The Louisville express was running without orders and went through Delhi without stopping before the St. Louis train arrived. The trains met on a curve. The west-bound train was going fifty and the east-bound thirty miles an hour.

After the engineers saw each other so great was the speed of the trains, they did not have time to whistle for breaks. The trains came together with terrific force, the engines rushing against each other and rearing up, end to end, forming an acute angle with their pilots toward the sky.

Two empty express cars on the St. Louis train crushed together and broke the force of the shock. The express car, a combination smoker and baggage car, and two coaches on this train piled up in a confused mass all badly shattered. The five cars of the Louisville express were heaped together beside the track.

Fireman Wilson could not be found after the accident and is supposed to be buried beneath the wreckage. Stadelander was found crushed to fragments under the cylinder head of one of the engines. It is supposed that he was walking on the track and was caught between the engines.

There were several doctors on the wrecked trains, and these, together with physicians from Sekitan and Delhi attended the injured, who were taken into private houses near by. None of those hurt has been brought to the city.

MAY BE THE BODY OF CHARLES B. GIPP

Evanston Man May Have Been Mysteriously Drowned at Hammond.

The mystery surrounding the finding of the body of an unknown man Saturday afternoon in the waters of Lake Michigan near Roby was cleared by a letter received last night by Chief of Police Malo from Mrs. Charles B. Gipp, No. 844 Custer avenue, South Evanston. The writer says her husband disappeared Nov. 27. Her description of him tallies completely with the body and clothing at the morgue, and Coroner Crawford has notified the woman to come to Hammond.

The authorities think the man was foully dealt with. The barkeeper of Brennan's saloon at Roby and street car men with whom Gipp talked before going to the lake say the man told them he was assaulted near Burnside.

He had a number of beer checks bearing the name of E. Hamacher, proprietor of a saloon in Burnside.

Dr. James G. Van de Walker, who conducted the post mortem examination, says: "The man's injuries were of such nature they would derange the mind to a degree that he would not have knowledge of his surroundings. My opinion is he died of the wounds."

The inquest has been postponed so that a thorough investigation can be made.

KINNEY BLOCK BURNS IN NEWARK.

Railway and Telegraph Companies Suffer Loss in Jersey Town.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 30.—Fire broke out late tonight and destroyed the Kinney Block and its contents. The building was occupied by the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Erie, and the New York and Greenwood Lake railroad companies, Haworth, Engle & Clark, clothiers, and Charles Charles' café.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH IS ILL.

The Young Bride Has a Serious Attack of Typhoid-Fever.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Dec. 30.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The young Duchess of Marlborough is seriously ill in Rome with typhoid-fever, a private letter received from them today announces. The fever was contracted while she was in Spain.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: Westerly winds.
Sun rises at 7:19; sets at 4:29.
Moon 16 days old; sets at 7:30 p. m.; full moon at 2:21 p. m.

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THE TIN HORN—THE REAL KING OF THE NEW YEAR.

THINK CROWE IS TOO BOISTEROUS

County Hospital Officials Get the Deputy Sheriff to Leave.

In the judgment of the attendants in ward 26 of the County Hospital Deputy Sheriff Patrick Crowe, who was detailed to guard Essie Stewart, the convicted murderess, just recovering from an attack of diphtheria, was too boisterous in his language last evening.

Because he refused to temper his voice he was ordered from the place by the attending nurse. When he objected to obeying he was forced out by Warden Graham, who telephoned to the jail for another guard.

The authorities at the hospital charge the deputy had been indulging in liquor and consequently carried on in a manner unbecoming a sick room. His actions after being ejected from the ward were so objectionable to the clerks in the office, it is said, the man was finally thrown out of the building entirely.

Summary measures were required, it is said, to prevent Crowe from removing the patient he was guarding from the hospital and locking her up again in the jail. Crowe himself realized his mistake, it is said, a half hour after the affair was over, and returned to the hospital and apologized to the attendants.

The conflict between Crowe and the Warden at one time became a war of telephones. Warden Graham called up the jail, while Crowe called up the Desplaines Street Police Station and asked for a wagon to remove the woman to the jail. Crowe told the police she had recovered and it was therefore necessary to take her back to a cell.

A wagon was sent to the County Hospital in charge of Sergt. Hennessy. The latter was met by Warden Graham, who told him he was not needed. Sergt. Hennessy soon took in the situation and drove away.

MEAN TRICK ON DOZING OFFICERS.

Tramps Put Gasoline on Their Shoes, Touch It Off, and Run.

Wichita, Kas., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Two police officers fell asleep at the Union Depot on their beats last night. A crowd of tramps found them, saturated their shoes with gasoline, applied a match, and ran.

The policemen were awakened by the heat of the blaze, and not knowing what the cause of the fire was, went almost crazy trying to shake it off. The act is called "Hotfoot" in trampdom, and is the latest fad among them. It is not injurious to anything but the shoes, but a man not informed regarding it generally goes well nigh crazy. All the tramps in the neighborhood have been arrested on suspicion.

HINTS AT POSSIBLE ASSASSINATION.

Life of the Turkish Minister Declared to Be in Danger.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—D. K. Varzhabedian, an Armenian merchant of Washington, who is visiting in Minneapolis, was particularly wrought up today over the dispatches which the Turkish Minister at Washington claims to have received.

He claims the Minister is manufacturing the dispatches and has so stirred up the Armenians all over the country by his slanderous statements to the Department of State that unless he desists his life will be in danger.

Mr. Varzhabedian declares the Armenians in America will never let the Turkish Minister live if he [illegible] up his present course.

COWBOY ON A RAID.

Bold Depredations of a Robber on Horseback.

HOLDS UP WEST-SIDERS.

He Rides Bareback with Huge Spurs on His Heels.

STOPS BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

Puts a Revolver to People's Heads, Demanding Money.

RIDE OF A MODERN DICK TURPIN.

A modern Dick Turpin rode about the West Side last night robbing belated wayfarers, scaring women and children, and causing a sensation, that in some instances amounted to a panic every place he was seen.

The robber on horseback began his work early in the evening. From a description given by one of his victims, who was not scared out of his wits, he was dressed in regulation cowboy style, with leather leggins, a huge slouch hat, long-legged boots, and spurs so large they interfered with his movements while on foot. The horse he bestrode is said to be a broncho.

The robber on horseback wore a slouch hat, and had his face covered with a mask. He had what seemed to be a comforter or bed quilt about his shoulders, which he held in front of his face to help conceal him. He was of medium height and stoutly built.

Charles B. Watts, No. 1174 Wilcox avenue, while returning to his home from a concert at the Western Avenue M. E. Church last night, was commanded to hold up his hands by a man on horseback, who rode out of an alley between Monroe and Madison streets in Western avenue. Mr. Watt cried for help and ran up to the porch of a house and by shouting and ringing the door-bell succeeded in arousing the people in the house and frightening the highwayman away before he succeeded in obtaining any valuables.

His First Appearance.

His first appearance was shortly before 10 o'clock in front of the cable power-house at Rockwell and Madison streets, where he rode up to the sidewalk, and, leveling a huge revolver at a woman who was walking by with a little girl, ordered her to "Stand and deliver."

The woman screamed and made a dash for the power-house. Several of the employés rushed out in time to see the highwayman wheel his horse, dash his spurs into his side, and flee swiftly down the street. He disappeared around the corner of Campbell avenue.

The next heard of him was at half past 10, when he met John Carroll, No. 1347 Fulton street, at Fulton street and California avenue. Carroll is a railroad man, and was on his way home. The highwayman rode up on the sidewalk so suddenly Carroll thought he was about to be run down by some drunken horseman. The robber, however, brandished his revolver and called upon Carroll to throw up his hands. Carroll did so.

Appears Greatly Excited.

The robber dismounted and took Carroll's gold watch. Carroll said, though he was frightened himself, the highwayman acted in a somewhat amateurish manner, his hands trembling violently as he searched Carroll's pockets. His voice, too, showed he was greatly excited, and had it not been for the huge revolver he kept pointed at his victim Carroll says he would have "tackled" him then and there.

After robbing Carroll the horseman turned toward Monroe street. Carroll followed him a short distance, but the robber was going too swiftly for him and he gave up the chase.

At 10:45 o'clock four women were walking along Homan avenue, near Monroe street. A horseman dashed around the corner and up onto the sidewalk. Pulling his horse up suddenly, he presented his revolver at their heads and ordered them to hand over their money.

Flees When Women Shriek.

The women promptly shrieked, the horseman as promptly wheeled to the north and disappeared down Monroe street. He was not heard of again for nearly an hour.

At 11:30 o'clock he reappeared at Rockwell and Madison streets. There he stopped a man, whose name the police refuse to give, and took from him a small sum of money. As before, he disappeared after riding a block down Madison street.

Ten minutes later Mr. Watt, who is a music teacher, was suddenly confronted by the robber. It was on Mr. Watts' information the police finally learned the robber was holding up every person on the West Side who passed his way.

Mr. Watt had just gotten off the Madison street cable car and was within a block of his home when the robber walked out of an alley, leading his horse, and carrying his revolver in his hand. There was no saddle on the animal, and the revolver looked to Watt like a gatling gun. As the highwayman exclaimed, "Money or your life!" the broncho became impatient and tried to break away from its owner. This gave Mr. Watts an opportunity to raise an alarm, and he dashed up the steps of a near-by residence, grabbed the bell and jerked it violently, yelling meanwhile with all his might for the police.

Rides Up the Steps.

The robber had mounted his restive horse and actually rode half way up the stoop of the house and almost shoved his revolver into Mr. Watt's face.

Windows in the neighborhood began to go up and other people in the vicinity began to yell for help. The bandit attempted to turn his horse down the steps, but it balked. Then he beat it over the head with his big revolver, finally getting the animal into the street. Putting his spurs into the pony's side he rode off and disappeared.

Policeman Berrigan, who answered Mr. Watt's yells, reported the matter to the Warren Avenue Station and Lieut. Beard, with a half dozen policemen, started out to round up the highwayman. He had not been captured at 3 o'clock this morning.

INNOCENT PASTIME OUT IN WICHITA.

Society Women Ride in the Patrol Wagon, Followed by a Crowd.

Wichita, Kas., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. J. Sam Brown, wife of a national banker; Mrs. Hamlin, wife of a merchant; and Miss Laura Blincoe, principal of one of the public schools, bantered each other tonight to take a ride in the "hurry" wagon from the Union Depot to the city jail through the main thoroughfare of the city with a policeman. Mr. Brown, the husband, not only consented, but secured the wagon from the Chief of Police. The thing was unknown to the public, and as the wagon dashed through the street with Mrs. Brown, who is a society queen, it caused a great sensation. Five hundred people followed them to the jail.

TABER COLLEGE PRESIDENT HURT.

Prof. Brooks Is Thrown from a Carriage and Seriously Injured.

Tabor, Ia., Dec. 30.—While on his way to take the train for Des Moines Prof. [illegible] Brooks, President of the Tabor College, was thrown from a carriage and [illegible] injured.

SILVER TO BE A RIDER.

FREE COINAGE AMENDMENT FOR THE BOND BILL.

Senator Jones of Arkansas Offers One, Which Will Surely Be Passed—May Be Incorporated in the House Measure Before It Leaves the Finance Committee—New Issue of Bonds Inevitable and May Be Expected Any Day—The Tariff Bill in Danger.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—According to the present program Congress will adjourn tomorrow for one week. The House has done its work in answer to the President's message and both the bond and tariff bills have been received in the Senate. Neither of these measures can pass for many long weeks and perhaps months, and so the Senators felt there was no necessity for them to make haste.

A new issue of bonds by the President and Secretary Carlisle is inevitable. The call may be issued any day. It will be deferred in any event only until the raid on the reserve is renewed, which will probably take place next week.

The course to be pursued in the case of the bond bill was foreshadowed in the Senate this afternoon when Jones of Arkansas offered a free silver amendment which will surely be passed and which will probably be incorporated in the House measure before it leaves the committee. Thus far the silver men have kept their hands off the tariff bill and there are some indications they may finally decide to let it stand or fall on its merits.

The greatest danger to the revenue bill lies in the fact that representatives of all the protected industries are already beginning to gather here. Amendments have begun to pour into the Senate, and after the holiday recess there will be a perfect avalanche of them. The result will be the Senate will find it extremely hard to avoid a general and wholly unsatisfactory revision of the Gorman tariff.

The Republican leaders in the House managed by the prompt application of the party whip to keep the measure reasonably free from the influences brought to bear by particular industries. In the Senate, however, the Republicans have not even a majority. They will be able to get the tariff bill through only by a series of humiliating concessions, and if it does finally pass it will be found to have lost many of its revenue features through the intrigues of Democratic sneaks and Populist sandbaggers.

Recognizing the fact that the bond bill is doomed to certain defeat and that the tariff bill cannot get through for a long time, a quiet movement has been started among both Republicans and Democrats to see if something cannot be done at once for the relief of the Treasury. With this end in view it is proposed to have some one of the appropriation bills hurried up in the House and sent over to the Senate. There the measure will come before the Appropriations committee, of which Senator Allison is Chairman.

It would be a simple matter to add as a rider to the appropriation bill a provision for the issue of interest bearing certificates of indebtedness to provide for deficiencies in the revenue. These certificates were asked for by Secretary Carlisle and have met the approval of the Republicans of both House and Senate. As they are to be sold for greenbacks and to be payable in coin they would not antagonize the silver interests directly, and it would not be surprising if this measure of relief should be passed by both Houses and accepted by the President before many weeks have gone by.

ANOTHER GOLD CONTRACT IS MADE.

No Doubt but That a Syndicate Has Arranged the Matter.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—There is no reasonable doubt that another bond issue has been fully agreed upon, and that the details of a contract with a syndicate of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the head have been arranged, so that nothing remains to be done to carry it into effect but for the Secretary of the Treasury to sign his name thereto.

Thus the President is prepared for any emergencies, and there is no doubt that should heavy withdrawals of gold for export again set in another bond issue would be announced.

The fact that there have been no withdrawals for export within the last several days, although sterling exchange has ruled at or above the shipping point, gives credence to an opinion held in Treasury circles that the market has already begun to feel the syndicate influence against exports.

The amount of the next issue, it is almost certain, has been fixed at $100,000,000, and it is believed that the terms of the contract are rather more favorable to the government than those under which the last issue was made in this connection.

It is recalled that between Aug. 31, 1865, the date upon which the national debt reached its highest point, and March 1, 1893, the amount of the government outstanding obligations was reduced by $1,881,367,873. To accomplish this reduction bonds were purchased to the amount of $770,809,750. Of this amount $324,350,300 were purchased prior to 1879, and $446,459,450 since that date.

JONES' STAB AT THE BOND BILL.

Introduces a Free Coinage Measure with Increased Seignorage.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Senator Jones of Arkansas today presented an amendment to the House bond bill which he purposes offering. It provides that any holder of silver bullion who is a citizen of the United States may tender the same to the Secretary of the Treasury and have it coined into silver dollars, the seigniorage to be the difference between the coinage value and the market price of the bullion in New York; for the cancellation of all bank notes of less than $10; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury into silver dollars to be used in redeeming the Treasury notes issued for the purpose of purchasing silver bullion under the Sherman act; and for redemption of the greenbacks in either gold or silver, and for their reissue according to the provisions of the act of 1878.

SILVER MEN ARE FORCING THE GAME.

Bill to Prohibit Bond Issues Without Leave from Congress.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Mr. Allen (at the request of Senator Thurston) introduced a bill prohibiting the issuance of bonds by the United States unless Congress shall by resolution declare the necessity for them.

ANOTHER MESSAGE IS LOOKED FOR.

Expect Announcement of Another Bond Issue from the President.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Several members of Congress expect a message from President Cleveland declaring that as no relief is in sight from Congress he is about to make another issue of bonds on the old basis. Such a message is more than a possibility.

ONLY ONE WAY TO GET INFLUENCE.

Chicago Should Elect Good Congressmen and Keep Them There.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—"If the determination of certain Cook County politicians to give the newly elected Republican Congressmen from our city only one term is indorsed by the spring conventions," remarked Representative Cooke of Chicago, "it would probably be just as well to declare these offices vacant and merely get out the vote in the various districts. We do not have to go further than our own State for an exemplification of the benefit derived by a constituency in retaining Congressmen of ability like Joseph G. Cannon and Robert R. Hitt. Both these gentlemen represent country districts, but by reason of their experience and talent for legislative work, see where they stand today.

"It is doubtful whether any dozen men in Chicago have the influence possessed by Messrs. Dingley of Maine, Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and Cannon of Illinois, and all because of the years they have passed in the National Legislature.

"It is experience that makes a Congressman valuable to the people of his district and I cannot imagine why there should be any other course pursued by Cook County in regard to its delegation in Congress. State politics promises to be pretty lively in Illinois from this time forward. With Congressman Foss I shall start for Chicago tomorrow. We shall both probably be absent from Washington for a week, and naturally enough we shall look after the fences in our respective districts.

"It is going to be a year of conventions with us after this meeting of the State Central committee Jan. 23, and Congressmen from our State will have their hands full to keep up with the procession and look after their own affairs."

STANFORD CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

Department of Justice Expects the United States Will Win.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—When the United States Supreme Court meets again next month one of the most important cases that will come up for argument will be the famous suit against the estate of the late Senator Stanford of California.

This case comes to the highest tribunal in the land by appeal of the United States from a decision of the United States Circuit Court of California.

It is sought to hold stockholders of the Central Pacific railroad responsible for the bonded indebtedness of that road to the government, and in the event of winning the suit against the Stanford estate the government proposes to go after the other members of the big four who built the Central Pacific road.

This will be interesting news to the executors of the Crocker and Mark Hopkins holdings, as well as to C. P. Huntington, all of whom will be made parties to a suit for the recovery of this indebtedness should Uncle Sam prove more successful at Washington with the United States Supreme Court than he was at San Francisco.

Upwards of $15,000,000 are involved in the case against the estate of Senator Stanford, and the officials of the Department of Justice do not give credit to the assertion that the bonds in question belong to Stanford University. Ample provision, it is declared, was made for this institution by Senator Stanford during his lifetime, and it does not seem at all likely that an additional $15,000,000 are to be added to the endowment fund of the university.

"It would not be a bad idea," remarked one of the special United States attorneys in the case, "to learn definitely to what extent Stanford University is interested in the millions involved in the suit. Bluffing or appeals to sympathy will not be regarded in the prosecution of this case at this end of the line, and if the government can make out a case some of the other big stockholders will be made to come to the Captain's office and settle. Should the decision of the United States Supreme Court, however, be in accordance with the ruling of the lower court from which the appeal was taken that will end this controversy. Or, should it be determined that the money or bonds, as the case may be, really belong to Stanford University it might have a tendency to stop active proceedings against the estate."

It was the intention of Attorney-General Harmon to personally conduct this case at Washington and make the argument in behalf of the government, but he has changed his mind and the interests of the government will be committed to the care of Solicitor-General Holmes Conrad.

It is the expectation that a decision will be reached within a month or six weeks at the outside, inasmuch as the briefs on both sides have been prepared, and the attorneys in the case are all ready for arguments after the holiday recess of the Supreme Court is ended.

Special Counsel L. D. McKissick of San Francisco, who looked after the interests of the United States at San Francisco, will assist the Solicitor-General in the proceedings before the court of last resort, while the Central and Southern Pacific railways will send a formidable array of attorneys to insist that the stockholders of a corporation are not responsible for its liabilities under the State laws of California.

Despite the fact that the United States has been beaten twice on this point it is the impression in the Department of Justice that when the case is removed from the scenes of the operations of the roads interested there will be a reversal of the decision of the Circuit Court, and the fur will fly.

All who were instrumental in incurring the $100,000,000 bonded indebtedness of the Central Pacific will be called upon for a settlement. It is a knowledge of this fact that makes the promoters of the Central and Southern Pacific railroads so anxious that the Stanford estate be upheld in refusing to liquidate as requested by the agents of Uncle Sam.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO GET ST. THOMAS

Denmark Will Give the United States, the Opportunity Once More.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Hennick Cavling, a Danish editor who has just returned from a tour of the West India Islands, says that Denmark will be forced to dispose of the Islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John this winter because the expense of maintaining a government there is more than the little kingdom can stand. He intimates that the first offer of the islands will be made to the United States. In explaining the matter today Mr. Cavling said:

"Denmark is compelled to dispose of the islands because the expense of maintaining the government there is over $150,000 a year. If your Congress does not see fit to purchase the islands they may be sold to Germany. Every important European power except Germans has a harbor in the West Indies. Hence the desire of Germany to secure control of St. Thomas, which has a harbor able to accommodate the navies of the world. The people of Denmark dislike the Germans and don't want our West India possessions to pass under German control; in fact, do not want any European power to secure possession of them.

"A most liberal offer would be made to the United States to purchase at comparative small price—almost nothing—for it has been practically determined to either sell these islands or give them liberty. Most of the residents of the islands are British immigrants. Their first move after securing their independence would probably be to petition Great Britain for a protectorate."

Morrill Will Call Committee.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Senator Voorhees has reconsidered his original decision to call a meeting of the Finance committee for tomorrow and to leave the determination of the time for considering the revenue bill and bond bills in committee to Senator Morrill, the new Chairman of the committee. It is now considered probable that a meeting will be held on Thursday.

Money Tight in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—It is impossible to borrow money here today. The banks would not accept Pullman stock as collateral at 8 per cent. Several banks have applied to the clearing house for certificates. There is a suspicion that money is being hoarded to buy the expected new government bonds.

Nicaragua Canal Bill in Senate.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Senator Perkins today introduced a Nicaraguan Canal bill in the Senate. It provides that the capital stock shall consist of 1,000,000 shares at $100 each and is on the lines of the Barham House bill.

Loses by Redemptions.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The Treasury today lost $714,800 in gold by redemptions, leaving the true amount of the reserve $63,132,351.

CLAIM PAID AND SUIT DISMISSED.

Attachment Case Against Baltimore and Ohio Ended by Stipulation.

The attachment suit brought against the Baltimore and Ohio railway company last Saturday by the Wisconsin Central company for services and trackage rental was formally disposed of yesterday afternoon in Judge Horton's court on a stipulation to dismiss by reason of the claim having been paid. Judge Horton entered the order and the case was stricken from the docket.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 30.—It is believed here that the Colby-Villard-Abbott syndicate of railroad capitalists is trying to secure control of the Baltimore and Ohio and that the seizure of the engines of that company by the Wisconsin Central in Chicago on Saturday was but a move to further embarass the Baltimore and Ohio in the interests of this scheme. It is known Colby, Villard, and Abbott five years ago had a scheme practically completed by which the Baltimore and Ohio, the Wisconsin Central, and the Northern Pacific interests were to be consolidated and a vast transcontinental system established. Edwin H. Abbott has never given up this project and within the past year he has repeatedly spoken of it to his friends. He believes that it is the most comprehensive system which has ever been devised and that the consolidation of all these lines into one vast system is a practical and feasible project. The depression of the Baltimore and Ohio stock from 56 to 32½ during the last month, it is believed, has been brought about by the operation of this clique. They are still virtually in control of the Northern Pacific and the move of the receivers of the latter road against the property of the Baltimore and Ohio, which was made simultaneously with the suits instituted by the receivers of the Central shows that they are acting in concert in this matter and that both actions were inspired by this syndicate.

WIMAN TO BEGIN AGAIN.

WILL TAKE UP OLD SCHEMES AND A FEW NEW ONES.

Is Said to Have Good Wall Street Backing, His Old Enthusiasm, and the Confidence of Former Friends—His Purpose Is to Develop the Interior of Staten Island and Make Some Changes in Trade Possibilities of Great Magnitude—News of New York.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Erastus Wiman will in a few days take up the cudgels against fortune again. He will renew his ambitious schemes for the development of Staten Island. This news was received in Wall street today with general satisfaction.

Many visitors called at Mr. Wiman's office in the Washington Building, No. 1 Broadway, to congratulate the veteran financier.

"My plans are entirely unformed yet," said Mr. Wiman tonight. "I am giving a great deal of attention to a plan to develop the interior of Staten Island by means of electric railroads, and further to make available for shipping Staten Island's long stretches of water front. A plan to connect Staten Island's great docking facilities with the great trunk lines which have terminals in New Jersey is among the things contemplated."

It is said on good authority that Mr. Wiman is backed by a syndicate of Wall street men, who have faith in his enterprise.

Erastus Wiman began business life in Toronto, Ont., years ago as a newsboy. He learned typesetting. Then he became a reporter, and finally commercial editor of the Toronto Globe. His market reports attracted wide attention, and R. G. Dun & Co. made him their Canadian agent. Then he was called to the New York office of the firm and was made manager at a salary of $60,000 a year. He bought a home on Staten Island and set about inducing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to make its terminal there. He invested large sums in Staten Island property. Then the directors rescinded their action and Mr. Wiman's means were buried in unprofitable land. Then he organized the Staten Island Rapid Transit railroad. He entered into hundreds of other ambitious schemes, but he had too many irons in the fire and financial ruin came. Then it was that R. G. Dun & Co. prosecuted him for an alleged forgery. He was convicted. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower courts, ordered a new trial, and he begins almost where he was a half century ago.

MAY SPILL MANAGERIAL BLOOD.

Guilbert Says She Will; Hammerstein Says She Will Not.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Oscar Hammerstein, the proprietor of the Olympia Music Hall, who also assumes to be proprietor of all of Yvette Guilbert's movements in the United States, has got a big fight on his hands if he expects to enforce his claims.

Figuratively, Yvette has kicked entirely over the Hammerstein traces. She wants to see Chicago and appear in an entertainment before its people. She says she will deem her trip across the Atlantic and all the qualms of seasickness suffered on the voyage as having been suffered in vain if she does not sing on a Chicago stage.

She has learned a thing or two about contract making and contract breaking since she has been in this country, and is willing to snap her fingers in the Hammersteinian face. Moreover, she has engaged Teddy Marks to fight her managerial battles for her. As Marks was an employé of Hammerstein this is still another thorn in his adipose side.

Since Yvette declared war Hammerstein has changed his belligerent front and now he says she can go, providing she is understood to be under his management. To this proposition she demurs. She said today:

"What nonsense for Hammerstein to talk like that. Imagine a great artist like myself having to be chained down by any silly little clause. Bah! It makes my blood boil. Just think of the money I have made for Hammerstein in the last week. I have no more use for Hammerstein." The young woman was asked today if it was true she had said Hammerstein had a brain which was larger than his waist.

"Yes, I did," laughed Guilbert. "But I'm sorry I said it now. It was too big a compliment for a small man."

Hammerstein declares he will compel Guilbert to live up to the letter of her contract, so that ambulances are held in readiness for use at any moment.

BAD YOUNG MAN FROM BROOKLYN.

He Goes Gunning in New York and Creates Consternation.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Edward Hallenback, a resident of Brooklyn, came to New York this morning intent upon killing William T. Robinson, a young bookkeeper who lives at No. 314 West Fifty-ninth street.

Hallenback had two pistols in his pockets. One was out of order, but the other he used to the injury of two persons. He shot twice, and, leaving his victim, W. T. Robinson, for dead, started to run away, but was captured, and when brought back for identification fired three more shots while in the arms of a policeman. Two of these hit W. T. Robinson again and the third hit Robinson's brother. None of the wounds is believed to be fatal. This is a summary from several conflicting stories.

The shooting caused great excitement in the neighborhood. In the first chase a policeman fell the full length of a flight of stairs, but as he fell faster than the fugitive could run he landed at the bottom of the stairs first and caught his man. Some one turned in a fire alarm and the department appeared on the scene.

At the station Hallenback deplored his ill luck and bad marksmanship and said he was sorry he had not killed Robinson. His examination was set for Wednesday. Friends of Hallenback say his mind must have been deranged. They say he is a man of good character. He is a tracer in the freight department of the Fall River Steamship company. It is said jealousy is the motive of the crime.

SOME HUMORS OF ROOSEVELTISM.

Five Dollar Fine for Selling a Banjo String on Sunday.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The New York police had a busy time of it on Sunday attempting to enforce to the letter the blue laws within the limits of Gotham and many were the ridiculous arrests which came to life in the police courts today.

A Bowery musical instrument dealer was dragged to the Bureau of Justice for selling a banjo string which was supposed to go with the purchase of the instrument the night before. For this offense he paid a $5 fine. A Bowery dealer in old clothes was discovered brushing an evening suit which had been rented the night before. For this he was arrested but he escaped a fine.

A Greek was taken in for selling a bunch of violets, and he also escaped. A policeman ordered a box of sardines and refused to eat them at the counter at which the dealer took the proffered pay, 15 cents. He was arrested and fined.

Two billposters were caught red-handed in the act of sticking up a poster. They paid $5 each for the violation.

ALDERMEN MUST SHOW CAUSE

New Developments in a Franchise and Street Grabbing Game.

New York, Dec. 30.—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, today granted an order compelling the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined from granting franchises for about sixty miles of streets to the East River and Atlantic Ocean railroad company, commonly known as the Nashua or Flynn railroad.

The order was secured by counsel representing the property-owners along the thoroughfares on which the company proposes to construct the trolley roads. After the application for the franchise several hearings were given to protesting property-owners by the Railroad committee of the Board of Aldermen, but the former learned that despite their protests the Aldermen had planned to award the franchise to the company at the meeting this afternoon, and with the idea of frustrating them secured from Judge Gaynor the order to show cause, which acts as a temporary injunction.

BRIBED BY BASKETS OF PEACHES.

Judgment of Lower Court Reversed in a Police Bribery Case.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The general term of the Supreme Court handed down a decision today in the case of the People against John T. Stephenson, the former Police Captain, who was convicted of accepting a bribe and sentenced to three years and nine months in State prison, in which they reverse the judgment of the lower court and grant the Captain a new trial. Justice Parker writes the opinion and Justice Van Brunt concurs. Justice Follett dissents. The case against Stephenson was for receiving from Martin N. Edwards, a produce merchant in his precinct, four baskets of peaches as a bribe to protect the merchant in his use of the sidewalk. Stephenson will get a new trial.

MANY MILLIONAIRES WILL BE THERE

Description of the Magnificence of the New Clearing House Building.

New York, Dec. 30.—The formal dedication of the new Clearing-House Building, which will take place within a week, promises to bring together a number of financial men who will represent more millions than were ever represented before by men assembled under one roof.

The new structure is on Cedar street and is palatial in its general effect. The ceremony of dedication will be followed by a banquet.

Over the main entrance is a group symbolic of the foundation of the banking system. There are shown two beautiful female figures, one typifying Method and the other Trust. The former is shown industriously at work writing in an open book. At the feet of the figure is a shield on which is inscribed the words "From Chaos Came Order." Trust has an inverted sword in its left hand and on the shield at her feet are the words "Right Fears No Right." Other figures are seen typical of railroads, commerce, shipping, and manufacture.

The enormous safes in the new structure were constructed with a view to being the largest and strongest in the world. They are capable of having stored away within them 219 tons of gold, or, in round numbers, the sum of $100,000,000.

MUSIC HALL PROPRIETORS WIN OUT.

City Magistrate Construes the Law in Their Favor.

New York, Dec. 30.—The proprietors of the big music halls won a victory today before City Magistrate Kudlich in the test cases instituted against them last week for selling beer and liquors during performances.

The magistrate holds that Sec. 2,010 of the consolidation act, under which the arrest of Messrs. Koster, Hammerstein, and Kraus was made has been ever since its enactment construed by all branches of the municipal government as not applying to the places of amusement now made the subject of sudden attack.

"To enforce the law now," the magistrate continues, "seems almost a crime." The proprietors, he adds, were justified in relying on our affirmative silence. If a crime has been committed every branch of the city government is particeps criminis.

SAY VICTORY IS IN SIGHT NOW.

Contractors Are Alarmed at Independent Attitude of Locked-Out Tailors.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The New York and Brooklyn tailors who are striking against a resumption of the sweat shop system are jubilant tonight, for they claim they are nearer victory than ever. Several leading manufacturers of clothing have agreed to patronize the coöperative shops which the tailors have recently started, and at this prospect two or three contractors have taken the strikers back and called off hostilities. Business Agent Robinson of the strikers said today: "The busy season will soon begin, and then the association men will no doubt want to make terms with the brotherhood, and that will be the end of the association's fizzle."

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Baptist Ministers Ask Him to Drop Venezuela and Take Up Armenia.

New York, Dec. 30.—At the weekly meeting of the Baptist pastors of this city today the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That in our opinion a war with England in the present circumstance would be a crime against Christian civilization; against the English-speaking people, and against God, and,

"Resolved, That we regard the Turkish massacre of Armenians as a very much more urgent subject for investigation by this government than the disputed boundary lines of Venezuela."

Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the President and the Secretary of State.

BIG MONEY FOR CITY EXPENSES.

Estimated Cost of Running the City During 1896 Is $46,400,000.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Board of Estimate has decided it will require $46,400,000 to run the city next year, or $6,500,000 more than last year. Today the board lopped off $2,000,000 on the Recorder's allowance and made minor changes. The total appropriation for the Public Works Department will be $3,270,530. The $500,000 balance money of 1895 went into the general fund. The board will formally approve the appropriation tomorrow.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Narrow Escapes at a Fire in an Office Building.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Fire tonight on the fourth floor of the five-story office building at No. 79 Duane street caused $40,000 damage. Miss Chrisie, a typewriter employed by the Amberg Letter File company on the second floor, narrowly escaped suffocation by smoke before she reached the street. Frank Mitchell, shipping clerk, and Charles Lyweoo, bookkeeper of the same firm, were forced to make their escape by climbing into an adjoining building. The heaviest losers were Louis C. Wagner and the Amberg Letter File company.

Nethersole Suit Goes to a New Court.

The suit brought against Olga Nethersole, the English actress, by Estelle Jordan, "dramatist," to enjoin her from presenting her new dramatic version of "Carmen," on the ground that it is an infringement on the version written by Miss Jordan, was discontinued today in the Supreme Court on account of an objection made by Miss Nethersole's lawyers that all parties concerned are non-residents. The case will be reopened tomorrow in the United States Court. Miss Nethersole claims her play is founded on the story in the opera of the same name, and was written two years ago by an English author.

Little Lord Fauntleroy.

The general term of the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Referee Daniel G. Rollins in the suit of Frank W. Sanger vs. the Henry French company, involving the ownership of a half interest in the play "Little Lord Fauntleroy." A new trial was ordered. The litigation has extended over seven years, and Referee Rollins ordered French to pay Sanger a portion of the profits of the play, amounting to nearly $70,000.

Following the Hounds.

The Meadowbrook Hunt club members were out again today to follow the hounds. The run was nine miles. Mrs. James L. Kernochan finished first. Harry Page is resting quietly today, and hopes are entertained that he will entirely recover. Mrs. Kinsley Magoun was about the house today and will be out again New Year's.

To Sail on the Havel.

Chicago tourists who are on the lists of the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, sailing for Southampton tomorrow, are:

William Castberg, Miss Kilian,
Mr. and Mrs. Justus Kilian, Charles G. Page.

JUDICIAL DECISION OF IMPORTANCE.

It Affects All Sales Made on Credit in the State of Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court at Clayton today Judge Herzel overruled the demurrer of the National Lead company to the answer of the S. E. Grote Paint Store company of this city.

The answer sets forth that the National Lead company is a trust or combine and pleads the anti-trust laws of Missouri as a defense to a suit for the purchase price of goods sold.

This is the first judicial decision involving this law and has excited great interest from the fact that all sales made on credit in the State of Missouri are thereby affected. It will be impossible, it is held, for any trust or combine or corporation organised on this line to maintain a suit for the purchase price of goods sold in this State. The case has been bitterly contested.

Monument for S. F. Smith.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—The American Memorial Monument Association has put in shape for public presentation the movement for a national monument to Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America." The site of the monument will be in Boston or Washington. The children of American schools will be asked to contribute.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash-av.

CUT THE LYNCHERS' ROPE

KNIFE SAVES A NEGRO FROM A ST. LOUIS MOB.

Caught in the Act of Stealing Horse Blankets, St. Louis Butchers and Market Men Attempt to Hang a Colored Man — They Swing Him from a Block and Tackle in the Union Market After Tying His Hands—Fight for Life and Escape.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A mob of angry butchers and hucksters at the Union Market tried to lynch a negro this morning. They failed to succeed by a margin so narrow that the intended victim will have a sore neck for many days. He rescued himself.

After his hands were tied and a rope was fastened around his neck and he was swung clear of the ground he escaped.

The mob had failed to find the big, sharp knife he had in his trousers pocket, and his hands were not securely manacled. He freed his hands, got the knife out, opened it, and just as the pressure of the rope on his windpipe had forced his mouth open, a vigorous sweep of the steel severed the cord.

Before the mob could seize him he dashed through the crowd, slashing madly with the knife, and escaped.

For several weeks the tenants of the market have been annoyed by a thief. He stole blankets from horses, fowls, young pigs, lambs, or anything else he could get his hands on.

A few days ago he stripped the harness from a horse, and got away with it. On Monday morning at 5:45 o'clock Martin McMahan and Pat McClench, employés around the market, saw a negro with two blankets slipping away from the market at the northeast corner. They raised the cry of "stop thief!" The negro dropped the blankets and ran, but was soon caught and severely beaten. His eyes were half closed and his nose bleeding freely when a crowd of butchers and hucksters arrived from the market.

The cry of "lynch him" was sent up. Dozens of eager hands grasped the cowering prisoner. He was dragged through the snow to the place where he was first seen with the blankets. On the way nearly every man and boy in the crowd struck or kicked him. A hurried consultation was held. There were men in the crowd opposed to lynch law, but ruling spirits thought the thief deserved death. Somebody produced a rope. The mob and the prisoner were in front of Henry Kaiser's meat stall at the northwest corner of the market. Kaiser has a big ice chest, and keeps the ice in the top compartment. There is a block and tackle fastened to the ceiling, used to lift the ice blocks. This caught the eyes of the mob's leader.

"This is the thing," he yelled. "Yank the black scoundrel here."

The rope was adjusted about the negro's neck. Nervous, eager hands bound his wrists with a cotton cord. He quit struggling and began to pray. A man wearing a white apron struck him on the mouth and there was a gush of blood. A score of hands caught the other end of the rope. There was a strong, steady pull and the negro's feet left the floor. His tongue protruded from between his teeth and his eyes started wildly, but he was a man of resource.

With a quick, nervous jerk of his arms he broke the cord that bound them. His hand went to his pocket like a flash. It brought out a knife. A movement sufficed to expose the blade and another cut the rope. The negro dropped to the ground and started to run before the crowd could prevent him. Everybody followed and the negro, seeing his recapture was certain if he kept on, turned, and with the big knife in his hand showed fight.

His pursuers stopped. They saw he was desperate and were afraid to tackle him. The negro slowly backed away until he reached the street, when he again turned and ran. This time he was not pursued.

CHICAGO INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE.

Suits to Recover Property Turned Over by Taylor of South Dakota.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 29.—[Special Correspondence.]—Ben P. Hoover, receiver of the Gettysburg State Bank, spent the day here yesterday in consultation with his attorneys relative to certain suits which will soon be commenced against the State of South Dakota and parties in Illinois to recover $40,000 worth of property claimed by the bank, but turntd over to the State in the W. W. Tayor settlement. The suits, if successful on the part of the bank, will almost cut in two the amount received by the State in that settlement, though a part of it may be secured by an attachment of the Taylor interest in the properties.

In September, 1894, Taylor, who owned $75,000 of the stock of the Gettysburg bank, bought out all the stockholders except one—a resident of New Hampshire—and became owner of fourteen-fifteenths of the bank stock. He assumed all the bank's liabilities and took the assets, one item of which was the Leppelman ranch in Potter County. This ranch Taylor traded to James Taylor of Newton, Ill., for a stock of merchandise, putting in the ranch at $25,000 and paying $15,000 additional in cash. Taylor deeded the property to the Chicago Mercantile company, which was organized by Taylor and his friends for the purpose. It was by the sale of this property that Taylor raised a part of the $100,000 which he turned over to the State. Meanwhile James Taylor sold the Leppelman ranch to George Scott of Chicago, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. Hoover will sue Scott, claiming that the officers of the bank had no authority to trade the property for the Newton property; that the ranch did not belong to Taylor, and that its sale was illegal, inasmuch as one stockholder was not consulted and knew nothing of the sale. If the bank wins the Newton property will revert to James Taylor, and the ranch will revert to the bank, the State losing the amount represented in the settlement by the Newton property.

In the settlement was also a note for $11,000 from O. W. Tenny of Gettysburg to Taylor. This was secured by nine quarter sections of land, which Taylor put up as collateral. The receiver sues on the ground that this land was the property of the bank and that Taylor had no right to use it as collateral in the settlement of his shortage.

Speaking of Taylor's claim that he lost $70,000 by the failure of the Gettysburg bank, Mr. Hoover says that this is all bosh, as Taylor made rather than lost money through that institution.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN DENIES REPORT

Said That Erie Road Was to Give Up the Use of His Cars.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—It is said tonight that one of the results of the Erie reorganization will be to discontinue the paying of mileage to Pullman's Palace Car company for hauling its cars over the Erie tracks. When the Erie railroad went out of the hands of receivers the new organization threw out the contract with the Pullman company, which had been in force with the old company.

Pullman's company, it is said by District Passenger Agent Seely of Elmira, N. Y., was notified Nov. 28 that unless the company desired to run its cars over the Erie lines without charging mileage their use would be discontinued. It is alleged that Pullman's company was given forty-eight hours to decide whether or not to accept the proposition.

In the meantime it is said that the Wagner Palace Car company of New York was notified to have fifty cars ready for instant use. Before the forty-eight hours had expired Pullman's company is alleged to have accepted the situation. Other roads with contracts to expire in the near future are said to have in view the same plan. With thirty or forty roads which have always paid mileage to stop, it means a loss in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. The officials of the Erie in Cleveland say they know nothing of the matter.

George M. Pullman said last night there was no truth in the reported refusal of the Erie road to pay mileage on Pullman cars. He was not aware any objection had ever been made nor of any intention of the Erie railroad to avoid keeping its contracts with the Pullman company.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY SERVICE.

Mass at Holy Name Cathedral Same as on Sundays.

Services will be held at Holy Name Cathedral New Year's morning. It being a holy day of obligation in the Catholic Church mass will be celebrated at the same hours as on Sunday. The singing service and illumination of the cathedral announced for Wednesday evening have been postponed until next Sunday night.

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE A REQUISITION

To an Official Request from Gov. Altgeld Gov. Coffin Says Nay.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Gov. Coffin has decided not to extradite William Jay Ennison, the Chicago lawyer, for whose extradition a request was made by Gov. Altgeld on the ground that Ennison was wanted in Illinois to answer to a charge of embezzlement.

The Governor said he had two reasons for refusing the request of the Governor of Illinois. The principal reason was that it had not been proved that Ennison was a fugitive from justice. The fact that a person for whom a requisition for extradition is presented must be a fugitive from justice forms an essential and absolutely indispensable element of the reasons for surrendering him. The authorities, said Gov. Coffin, are unanimous on this point.

The other reason for refusing extradition is that it seemed to him the proceedings are a persecution for private purposes and not a prosecution for a public benefit.

The Governor called attention to the fact that the alleged crime was committed by Ennison in 1892 and that he remained in Illinois for a full year afterward. When he did leave to go to New York on legitimate business he notified the parties in Chicago. Ennison never made an effort to conceal his whereabouts. The Judge of the police court has ordered the release of Ennison. The Custody Inspector of the Chicago Police Department, who has been kept here two weeks, is disgusted with the outcome. He said this afternoon:

"Ennison is clearly guilty. He was an intimate friend of Fred C. Marshall and after his death ingratiated himself with the widow. Upon his representation she gave him $2,500 which she had received as insurance on her husband's life to invest in the stock of the Swift company. Later he secured $80 from her, every cent she had, to loan at a good rate of interest. Ennison appropriated all this money to his own use. Besides this he owed Marshall $1,500 at the time of his death, and he owes $150 of that sum yet. Ennison took every cent Mrs. Marshall had and now she has not a cent in the world and three children to support. It makes no difference that he took her money in 1893 and she did not have him indicted before he left Chicago in July, 1894. She was hoping to get something from him, but when prosecution was threatened he left the city."

THREE RALLIES OF ENDEAVORERS.

Interesting Exercises to Be Held Thursday and Friday Evenings.

The Chicago Christian Endeavor Union has made provision for several rallies for the first quarter in 1896 as follows:

South Side—Englewood and Hyde Park divisions will meet on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, at 7:45 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood, Sixty-fourth street and Yale avenue, and follow the following program:

Song Service..Choir of First Presbyterian Church
Praise Service.....Frank E. Page
Some Things That Have Been Done at Drainage Canal.....E. W. Sliby
Among the Needy.....Miss Mabel Hall
On the Street.....
Rev. J. B. Riley, pastor Calvary Baptist Church
Silent Evangelism....Miss Frances B. Patterson
What Does the New Year Mean to You?—A purpose service..Miss Jessie Williams, Vice-President Chicago C. E. Union.

North Side—Evanston and Northwestern divisions will meet on Friday evening, Jan. 3, at 7:45 o'clock, in the Lake View Presbyterian Church, Evanston and Addison avenues. The following program will be carried out:

Song service.....Precentor C. A. Wetzel
Devotional exercises.....The Rev. E. B. Dean
Relief work.....S. N. McCane
Seamen's work.....
Practical endeavor.....Miss Florence Patrick
Silent evangelism.....F. B. Patterson
Street work.....Frank Dyer
Parliament.....S. A. Wilson
Mizpah.

West Side—Oak Park, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and St. Paul divisions will meet Friday evening, Jan. 3, at 7:45 o'clock, in the California Avenue Congregational Church, California avenue and Monroe street. Following is the program:

Praise Service.....Led by A. E. MacDonald
In the Hospitals.....C. S. Bates
Among the Poor.....The Rev. Andrew Erickson
In the Streets.....Miss Stella M. McGuire
Among the Sailors.....Dr. Frank S. Buckley
In the Factories.....F. K. Mann
At Drainage Canal.....Clarence J. Dorr
A Purpose Service.....The Rev. H. W. Stough

E. L. HUNTLEY IN DANGER OF DEATH.

Originator of the Silent Salesman Scheme Ill in the Hospital.

Edward L. Huntley, No. 456 Belden avenue, who made money by ingenious business ideas in Chicago before the big fire, is at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital in danger of death from injuries received three years ago on a railroad which wrenched his spine, making him an invalid for some months. Last August, when recovery seemed probable, he fell from a carriage and brought on complicated nervous afflictions.

Twenty-nine years ago Mr. Huntley, while in business at Nos. 24 and 26 Lake street, hit upon the plan of sending personal letters to merchants of fair rating all over the country as a means of selling goods through the mails by order blanks and illustrated catalogues, and of distributing souvenir checks as advertisements. His friends say he was the pioneer in these business practices, which have been later used so successfully by Chicago merchants. His friends say at one time he had amassed a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Huntley achieved notoriety several years ago by waging a bitter fight against the Hebrew merchants and drummers of the country. It was provoked, he says, by Hebrew traveling men misrepresenting him to his patrons for the purpose of countermanding orders placed with him. The merchant wrote two lengthy circulars, which were printed, criticising the Hebrew race, and nearly half a million copies were sent through the mails. It caused a storm of protests.

THINK COAL MAY ADVANCE SLIGHTLY

Agent of the Anthracite Combine Looks for a Rise.

Hard coal may cost more next month.

"We have had no official advices," said E. L. Crosley, resident manager of the Reading, the most important member of the anthracite combine, "but I think it extremely likely there will be an addition of 25 or 50 cents to the price on account of the advance in rail freights. The latter take effect Jan. 6, and represent an increase in the tariff of the amount I have named. The orders will be issued from the East, and they may come at any time."

Local representatives of the various Pennsylvania hard coal producing companies held a meeting at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday to discuss the outlook for an advance. They had no power to order one under the present working of the combine, and all they did, according to those present, was to formally agree to sustain present prices, which are $5.25 and $5.50 at the yards and $1 more at retail. Some of the agents are not of the belief the rise anticipated by Mr. Crosley will take place.

"We have a good stock in Chicago," said one of the largest dealers, "and that to a certain extent makes us independent of rail shipments. The demand is not above normal. Except on rare occasions coal has reached the top before Jan. 1, not afterwards, and there isn't, in my belief, much chance that prices will go higher and be maintained."

TO RAISE MONEY FOR ARMENIANS.

Red Cross Women Set Forth Urgency of Work Before Them.

Women interested in the Red Cross movement for Armenia will hold a New Year's reception at the club building, No. 15 Washington street, Room 41, from 10 a. m. till 10 p. m. The Reception committee is:

Mrs. John W. Ela,	Mrs. Brant Walker,
Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson,	Miss Kate B. Martin,
	Mrs. Frank Gilbert,
Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth,	Mrs. S. E. Gross,
Dr. Julia H. Smith,	Mrs. Charles F. Price,
Mrs. A. P. Pettibone,	Dr. Edith Fyffe,
Mrs. Henry Solomon,	And many others.
Mrs. Dr. J. B. Murphy,	

Nothing will be asked, but everything will be received. Miss Clara Barton announces that the disaster and the needs in Armenia are the greatest the Red Cross Association has ever undertaken to relieve. The urgency is great, it is said, and $1 now will do more good than a larger sum later.

RUMOR OF $100,000 GIFT UNTRUE.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly Will Not Present Chapel to Chicago University.

"It is a mistake," said Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly last evening, "that I am to bestow a $100,000 chapel on the Chicago University.

"That rumor reached me this evening, and I assure you I am not at all pleased with it. There is absolutely no foundation for that assertion, as I do not contemplate making the institution any additional gift whatever. Of course I am interested in it, and will continue to be; nevertheless I feel I have done my duty by it, at least in a financial way."

Mrs. Kelly furnished the funds, in 1893, with which Kelly Hall at the University was built.

ESCAPES THE COLD WAVE

CHICAGO MISSES A BLIZZARD WHICH STARTED THIS WAY.

Heavy Fall of Snow Is Reported Through Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan—Travel in Country Districts Seriously Impeded, Street Cars Delayed or Abandoned, and Railway Trains Struggle Through Big Drifts Behind Schedule Time to the Discomfort of Passengers.

Today will be a fair imitation of yesterday in the way of weather.

During the morning it will be somewhat colder, the thermometer registering some 10° above. The snow flurries, however, will be lighter. The cold wave which appeared in the Northwest yesterday morning did not last and last night it was warming up through the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Chicago barely missed a big fall of snow yesterday, instead of having but an inch or so. The storm which began in Louisiana Sunday night moved northeastward over Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Middle Ohio Valley yesterday. Over the greater part of Indiana a foot or more of snow fell, and as the wind was brisk from the north the falling snow was driven into heavy drifts. The snowfall extended over Western Ohio, but in Eastern Ohio and Western New York there was heavy rain.

The storm is due to pass off into the St. Lawrence valley this morning.

HEAVY FALL THROUGHOUT ILLINOIS

Travel in the Country Districts Seriously Impeded.

Reports to The Tribune from points in Illinois indicate the fall of snow is one of the heaviest in years, seriously impeding travel in the country districts.

Benton, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—One of the heaviest snows that has fallen here in a number of years fell last night, measuring twelve inches deep. Travel is seriously impeded.

Charleston, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Fully ten inches of snow has fallen, the heaviest fall for years.

Mascoutah, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Wagon traffic is suspended on country roads on account of the heavy snow.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—Dispatches from Southern Illinois mention the heaviest snowstorm for several years in that section. At Shelbyville eight to ten inches of snow has fallen since last midnight; at Odin there is six to eight inches on the ground, and at Lebanon, Ind., two feet has fallen, blocking railroads and impeding all kinds of traffic. The storm has also prevailed in some parts of Missouri.

SUBURBAN CARS ARE ABANDONED.

One of the Heaviest Snow-Storms in Recent Years at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30.—One of the heaviest snowstorms in recent years began here last night and continued today. All kinds of street traffic are much hampered. The street car lines were cleared with difficulty and the service throughout the day was uncertain. Suburban cars were generally abandoned. The railroads are feeling the effects of the storm and most of the incoming trains are late.

TRAINS ARE IMPEDED IN MICHIGAN.

Heaviest Snowfall of the Season Is Reported.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Tonight street cars are unable to run on schedule time on account of the snow, and trains from the east and west and north and south are all late.

Sturgis, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Roads are being obstructed by the snow drifts.

Decatur, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The first heavy snowfall of the season visited Southwestern Michigan today.

Wind-Storm in Colorado.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 30.—The wind-storm in Denver today was one of the worst ever experienced here. For five minutes it blew at the rate of a mile a minute. All the mountain lines of the Colorado Telephone company are down.

MRS. DAVIDSON APPEARS IN COURT.

Asks for a Change of Venue, Which the Court Denies.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Mary A. Davidson, charged with blackmailing the Rev. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church, out of $500 by threatening to repeat a story concerning him and Miss Mattie Overman, was arraigned today. Her application for a change of venue, based on the court's supposed dislike to Mr. Brown, was denied and her bail reduced from $3,000 to $2,000. Mrs. Campbell addressed the court herself. The room was crowded.

The story Mrs. Davidson told today differs from that of yesterday in important details. She now asserts that the mysterious lodging-housekeeper, Jennie Elizabeth Baddin, called on her and incited her to obtain the $500 hush money from Mr. Brown at the request of the clergyman himself, who took this means of ruining her. She persists in her tale regarding the relations of the pastor and Miss Mattie Overman, saying he confessed to her one day in the Y. M. C. A. Building. Mr. Brown says he will send the woman to the penitentiary.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—The woman accused of blackmailing the Rev. Mr. Brown in San Francisco is believed by the police here to be the A. Mary Davidson who served two years in the House of Correction for selling mortgaged musical instruments to the value of $6,000 in Lynn in 1885. She was found after absconding in Albany, N. Y., where she had made herself prominent in church circles. On her trial she addressed the jury herself with such skill that the District-Attorney was obliged to reply, contrary to his usual custom when the accused was without counsel. Her defense was that she had been suffering from sunstroke and was without knowledge of what she had done.

MONEY FOR BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Necessary Amount Raised to Meet the January Obligations.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—It was stated in financial circles here today that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has satisfactorily arranged to meet its January obligations. A banker reputed to be familiar with the company's affairs said:

"When the question of meeting the January interest on the bonds and dividends on the preferred stock first began to agitate the directors it was decided to appeal to J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York to advance the funds. That firm, after due consideration of the matter, promised to aid the company conditionally upon being allowed to make a thorough examination into the condition of the property, both financial and physical, also naming the next President.

"Morgan & Co. intimated further that if their proposition was accepted they would name as the executive Maj. Alexander Shaw, at present Chairman of the Finance committee. The offer was rejected and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust company of New York and one of the new directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, undertook to raise $3,000,000. Gen. Fitzgerald interested the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company of New York and the Garretts of Baltimore, and today they subscribed the amount. This money is now on deposit in New York and is available at any time.

"In consideration of the part Gen. Fitzgerald took in raising the money it is supposed that he will be allowed to name the President, although no agreement to that effect has been reached."

MR. WEBSTER WANTED IN CHICAGO.

Warrant Charging Forgery Against a Man Arrested in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A dispatch was received today at police headquarters from the Chief of Police of Chicago saying that he holds a warrant charging forgery against R. W. Webster, in custody here. Webster was convicted of swindling the Gibson House, but his sentence was suspended to investigate his story that he is the grandson of President John Comer of the coffee trust. Webster will be held for the Chicago police.

The crime for which Webster is wanted in Chicago is for obtaining money under false pretenses. The warrant for his arrest was issued early in November and Ralph Jefferson, Secretary of the W. J. Jefferson Printing and Publishing company, No. [illegible] Monroe street, was the complainant. The police will await the outcome of the charge pending in Cincinnati against Webster before acting [illegible].

YEAR'S WORK IN PARKS.

PRESIDENT WEEKS RENDERS AN ACCOUNT OF STEWARDSHIP.

An Elaborate and Interesting Document Read at the Annual Meeting of the West Town Board of Commissioners Showing Improvements Already Made and Those Contemplated for the Future—Old Officials Re-elected Without Opposition.

The Board of West Park Commissioners held the last meeting of the year last night at its offices in Union Park. The report of President Harvey T. Weeks was read and adopted, and the old board of officers were unanimously reëlected.

The President's report was a detailed statement of the work of the year and the plans for the immediate future. After an expression of thanks to the various officers and committees for their faithfulness and efficiency, Mr. Weeks said in substance:

"I desire to make special mention of two very important and essential improvements which we have begun. I refer to the arrangements made to connect our system with Lincoln Park and its boulevards on the North Side and with South Park and its boulevards on the South Side; where reference is hereinafter made to Humboldt boulevard and Southwest boulevard, respectively, it will be readily seen that the desire of the people, so long entertained, is to be realized in the near future. The Commissioners of Lincoln Park and the South Park Commissioners have aided this board in every possible manner in perfecting our arrangements and negotiations for the connections, and we are duly thankful for the assistance and recognition we received.

The principal improvement given to Garfield Park during the year was the water system, consisting of castiron and steel pipes, which were laid throughout the park to take the place of the wooden mains put in years ago and which furnished a very meager supply of water and were always found leaking at one point or another. This new water system was put in at a cost of $7,661.19.

The weeds that have been growing in abundance in the lakes each summer for years, and which could be seen on the surface of the water and interfered with boat riding and skating, were effectually disposed of during the last summer. Plans for a bicycle track in this park, south of Madison street, were approved by our board Oct. 22, 1895. This track is to be one-half mile, 25 feet in width, and gradually increasing in width from the center of the curves to 35 feet in width at the homestretch, and will be this latter width for a distance of 376 feet on a straight line. In a width of 35 feet the inclination of the track will vary from 2½ feet to 6 65-100 feet. The entrance and exit to and from the track will be obtained by means of a subway which is now being constructed at the entrance of Jackson boulevard at a cost of $11,950. Specifications are now being prepared for the track. The estimated cost of the track, subway, music stand, and to place the grounds in first-class condition is $75,000.

Little Done with Douglas.

No improvements to speak of were made in Douglas Park during the year. The park has been maintained in a very creditable maner, and was appreciated by a large number of visitors.

We have now under consideration a magnificent improvement for this park. On the 9th day of July, 1895, a large petition was presented to our board asking that an open air gymnasium and public bath be placed in this park south of Ogden avenue, and on the 12th day of November following a resolution was adopted by the board directing the Finance and Improvement committees to employ an architect to prepare plans. The architect is now at work thereon. It is estimated that this improvement will cost $25,000.

Considerable work was performed in Humboldt Park during the year, the most of which is classified as maintenance. Plans and specifications were recently approved by our board for a handsome structure with which this park is to be favored in the near future, to be known as the "Receptory Building," in which the various implements of the park will be kept. The site selected for this building is about 350 feet south of the greenhouse, and about 400 feet west of Sacramento avenue. The estimated cost of this building is $25,000.

Union Park, Jefferson Park, Wicker Park, Vernon Park, and Campbell Park were all looked after very carefully and properly maintained.

The only recognition Southwest boulevard has ever received in the way of improvements is a macadam driveway, with combined curb and gutter, fifty feet in width, extending from the south line of the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad to within 300 feet north of the West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, which was given to it three or four years ago, and about the same time a bridge was erected over the river, which, it has been ascertained, will have to be raised so as to permit many of the smaller boats to pass without being compelled to swing the bridge.

It is estimated that our proportion of the cost of this viaduct will be $35,000.

During the ensuing year we expect to improve this boulevard in conformity with the improved boulevards of our system.

Douglas boulevard has received a magnificent improvement during the last year, which consists of two driveways, one asphalt and the other macadam, each forty feet in width, with combined curb and gutter. Between the two driveways there is a lawn 130 feet in width, which has been filled and some trees planted therein and seeded. There are concrete sidewalks on either side of the boulevard, eight feet in width, and between the sidewalk and curb is a lawn space of twelve feet in width in which elm trees have been planted.

Another grade crossing in our system has been abolished during the year. The tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company across Central boulevard were elevated and a beautiful subway constructed by the railroad company, without any expense whatsoever to this board, and through the courtesy of Marvin Hughitt, the President of said company, the structure was erected in accordance with our ideas.

On Oct. 22, 1895, a plan was approved by our board for the improvement and extension of the approaches to the viaduct on this boulevard over the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company.

The most that has been done for Humboldt boulevard during the year is the arrangement made to connect it with the Lincoln Park system. From Western avenue, the present terminus of this boulevard, we are to have a boulevard 100 feet in width running in a northeasterly direction to Diversey avenue, 300 feet west of the river. By ordinance passed by the City Council on Oct. 7, 1895, Diversey avenue, from the point where this boulevard will enter it, was ceded to this board for boulevard purposes, and was by this board accepted on Oct. 22, 1895. This extension necessitated the taking of private property therefor, the most of which is now in our possession. It is estimated that this improvement complete will cost $50,000.

That part of the extension from Elston avenue to Diversey avenue, being about 703 feet in length, has been donated to the board by William M. Whitehead and Helen E. Snow.

Diversey Avenue Bridge.

A handsome bridge is now being constructed over the river at Diversey avenue, which will be the connecting link between our parks and Lincoln Park. Diversey avenue on the east side of the river is now under the control of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

On what is known as the Humboldt boulevard assessment, Division 2, which extends from Logan Square to Western avenue, we have during the year declared a rebate of $2.50 a front foot to all those who have paid their assessment in full at the rate of $10.08 for each lineal foot abutting on said boulevard.

Ashland, Washington, Jackson, West Twelfth street and Ogden avenue, Warren avenue, and Washington boulevard west of Garfield Park were all given careful attention. In a great many instances defective sidewalk stones have been removed and replaced with new ones, trees were planted, trees trimmed, dead trees removed and live ones substituted, lawns mowed, and driveways cleaned and sprinkled. Perhaps the most noticeable improvement on the boulevards was the painting of lamp posts and lamp frames.

Central Park avenue, extending from Madison street to Colorado avenue, a distance of 1,765 lineal feet and 80 feet in width, is contiguous to Garfield Park on the east, and was given to our board for boulevard purposes by the City Council on the 10th of June, 1895, and was accepted by ordinance passed July 9, 1895. This boulevard will be improved with granite macadam driveway, combined curb and gutter, concrete sidewalks, and trees. The contracts for all this work have been executed.

The approaches to the Ogden avenue viaduct were paved with round cedar blocks, and the viaduct was paved with square cedar blocks during the year. The lawns of the approaches were filled and sodded, stone curbing put in, the necessary catch basins and connections made, and boulevard lamp posts and lamps erected. This improvement cost $9,650.

New Electric Light Plant.

Another great improvement with which our park system is to be endowed is the installation of an electric light plant. The site for this plant has been selected in Garfield Park, fifty feet east of Hamlin avenue. The number of lights necessary to illuminate the parks and boulevards in a satisfactory manner is estimated to be 625 in addition to the eighty-six that are now in use at Garfield Park. The lamps will be placed 200 feet apart on each side of the boulevard.

The police force is in excellent condition. Dividing the park system into three divisions and appointing a Sergeant for each division has been shown conclusively to be a very great improvement.

The clerical force is found prompt and efficient, and the Secretary has conducted the affairs of his office in a highly satisfactory manner. All of the Jackson boulevard special assessment warrants, amounting in the aggregate to $61,886.25, which were outstanding at the beginning of the year, were redeemed, and special assessment warrants outstanding against the Humboldt boulevard assessments, amounting in the aggregate to $67,751.68, were redeemed.

The suit instituted several years ago to reëstablish the fifty-feet building line and for the restoration of our records was abandoned as to that part wherein it was sought to reëstablish the building line. This action was taken when it became apparent that it would, if reëstablished, be detrimental to considerable property on our boulevards. I would suggest, however, that steps be taken to create a building line of, say twenty feet.

Another important change in the conduct of the affairs of the board, and which will be found far more convenient for the boulevard property-owners, is the arrangement made to have all of our special assessments collected in our office in Union Park, where all information concerning the assessments can be readily obtained, and where plans will be on file showing all property abutting on the respective boulevards.

President Weeks' Recommendations.

I am firmly of the opinion that much money can be saved, and equally as good service rendered, were two of the three propagating houses now being maintained abandoned. By enlarging one of the present houses slightly it would be found sufficient in which to do all propagating for the entire system.

I also recommend that no further additions be made to the lakes, believing we have sufficient area now set apart for that purpose. I would also suggest the appropriateness of having all buildings which we may hereafter construct in our parks of low stature.

I also recommend that in the spring the boulevards be divided into sections of equal distances, and a foreman placed in charge of each section, and each be given the same number of men to maintain the boulevard over which he may have supervision; a tool box, made of boiler iron or similar material, so that it cannot be broken into or easily destroyed to be provided for each section, in which the implements used on the boulevard will be kept, the foreman to check them out in the morning and see that they are returned in good order at night, and the foreman to be held responsible for all tools furnished him for his men, and also responsible for any defects that may be found to exist within his territory.

I also desire to recommend that the engineers be directed to immediately prepare plans for a water supply system in Douglas and Humboldt Parks, for the purpose of enabling us to maintain the lawns in a proper manner.

Considerable agitation was recently created among the residents of our side of the city when attempts were being made by the street railway companies to obtain a franchise for tracks on Jackson street, east of Halsted street. Meetings were held by our various organizations to protest against the street being taken for street railway purposes, and urging the advisability of making the street a boulevard so that they might have direct boulevard connection with the center of the city. As a citizen and as a member of this board I was very much impressed with this proposition, believing that if given up for boulevard purposes it would not only have a tendency beneficial to our side of the city but would be appreciated by all as a valuable acquisition to our park system.

ROB HIGHLAND PARK POSTOFFICE.

Burglars Blow Open Safe and Secure $2,200 in Money and Stamps.

At an early hour yesterday morning safeblowers entered the Highland Park postoffice and stole $1,700 worth of stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes and $500 in currency and silver. There is no clew to their identity.

The postoffice is in a one-story brick building on St. Johns avenue, the main street. There are two rooms, the front one being used as the receiving and distributing room and the rear as a storage room. Last week roofers at work on the building left a long ladder in the rear yard. This afforded easy access to the place. The robbers climbed to the roof and drew the ladder after them. Then, prying open the skylight, they descended into the rear room.

Letters were found strewn over the floor. Every one had been torn open, and if any contained money it was taken.

Then work was commenced on the safe. They drilled a hole over the combination, and whatever explosive was used proved effectual, for the right hand door was blown from its hinges and the interior was shattered.

Postmaster W. E. Brand thinks the robbery was committed between 1 and 2 o'clock. On the floor a key was picked up which was left by the robbers. It was one used in opening mail pouches, but did not belong to the Highland Park office. This leads Mr. Brand to believe the men had been connected with other postoffice robberies.

"The robbery does not surprise me," said Inspector Stuart of the postal service yesterday. "It was undoubtedly the work of the same gang that broke into the Harvey office last week. I have sent out an inspector to examine and report. The proximity of the postoffices robbed to Chicago makes it difficult to track the men. They can slip out of the city and back again before daylight with their booty. Postmasters within striking distance will undoubtedly take warning from these two robberies to exercise unusual vigilance in guarding their money and stamps. As in the case of the Harvey robbery, the postmaster at Highland Park can be reimbursed by act of Congress if the investigation shows he had taken due care to secure his stamps and money."

"BLACK CROOK" CASES IN COURT.

Judge Payne Makes Temporary Adjustment of Trouble.

The legal fight between the two rival "Black Crook" theatrical companies, with H. R. Jacobs in the middle, was brought up before Justice Payne yesterday, after a stormy scene at the Alhambra Theater Saturday night.

The hearing developed a mixed up condition of affairs. Judge Payne found Newell was guilty of contempt in obstructing the process of the injunction, which gave the Welty company the right to take the theater. The court, however, said he would reserve the question of punishment until Friday, when the case will be heard upon its merits. Mr. Jacobs claimed that he canceled the contract with the Welty company some time ago on the ground that the performance was not up to the requirements. Judge Payne, however, said he was of the belief Jacobs canceled the contract because the same play was to be given at Havlin's a short time before the Welty engagement.

Then the court made an order that Jacobs should turn over 60 per cent of the receipts into court, and allowed the Newell company to remain at the theater to fulfill the engagement. It was also provided that the defendants in the Superior Court suit should give bonds of $4,000 as security for damages in case the matter should be decided in favor of the complainant, Welty.

SCHOOL BOARD WILL MEET TONIGHT.

Indications There Will Be Friction and Some Ill-Feeling.

The Board of Education has its regular meeting tonight and the proceedings promise to be more than usually exciting. The radical changes recommended by the Reform committee and adopted by the board last week require to be elaborated and put in operation at the beginning of the new year, and so much opposition to them has developed it is possible they may be reconsidered. In either case there is likely to be friction and ill-feeling. If an early adjournment is secured it is possible the Board of Trustees of the school pension fund may be convened immediately afterward to consider the report of the Committee on Rules.

NOT IN IT FOR HEALTH.

PHYSICIANS' CLUB DISCUSSES "SCIENTIFIC CHARITY."

Members Mostly of the Opinion Their Services Should Be Paid For, but If This Cannot Be Then Such Work as They Choose to Do Without Remuneration Should Be on the Brooklyn Plan—Dr. Ridlon on the Hospital Crowd.

"Those of you who are kicking hospital doctors are kicking because you are out. All this talk about charity is bosh," was the way Dr. John Ridlon summed up the discussion of the Physicians' club last night on the subject of "Scientific Charities." It was the regular monthly meeting of the club held at the Wellington Hotel.

After the dinner, which was served at 6:30 o'clock, Dr. Bayard Holmes and Philip W. Ayres, the Secretary of the Bureau of Charities, made the principal speeches of the evening, in which they advocated the adoption in Chicago of the plan of medical relief work followed in Brooklyn.

The speakers, while admitting hospitals helped the poor, declared there were far different and better methods of medical work among the poor.

Other speakers followed along the same line, and then Dr. Ridlon spoke. "Those of you who are kicking at hospital doctors are kicking because you are out. And we who are in are kicking when you try to get in. Medical charity cannot be distributed in the way ninety-nine people out of every hundred want it to be. It's got to be distributed in the manner in which the poor will receive it. Besides, the poor are not those who are most deserving of commiseration. The people most to be pitied are the rich.

Looking Out for No. 1.

"I am not in the practice of my profession for the benefit of the poor, and neither are you. This talk about how we can best help charity is bosh. The object of every man here is to get ahead of the rest of the crowd. That's why you who are out of hospitals want either to get in or if not then to inaugurate some other plan."

Dr. W. Franklin Coleman got the floor as soon as Dr. Ridlon had finished and said: "A medical man should have nothing to do with supporting a hospital or similar institution gratis. We ought to be paid. We have an aim higher than charity."

Other speakers followed, some speaking for and others against the Brooklyn plan.

The discussion was opened by the Chairman, Dr. Edward L. Holmes, who spoke of the color-blindness of the majority of the people who look for wretchedness and poverty. Prof. Taylor of the Chicago University said: "The primary source of dependence is the fault of economic and industrial conditions. In regard to poverty I believe much of the guilt lies at the door of municipal charity."

Diagnosing a Disease.

Dr. Bayard Holmes was then introduced and said in closing: "Charity almsgiving is an opiate now much used in treating humanity for a disease from which it suffers. This disease is known as competitive production. The three humors of this disease are cent, interest, and profit. These humors are produced by a parasite known as special privilege. When the disease reaches its height it is marked by a blush of idleness, poverty, and misery, which is soon followed by an eruption of benevolent societies, asylums, hospitals, institutions, dispensaries, jails, and penitentiaries. In the treatment of this disease narcotics are dangerous; almsgiving, suppression of facts, and refusal to investigate have all proved fatal. These and all other methods of sympathetic treatment should be abandoned and the parasite should be attacked with the knife."

The committee of the club appointed to coöperate with the bureau of charities of the Civic Federation presented the following report:

"Our first study of the subject of scientific charity prepares us to make the following recommendations:

"First—That each member of the Physicians' club shall coöperate actively with the Bureau of Charities in its work and as preliminary thereto, that he shall become a member of that organization, which he may do by the payment of $5.

"Second—That we shall consider the advisability of taking such steps as shall lead to the reorganization of the outdoor medical relief work in Chicago on the lines followed by Brooklyn.

"Third—We recommend immediate steps be taken to register all patients receiving treatment in the various hospitals of Chicago, and also that all dispensary patients be registered, and by active coöperation with the Bureau of Charities an honest effort be made to exclude the unworthy well-to-do from our dispensaries and clinics."

How Brooklyn Does It.

This was followed by Dr. Philip W. Ayers' speech in regard to the Brooklyn plan, which called forth the responses of the hospital doctors. Dr. Ayers spoke at length on the subject of organized charity, and explained medical work among the poor in Brooklyn and Philadelphia. In those cities doctors give at the beginning of each year a statement to the Bureau of Charities of the amount of medical services which they will render gratis. Poor patients are then assigned to them until they have rendered services to the value pledged. This was the plan advocated for Chicago, which would do much of the work now done by the hospitals.

The society voted to postpone action on the committee's report.

Those who were present were:

Dr. Hawley,	Dr. Ballinger,
Dr. Norden,	Dr. Head,
Dr. H. Flewis,	Dr. Oscar Dodd,
Dr. Frank Jay,	Dr. Sammon,
Dr. S. C. Stanton,	Dr. J. V. Bacon,
Dr. E. H. Dorland,	Dr. W. H. Wilder,
Rev. J. P. Hall,	Dr. E. J. Senn,
Dr. C. M. Burkholder,	Dr. A. J. Bonfleur,
Dr. Walter E. Dorlaell,	Dr. C. E. Earle,
Dr. W. K. Jagnes,	Dr. W. A. Mann,
Dr. Cary,	Dr. C. A. Parker,
Dr. Small,	Dr. S. Braur,
Dr. Mittler,	Dr. Byford,
Dr. H. M. Ferguson,	Dr. Ridlon,
Dr. Pusley,	Dr. A. H. Fueguser,
Dr. Oughton,	Dr. Starkey,
Dr. Banelwright,	Rev. Graham Taylor,
Dr. Purrey,	Dr. Ritenhouse,
Dr. E. L. Holmes,	Dr. Bayard Holmes,
Dr. F. W. Coleman,	Philip W. Ayers,
Dr. Catton,	Prof. George Coe,
Dr. Eskridge,	Dr. Germler.

TESTIMONY IN DUNNING CASE ENDED

Commissioners Fix No Time for Rendering a Decision.

The work of taking evidence in the trial of Dr. F. A. McGrew on a charge of insubordination, preferred by Supt. G. W. Morgan of the county institutions at Dunning, before the County Civil Service Board was concluded yesterday.

The father of Al Frecke, the boy over whose body the present trouble arose, when placed on the witness stand said:

"When I was told I could not get the body of my son until Dr. McGrew signed a death certificate, which he refused to do unless he made a post-mortem examination, I consented to it. I did not know what the paper I signed had written on it. I cannot read English."

The Commissioners adjourned to look up some legal points in the case. No time was set when it will render a decision.

DETECTIVES ARREST OSCAR ODELIUS

Owner of Central Labor Agency Locked Up in the Station.

Detectives Daly and Moriarity yesterday afternoon arrested Oscar Odelius, owner of the Central Labor Agency, No. 209 East Van Buren street, and locked him up. He will be arraigned in court today. Gus Berg, who with his wife and three small children, are detained at the station, is the complainant against Odelius.

Berg says Odelius promised him a position for the sum of $4. This Berg says he paid to Odelius and was given a letter to Edward Duffy, a farmer at Huntley, Ill. Duffy told him he had never requested Odelius to send anybody to him.

Berg and his family, almost destitute, returned to Chicago and were picked up on the streets last Saturday and taken to the Harrison Street Police Station.

SAYS THE SCHEME IS NOT FEASIBLE.

Postmaster Hesing's Opinion of Fast Mail Train Story.

Nine fast mail trains will not leave the temporary Postoffice building on the Lake-Front when it is completed, in spite of the story to that effect published in a morning paper yesterday. Postmaster Hesing said:

"Such a thing has not been thought of so far as I know. The scheme is not feasible—in fact, it is not only impracticable but visionary."

Assistant Superintendent J. G. Hartigan of the Illinois Central railroad said:

"This is certainly news to the company. The tracks belonging to the Central which run past the Postoffice are suburban tracks. I hardly think the efficiency of our suburban service will be impaired to permit other roads to load mail on our tracks."

FIREARMS BARRED NEW YEAR'S.

Chief Badenoch Would Also Like to Shut Off Tin Horns.

Chief Badenoch said yesterday that while he has issued no orders against citizens ushering in the new year with horns and other noisy accompaniments he hoped all would refrain from any such demonstrations.

"I will say, however," he continued, "guns and revolvers are barred. Any citizen caught celebrating in this way will be promptly locked up.

"I would like also to suppress the tin-horn nuisance, but I have not men enough to enforce an order of this kind even should I issue it."

Louise Whiton to Get $1,000.

Judge Tuley has entered an order that Louise Whiton, at present in Vienna, Austria, shall receive $1,000 from her father's estate, owing to the fact that, although she is an heiress, she is reported to be in need in the European city where she is studying music. Miss Whiton will now finish her musical education.

Annual Meeting of Sacred Lecos.

The annual meeting of the order of Sacred Lecos was held at the Tuxedo last evening at 7 o'clock. The society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. J. Baugh, Leco Poeti; E. L. Madden, Leco di Brocki; Patrick Eugene Henry, Leco de Secretaria. The society was formed four years ago.

Dr. Brobst's Last Noonday Lecture.

The Rev. Flavius J. Brobst delivered the last of his noonday lectures at Central Music Hall yesterday on the topic, "Man's Progress Eternal." Dr. Brobst will return for a similar series of lectures to begin next October. He goes from here to Boston and New York.

Fatal Fall Down an Elevator.

Albert Cole, a carpenter, fell down an elevator shaft at the Studebaker Building on Michigan avenue yesterday. He was picked up unconscious and removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died.

Takes Morphine and Dies.

Annie Peterson died in her room at No. 416 State street yesterday afternoon as a result of morphine she swallowed with suicidal intent.

CHILDREN AT THE MENOKEN CLUB.

Brilliant Evening Entertainment in Which Many Young People Joined.

The mecca of the children and young people of the West Side last night was at Menoken club, No. 1196 Washington boulevard, where the second annual party was given by the club to the younger members of the families. The club-house was beautifully decorated for this occasion. The program was divided into three sections, the one for the younger children being in charge of Mrs. E. A. Hall and Miss Lida Harris. The second section was entertained by the following program especially well rendered:

Solo, "One I Love," James Gore Le Roy, boy soprano.

Whistling solo, selected, Louise Truax Hibbard.

Recitation, selected, Irene Truax Hibbard.

Violin solo, selected, Freddy Birch.

The third section was a german conducted by Prof. McKee, and assisted and led by Bert L. T. Woods and Bessie Sanders. Fitzgerald furnished the musical numbers. The favors were choice, and afforded much amusement. Among those present were:

May E. Bryan,	Victor Huszagh,
Catherine Burke,	Addison Jennings,
Mable L. Bullen,	Leonard D. Karcher,
Vivian Brown,	Henry Kersten,
Hattie E. Baird,	Arthur B. Dunham,
Edna Coyne,	Harry Durant,
May Crocker,	Paul B. Eckhart,
Eunice Eckhart,	Daniel M. Elliott,
Hazel Eckhart,	Percy B. Eckhart,
Edna A. Grimm,	Edgar A. Hall Jr.,
Helen P. Herick,	Grafton Coffin,
Cora B. Helm,	Frank E. Price,
Bessie McGill,	Will H. Palmer,
Ethel Mason,	Don S. Robinson,
Helen Norris,	Van Scholck Rollo,
Caroline Osbornson,	E. Roy Sholes,
Elsie M. Palmer,	Ralph Coffin,
Helen A. Sullivan,	Sam Kerr,
Laura A. Jackson,	Phillip Mallen,
Kathryn Kroff,	Kenneth McNeil,
Helen Kester,	Clifton McCourtie,
Nellie Loomis,	Roderick Mason,
Ella L. Miller,	James McIndoe,
Lillian E. Mallen,	R. Stanley Thompson,
Alice McDonald,	Willard Van Matre,
Leila Featherstone,	C. L. Walduck,
Isabel Underwood,	Frank S. Waters Jr.,
Lulu B. Wood,	Carl Wolff,
Florence Wolff,	James Gore Le Roy,
May Bingham,	Sam Bingham,
Edna F. Bloom,	Leslie S. Baird,
Lulu Brown,	Robert Baird,
Jennie L. Barr,	Frank Baker,
Hazel Thompson,	Ernest Coyne,
Alma Painter,	Robert Holroyd,
Nellie E. Dicker,	Roy Hicks,
Jessie T. Elliott,	Ray Huszagh,
Dorothy Eckhart,	John S. Jackson,
Jessie Gillespie,	Carl Kenning,
Helen M. Hemstreet,	Tom Kester,
Sarah Painter,	Walter Schulter,
Jessie Winters,	Lawrence H. Dunham,
Ruth Mason,	Fred H. Deacon,
Katherine Norris,	John Eckhart,
Susan Price,	Charles S. Elliott,
Nellie Palmer,	Delmont M. Felthousen,
Bessie Sanders,	Jean Holroyd,
Louise M. Karcher,	Hugh McIndoe,
Helen Kroff,	Byron E. Palmer,
Lillian Kersten,	Allen B. Ripley,
Ruth Macomber,	Camp W. Robinson,
Ursula G. Marshall,	W. S. Sullivan,
C. Ellen Mallen,	Arthur P. Sammons,
Alva Sanders,	A. W. Kneisely,
Bessie Spry,	Paul Lamoreaux,
Liley Teff,	Thomas H. McNeil,
Elsie R. Verhoeff,	Rowald McNeil,
Ruth L. Wilson,	Lewis T. Mason,
Carl Bingham,	Lowell B. Mason,
Lewis M. Burke,	Willie K. Tillotson,
Bruce Baird,	Walter Underwood,
E. C. Brown Jr.,	Bert Woods,
Fred Coyne,	Charles Hopkins,
Alfred O. Dicker,	Raymond T. Waters,
W. C. Heap,	Harold Wolff,
Harold Huszagh,	Freddie Birch.

CONGRESSMAN ALDRICH EXPLAINS.

Reasons for Republicans Voting Against the Bond Bill.

Representative J. Frank Aldrich said yesterday in explanation of the forty or more Republican votes cast against the bond bill:

"There were several reasons for the votes of these Representatives. Seven of them were from Ohio and seven from Illinois. All were from the country districts. They explained to us how evilly the words "bond issue" smelled in the nostrils of country constituents. However meritorious this bill might be, especially at such a time, and because of the peculiar circumstances, it would need a lot of explaining at home if they voted affirmatively.

"Then there was a feeling the revenue bill was the thing. The President will not acknowledge the deficit in revenue, but it is there, and, having passed a revenue measure that would give $40,000,000, they kicked on the bond issue.

"It had some influence, too, that many of them were new members. The leaders and older men agreed whatever was done ought to be, as in an emergency, quickly, and so many of the new men, not being consulted, declared themselves."

"What is there in this one-term idea for Chicago Congressmen?"

"This. It is a positive disadvantage amouning to a loss so many or our Northern Congressmen are so frequently changed. Personally, I declared myself a year ago I would not accept a renomination. I meant it then and I mean it now."

"You think the President acted wisely on the bond issue?"

"I can but believe he did. The gold reserve fell to $70,000,000 on the day the message was delivered. As a rule, the President's declarations relative to the Monroe doctrine are taken as sound and in accordance with true Americanism, but were not well-timed. Much interest was manifested in the vote on the bond bill. The situation was of the nature of a crisis and men acted accordingly. The truth is the measure is only restrictive. One important point is, the measure will be an assurance to the world that when the Senate is called upon in an emergency it will sustain the President."

C. G. BOLDENWECK'S FLAT ROBBED.

Burglars Make an Early Call and Find No One at Home.

While Charles G. Boldenweck, President of the Phœnix Trimming company, No. 106 Wabash avenue, and his wife were away from their home in the second flat at No. 501 Dearborn avenue Sunday evening burglars ransacked the apartments.

The robbers were not noticed by any one, though, it is said, two men were seen loafing about the neighborhood early in the evening. When Mr. Boldenweck and his wife returned and discovered the condition of affairs they took an inventory of what was left and missed a sealskin sacque valued at $160, a gold watch valued at $25, and a large sum of money.

The thieves had packed up a quantity of clothing and some silverware, but had evidently been frightened and left it, making their escape from a rear door. Entrance was gained through the front door of the flat.

HE MUSTERS IN THE MEN.

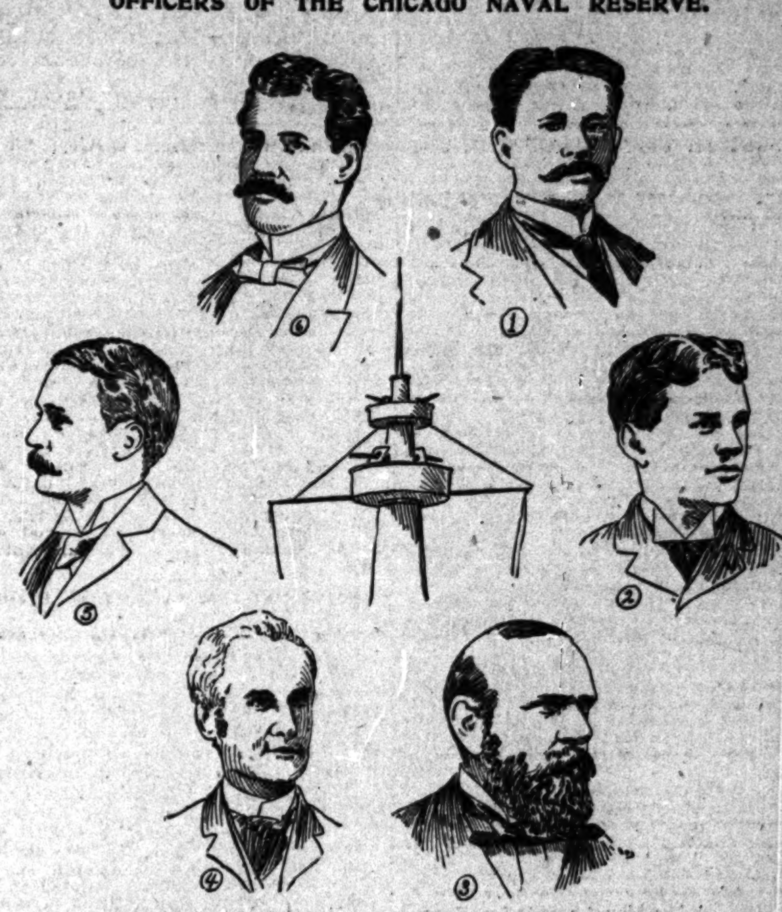
COL. NOONAN RECEIVES NAVAL RESERVES INTO NATIONAL GUARD.

Ceremony Takes Place at Battery "D"—Col. Weeks and Col. McNally Assist—Many Prominent Military Officers Present—Four Divisions in Battalion—Each Elects Officers—Addresses of Welcome by Col. Noonan, Col. Colby, Gen. McNulta, and Commander Dayton.

Chicago's Naval Reserves were mustered in last night at Battery "D," by Col. E. T. Noonan, of the Governor's staff, and 250 able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 40 years, swore to uphold the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Illinois and to serve the State faithfully and loyally for three years.

The ceremony was carried out successfully and with due solemnity, and the occasion was a notable one for the organization. That the First Battalion, Illinois Naval Reserve starts out so well and with such a good showing in numbers is largely owing to the executive ability and untiring self for months to the perfecting of its organization.

OFFICERS OF THE CHICAGO NAVAL RESERVE.



1. Lieut. Albert A. Michelson. 2. Lieut. E. H. Harrison. 3. Lieut. Dr. S. J. Jones, Surgeon. 4. Horatio L. Wait, Paymaster. 5. Lieut. Herbert McNulta. 6. Lieut. H. A. Allen.

The hour set for the ceremony was 8:30 o'clock, but at that time not half of the recruits, who had been presenting themselves since 7 o'clock, had been examined and given papers of enlistment.

Dr. S. J. Jones and his assistants were kept busy until 9:30 o'clock attending to these work of S. D. Flood, who has devoted himnewcomers. By that hour besides the recruits to be mustered in there was in the battery a good-sized gathering of visitors, officers of the regular army and of the State militia, and private citizens, who had come to witness the ceremony.

Prominent Visitors.

Those who occupied seats on the platform were:

Gen. Harris A. Wheeler.
Commander J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., Washington.
Capt. Cook, Company I, Fifteenth Infantry, Fort Sheridan.
Col. J. G. Neumeister of the Governor's staff.
Col. D. G. Moore of the Governor's staff.
Capt. Funkhauser, Troop C, I. N. G.
Capt. Bullen, Troop C.
Lieut. F. B. Alsip, Troop C.
Lieut. Leo Wampole, Troop C.
Col. H. L. Turner, First Regiment, I. N. G.
Maj. J. B. Sanborn, First Regiment, I. N. G.
Maj. E. T. Tolman, First Regiment, I. N. G.
Capt. B. F. Patrick, First Regiment, I. N. G.
Capt. E. R. Cox, First Regiment, I. N. G.
Col. G. M. Moulton, Second Regiment, I. N. G.
Chaplain H. W. Bolton, Second Regiment, I. N. G.
Col. F. T. Colby, Seventh Regiment, I. N. G.
Lieut.-Col. D. Moriarty, Seventh Regiment, I. N. G.
Capt. Hyland, Seventh Regiment, I. N. G.
Maj. McGrath, Seventh Regiment, I. N. G.
Capt. T. L. Harding, Seventh Regiment, I. N. G.
Quartermaster M. F. Gallagher, Seventh Regiment, I. N. G.
Gen. John McNulta.
Dr. S. J. Jones.
Ex-Judge S. P. McConnell.
The Rev. Arthur Edwards.
Mr. W. S. Kaufman.
Mr. D. B. Hubbard.
Mr. John W. Page.
Mr. W. K. Sullivan.

To music by the Seventh Regiment Band the four divisions formed ranks and marched to the front of the hall. They were mustered in the following order: Three, four, two, and one, according to seniority of graduation from Annapolis Naval Academy of the respective commanders.

Col. Noonan appointed Col. Weeks and Col. McNally his aids to call the roll and then proceeded with the mustering in ceremony.

Elect Officers.

After each division had taken the oath it proceeded at once to an election of officers. The results were as follows:

Third Division—Lieutenant, A. A. Michaelson; Lieutenant junior grade, Arthur Dovale; First Ensign, William Easton; Second Ensign, William H. Quinlan.

Fourth Division—Lieutenant, Edward H. Harrison; Lieutenant junior grade, W. J. Wilson; Ensigns, John R. Eldred, S. W. Stratton.

Second Division—Lieutenant, Herbert McNulta; Lieutenant junior grade, J. Arnold Ubsdell; Ensigns, Samuel D. Flood, Ogle T. Warren.

First Division—Lieutenant, H. A. Allen; Lieutenant junior grade, W. H. Arthur; Ensigns, George F. Jewett, Henry Dolese.

Roster of Enlisted Men.

The following is the roster of enlisted men:

FIRST DIVISION.

Frank L. Allen,	C. W. Johnson,
W. W. Basset,	J. P. Heywood,
H. O. Bliven,	W. H. Mason,
Roswell Bogue,	H. F. Parish,
Charles A. Boller,	G. W. Phillipps,
W. D. Cameron,	R. D. Pierce,
R. Carver,	W. F. Purdy,
Charles M. Dayton,	Robert H. Ritchie,
M. H. Dement,	Victor B. Strelitz,
C. B. Donnelly,	James H. Thomas,
G. D. Donnelly,	F. H. Tobey,
Charles P. Fisk Jr.,	C. P. Tobin,
C. T. Hall,	Charles W. Trier,
Constantine Hennan,	Lawrence Wilcocks,
Charles Henderson,	A. H. Willett,
Harry W. Hudson,	Fred S. Willett,
Abert G. Jordan,	E. C. Steele,
G. P. Carver,	J. W. Collins,
E. L. Colburn,	M. E. Magill,
Edward Phillipps,	A. T. Marix.

SECOND DIVISION.

Adams, E. M., Jr.	Linn, H. A.,
Aikman, Walter V.	Mason, E. R.,
Aldrich, A. C.	Mason, Herbert E.,
Beames, Clare F.	McGee, Will,
Bogue, C. B., Jr.	McMunn, W. N.,
Barkhard, F. C.	Middagh, H. M.,
Campbell, F. D.	Middagh, R. E.,
Colvin, Harvey A.	Oehs, J. L.,
Cook, W. E.	Rice, R. L.,
Craenenbroeck, Fred	Roberts, W. F.,
Ellicott, R. M.	Roberts, L. C.,
Evans, Wallace	Roberts, W. F.,
Faravid, John R.	Root, Clarence J.,
Fitzpatrick, P. D.	Ryder, Robert H.,
Flood, Robert D.	Sager, Charles J.,
Flower, J. H.	Scott, J. W.,
Flower, Thomas W.	Schultz, R. C.,
Folsom, J. Paul	Stephens, P. R.,
Forster, T. J. A.	Spohn, Zeno,
Gilmore, A. C.	Trier, Albert L.,
Hale, C. T.	Turner, L. H.,
Handyside, William H.	Turner, O. E.,
Harden, C. G.	Vallen, Charles E.,
Hitt, Samuel E.	Visser, W. G.,
Holden, Charles B.	Wait, Horatio L.,
Howard, H.	Wait, John G.,
Hull, George B.,	Walkup, A. E.,
Hutchinson, James F.,	Ward, R. M.,
Kaestner, W. S.,	Welch, A. H.,
Krimbell, W. W.,	Welsh, H. E.,
La Oloy, Dean,	Wilbrenner, P. H.,
Loftis, J. C.,	Wilder, A. A.

THIRD DIVISION.

G. W. Anderson,	R. M. Harris,
H. F. Allswide,	J. D. Hood,
W. E. Barry,	H. H. Hayes,
L. W. Beebe,	Fred W. Hauschild,
S. M. Bennett,	N. B. Haldane,
Frank A. Buckley,	C. B. Jacobs,
Fred L. Blanke,	R. Kindoy,
C. C. Bartlett,	Philip Lunde,
C. S. Cooley,	H. J. McCormick,
Ira H. Cubley,	D. H. McKinnon,
Albert J. Cox,	H. G. Norton,
F. Chandler,	Otis O. Ogden,
L. M. Cozzens,	Frank S. Rae Jr.,
W. C. Cozzens,	Charles C. Stafford,
W. H. Davenport,	William Sampson Jr.,
Clarence Depew,	Harry Splithoff,
E. F. Elliott,	P. W. Spaulding,
H. M. Fuller,	Charles F. Spaulding,
J. B. Finn,	Frank Smith,
J. R. Gorum,	R. C. Schultz,
W. G. Gunthorp,	H. C. Sinclair,
Arthur Doran,	A. W. Sterritt,
Albert A. Michelson,	W. J. Threedy,
William H. Quinlan,	H. A. Vincent,
Charles W. Culliton,	W. Wood,
Charles A. Shephard,	Albert Wrixon,
Edward H. Allswide,	Thomas W. Wrixon,
George F. Lachance,	F. Wertheim,
Robert E. Elwell,	D. E. Willett,
William B. Easton,	H. S. Williams,
T. F. Stevens,	C. C. Williams,
Emil Pfeifer,	C. N. Wernts,
William E. Johnson,	Edwin D. Wilson Jr.,
J. N. Githens,	Charles E. Young.

FOURTH DIVISION.

W. S. Aitken,	C. G. Kingwell,
F. Arndt,	L. H. Packham,
William Becker,	F. G. Semmek,
W. A. I. Beale,	J. W. Slater,
Joseph Baird,	Fred Selser,
F. Buckley,	D. Sexton,
E. C. Chamberlain,	W. F. Sims,
E. Becker,	S. D. Morris,
W. S. Duncan,	J. S. Mather,
C. F. Dunderdale,	C. W. Mather,
A. N. Dickenson,	C. D. Meyer,
W. C. Davis,	R. J. Mills,
William Coffin,	Ed Leathean,
E. C. Cohen,	M. Emmerick,
G. Evens,	Ben Follett,
Joseph Gannon,	E. J. Northrup,
S. D. Gilbert,	Charles Olsen,
E. G. Gilbert,	F. C. Thomas,
Benjamin H. Glover,	John F. Thomas,
Fred Gray,	John Roper,
J. W. Gilmore,	A. E. Volkman,
H. F. Harrison,	F. W. Warren,
H. N. Hand,	W. F. Young,
H. Hardy,	C. R. Baker,
W. T. Hill,	J. S. Kelly,
B. C. Hardenbrook,	G. R. Kerr,
George Hurd,	C. A. Long,
P. R. James,	D. Erickson,
E. P. Jones,	T. H. Lovedale.

Addresses of Welcome.

After the ceremony and the election of officers addresses were made by Col. Noonan, ex-Judge McConnell, Col. Colby, Gen. McNulta, Commander Dayton, Col. Turner, and the Rev. Dr. Bolton.

Col. Noonan spoke of the country's great need of coast defenses, and Col. Colby welcomed the battalion into the National Guard on behalf of the Seventh Regiment, and assured it his regiment's friendship and wished it success.

Gen. McNulta said: "We hope for peace, but if war should come you will be ready to defend our country. A navy is our greatest need, both on the lakes and the sea."

Commander Dayton, U. S. N., welcomed the battalion in the name of the regular service. Col. Turner also welcomed the new organization into the National Guard.

A letter of congratulations from the Naval Veteran Association of Illinois was read, and with this the exercises of the evening ended.

TEACHING IN MODERN LANGUAGES.

Annual Meeting of Central Conference at Chicago University.

Professors from the Modern Languages Departments of the representative educational institutions of the West assembled for a three days' conference at the University of Chicago last evening. This is the first annual meeting of the Central Modern Language conference, which is the result of a meeting of modern language instructors held in Chicago last June. At that time it was decided this department in the universities and colleges of the West could be farther advanced by a separate organization.

The visiting professors were welcomed in Cobb Hall on behalf of the university by Dean Judson of the Graduate School of Literature and Arts. Prof. Carruth of the University of Kansas, President of the conference, delivered the annual address. He said:

"Of the 370 colleges and universities of this country 204 are situated between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains. I estimate the number of college instructors in modern languages within the teritory of this conference at 1,000, while there are probably half as many more fairly well trained college graduates teaching in academies and high schools. If the personal contact, which I take to be among the chief benefits derived from such an organization, is not to be largely lost, a Western society is inevitable. So it has seemed to us. So I believe it will seem more and more to the teachers of this great valley."

Following the address the conference adjourned for a reception to the visitors. The Modern Languages Departments of the university will receive all members of the conference at the Hotel del Prado this evening, from 8 until 12 o'clock.

The conference this morning will hear the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and will appoint the committees for the coming year. A discussion of a plan of organization will also take place.

"PAUL, THE APOSTLE," IS GIVEN.

Woodbridge's Oratorio Rendered at Western Avenue Methodist Church.

Woodbridge's oratorio, "Paul, the Apostle," was rendered last night at the Western Avenue M. E. Church with chorus, quartet, and soloists, with Edwin H. Woodhams presiding at the organ and Clement B. Shaw conductor.

Mrs. Emma Phillips Boller took the soprano parts; Miss Nanie Y. Blair, the contralto; B. L. Coolidge, the tenor; and Clement B. Shaw, the basso.

Part first represented Paul at Philippi; part second, Paul at Ephesus; and part third, Paul at Rome.

Preceding the oratorio there were several musical selections and recitations.

MRS. HANNAH METTLER IS DEAD.

Eight of Fifteen Children and Forty-five Grandchildren Survive Her.

Chillicothe, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. Hannah Mettler of this county is dead. Eight children and forty-five grandchildren survive her. She was married in 1821 and was 92 years of age at the time of her death. Her husband has been dead twenty years. She had fifteen children, but seven of them are dead. Almost all of her children were present at the funeral.

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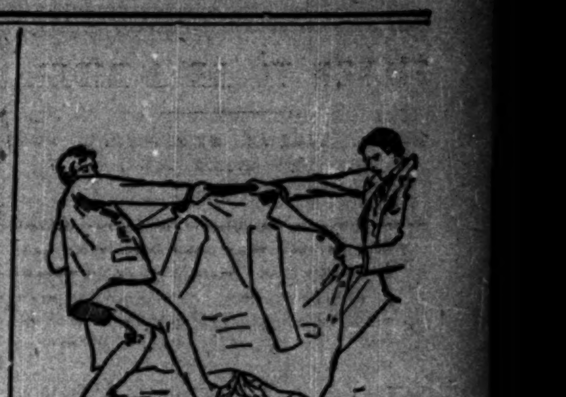

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WATERMAN HALL, SYCAMORE, ILL.

The Easter Term of this well-known school for girls will begin January 7th, 1896. Those desiring information about it can meet the Rector at 910 Masonic Temple on any Monday in December from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., or send to him for a catalogue. Address REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D.D., Rector.

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PRESIDENT McKENZIE of the Howe School, Lima, Ind., will be at the Auditorium Annex Thursday, Jan. 2d, from 11 to 1 o'clock, and will be happy to meet his patrons and others wishing information in regard to the school.

WINTER RESORTS.

All the Arrangements for the Comfort of Guests at The St. James JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

If you are coming South, send for our pamphlet, which will tell you of Jacksonville and its leading family hotel. J. R. CAMPBELL, Prop.

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LADIES WHO VALUE A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft & beautiful skin.

ARE TO DRAW THE LINE.

JUSTICE BREWER AND CHIEF JUSTICE ALVEY ASKED.

Distinguished Jurists Requested to Serve on the Venezuela Boundary Commission—Appointments May Be Contingent on a Modification of Existing Laws—Hint That the President Is Displeased at Nominees' Premature Announcement.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Mr. Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court and Chief Justice Alvey of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have both stated in interviews that they have been offered and have practically accepted positions on the Venezuelan Commission.

While no authoritative announcement has been made at the State Department of the action of the President it is taken for granted that these distinguished Judges would not have made such statements without authority. If the appointments are made there will be a howl among critics of the President because of the violation of the spirit if not the letter of the law of 1894, which says: "No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of $2,500 shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially heretofore or hereafter authorized by law, but this shall not apply to retired officers of army or navy whenever they may be elected to public office, or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

As the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the commission, and as the intention of Congress clearly was that the Commissioners should be paid liberal salaries, it is said the appointment of two Federal Judges would be in direct violation of law even if they should consent to serve without compensation.

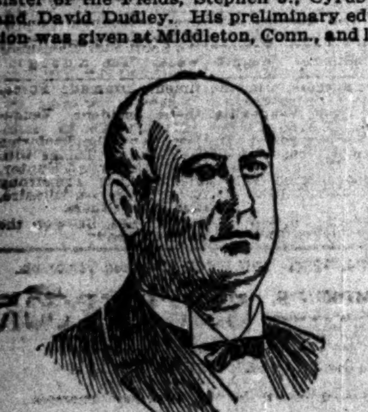
As was well known, Senator Morgan proposed an amendment to the Hitt bill at the request of Secretary Olney modifying the law of 1894 for the express purpose of permitting the appointment of Chief Justice Fuller or some other member of the Supreme Court. The Senate declined to consider the amendment and hence by implication decided that Federal Judges or other government employés were not wanted on the commission.

It is hinted that the appointments of Judges Brewer and Alvey have strings tied to them and that they are to be contingent upon Congress modifying the law of 1894 in their favor. This would undoubtedly be done on request of the President.

Justice Brewer's appointment is eminently satisfactory, but there are criticisms on Judge Alvey's, who, although thoroughly equipped for the work, has only a local reputation. It is also hinted that President Cleveland is not particularly pleased at the premature announcement made by the distinguished Judges and may conclude to change his mind about their appointments.

London, Dec 31.—The newspapers this morning are largely occupied with reviews of the year's events, but Justice Brewer's appointment to the Venezuelan Commission is approved by the press. The comments upon Venezuela follow much the same lines as for several days past.

David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 28, 1837. His father was a missionary at that time. His mother is of an illustrious family, being a sister of the Fields, Stephen J., Cyrus W., and David Dudley. His preliminary education was given at Middleton, Conn., and later



JUSTICE RICHARD H. ALVEY OF MARYLAND.
[Possible member of the Venezuelan Commission.]

he graduated from Yale with the class of '56. He is also a graduate of the Albany Law School.

After his admission to the bar in 1859 he went to Leavenworth, Kas., to practice his profession. The record of his life in the West is an almost continuous one in officeholding from 1862 until he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1889.

He was Judge of the Criminal Courts of Leavenworth, Judge of the District Court from 1865 to 1869, and in 1870 was elected Justice of the Kansas State Supreme Court, which position he held until 1884, having served two terms. At the expiration of his second term he was appointed Judge for the Eighth District of the United States Circuit Court, and continued in this office until 1889.

While he held these important offices Justice Brewer made a reputation for his judicial ability and rendered decisions on several questions which attracted national attention. The principal one of these was in reference to the power of a municipality to issue bonds in aid of railroads. He denied the right to do this. He was also the first Judge to decide that a woman was eligible to the position of Superintendent of Schools. While Circuit Judge he sustained the title to the Maxwell land grant, the largest of its kind in the history of the country. This decision was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

It was the independence and force of his decisions that caused President Harrison to appoint Mr. Brewer to succeed Mr. Justice Matthews in 1889.

Justice Brewer is a warm personal friend of Mr. Charles H. Aldrich of Chicago, who was United States Solicitor-General during Harrison's administration, and who through daily contact with him in the United States Supreme Court became one of his closest friends so long as Mr. Aldrich remained at Washington.

When seen by a TRIBUNE reporter at his home in Evanston last night Mr. Aldrich said of Justice Brewer:

"He is a very able Judge, of an original turn of mind, and apt to take his own view of a case without reference to the opinion of others. He adheres to principle with a tenacity of purpose and supports it with force and will. His family was distinguished for its great ability. He has as quick perception as any man I have ever known, and he never requires that a legal proposition be repeated to him. He is charming, hospitable, attached to his friends, and I found him in every respect a delightful companion. I think his appointment to the Venezuelan Commission an excellent one on President Cleveland's part, though I doubt the wisdom of his acceptance.

"As a lawyer I deprecate the Justices of the Supreme Court assuming such duties, and do not consider the Venezuelan Commission is in the same category with the Bering Sea Commission, of which Justice Harlan was a member. If he consents to serve I am sure the country will be ready to adopt any conclusion he may reach. I would be willing to do so in advance. I could not say more."

WISHES AMERICA HAPPY NEW YEAR

London Paper Writes a Complimentary Editorial on the United States.

London, Dec. 31.—The Chronicle in the course of a complimentary editorial sends a New Year greeting and good wishes to America and to President Cleveland.

A Melbourne dispatch to the Times says: A banquet was held at Adelaide to celebrate Foundation day and many patriotic speeches were made. The Hon. James Henry Young, the Minister of Works for New South Wales, who is American born, ridiculed the idea of war. Mark Twain was also present and echoed the statement that talk of war between blood relations was absurd.

The Duke of Somerset writes to the Post this morning protesting against Lord Salisbury's doing anything to assist the Venezuelan commission, which the Duke says ought to be ignored.

"If England yields in the slightest to America," he continues, "it will be as ruinous to her prestige as when Mr. Gladstone allowed her flag to be trodden upon by the Boers."

The Chronicle this morning publishes an interview with Prof. James Bryce, who has just arrived in England from South Africa, as reported in an earlier dispatch, and who had only just heard of the Venezuelan war scare. He expressed himself as being greatly astonished at the news.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that the American people have seriously contemplated war over a matter in which they have so slight and remote an interest. They are rightly jealous of their honor, but their honor is not involved in this matter, and the Monroe doctrine is inapplicable to it.

"The real ruler in America is not Congress nor the President, but public opinion. I do not believe that public opinion would allow war except for a cause which the conscience of the American people could approve as a righteous cause."

The Prince of Wales has authorized the publication of the following acknowledgment sent last week by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the World, of the message which his Royal Highness and the Duke of York sent to the World through Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the Prince, hoping that the differences between the United States and Great Britain on the Venezuelan question would be amicably settled:

"New York, Dec. 28, 1895.—To his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales: Your Christmas message of peace and good will was deeply appreciated and had important effect. The reaction is almost complete. Conscience has obtained mastery over impulse. The World thanks you for the wise and bold words spoken at so critical a time. It is also becoming to acknowledge with profound respect the eloquent and impressive message of concord and amity received by the World from Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland (who cabled from Rome); Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster; Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin; Lord Plunkett, Archbishop of Dublin and Kildare; the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishops of Liverpool and Manchester, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Rosebery. It is hoped here that the logic of the unprecedented expression of kindliness of the greatest dignitaries of Church and State may yet lead to the arbitration of a dispute so trivial that it could remain unsettled for seventy years.

"Surely among all the scholars, statesmen, and rulers of the world there must be one who as arbitrator will meet this suggestion of Lord Salisbury that he should be 'competent and free from bias.'

"The surest hope of lasting peace rests upon the enlightened moral sentiment which you have voiced and which we feel shapes the course of government in England, not less in America, and continues the progress of civilization. JOSEPH PULITZER."

JUSTICE BREWER OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Who Has Accepted a Place on the Venezuelan Commission.

VENEZUELA IS PREPARING TO ARM.

Negotiating for War Supplies from the United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Caracas, Dec. 30.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Venezuela Government is negotiating in the United States for war supplies. Four heavy guns have been sent from Caracas to fortify the harbor at Maracaibo. The special Commissioners appointed to arrange an alliance of South and Central American Republics against England are ready to depart. A rumor comes from Colombia that the Spanish Minister to Bogota has been escorted out of the country by a troop of soldiers because he made a protest against the government giving the British Minister his passports. Gen. Richano goes to the Argentine Republic.

MR. SMALLEY CHANGES HIS TUNE

Senator Sherman's Support of the President Augurs Ill, He Says.

London, Dec. 31.—The New York correspondent of the Times argues the fact that Senator Sherman definitely allies himself with the President on the Venezuelan question augurs ill for the cessation of the controversy. "Mr. Sherman sides with President Cleveland against all the great lawyers and all the best authorities on this question, both American and European, and against Monroe himself," says the correspondent.

He thinks Senator Sherman's attitude indicates the Republicans are not entirely separated from President Cleveland. He sees danger in Senator Sherman's assumption that the quieter state of affairs grows out of the belief among the people of the United States that Lord Salisbury is ready to acquiesce in arbitration.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE LEND A HAND.

Said to Have Promised to Aid the United States Diplomatically.

Vienna, Dec. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Freie Presse telegraphs that Russia and France have actually promised diplomatic support to the United States in the Venezuela trouble and adds that Russia is prepared to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold reserve.

LODGE ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Addresses the Senate on Its Application to the Venezuela Case.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Henry Cabot Lodge, the junior Senator from Massachusetts, addressed the Senate today on the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Lodge began with an interesting sketch of the history of the Monroe doctrine, showing how vitally it was involved in the Venezuelan boundary line controversy. He followed this with a brief relation of the pending dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which he said had now reached a crisis affecting most gravely the honor, the interests, the rights, and the well-settled policy of the United States.

If England, with no authority but a disputed claim, seized territory and declined arbitration upon it, its action, he declared, did not differ from seizing and holding new territory in the Americas by right of conquest. If it could seize territory under a claim which had grown larger with each succeeding year there was nothing to prevent it taking indefinite regions in South America.

The Senator referred to the claim made on Venezuela by Great Britain for reparation on account of the arrest by the authorities of the former country of British subjects on the disputed territory. But the question of reparation, he declared, must not be mixed up with the acquisition of territory. If Venezuela paid the indemnity fixed and demanded by Great Britain it acknowledged in so doing that the disputed country is British territory, and made the whole case void.

We had, he continued, neglected too long our foreign policy and the great interests of the United States which lie beyond its borders. We wished the matter of the boundary disputes settled by arbitration because if it is settled otherwise it is a blow to a vital principle making for the welfare and dignity of the United States.

He did not believe the people of England had the least desire to engage in hostilities with the United States any more than we sought or desired hostilities with them.

"We have," said Senator Lodge, "seen British forces at Corinto. We know the attitude they assume in Venezuela. They are attempting to take land on the Alaskan boundary. They have just denounced the modus vivendi and reopened in that way the perilous dispute of the seal fisheries. It is not by accident that these events have all occurred or all come to an acute stage within the last year."

The Senator closed by expressing the belief that the questions between England and the United States would be peaceably settled, but it was clear that such settlement could only be reached by action on the part of Congress and the President, which should be as firm as it was temperate and which should maintain the Monroe doctrine absolutely and at all hazards wherever it justly applied.

ADVICES FROM VENEZUELA ARRIVE

Official Communications from Government to State Department.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Official communications from the Venezuelan Government came in the mail received here today, but so far as could be learned they presented no new phases of the situation. The mail left Caracas five days after President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question, so that there was ample time for the government to take steps necessary to communicate to this government.

Minister Andrade did not go to the State Department during the day, which appeared to confirm the view that the Venezuelans are in a passive attitude pending the development of the policy of the United States.

Gen. Uslar of Valencia, Venezuela, called on Señor Andrade today and discussed the affairs of their common country. The General has no connection with the Venezuelan Government, and his trip to this country is wholly in a private capacity.

He is a wealthy merchant. His wife is the daughter of Dr. Ubanja, the Venezuelan agent at London during the negotiations with Lord Salisbury.

WEDDING BELLS CHIME IN AUSTIN.

Marriage of Miss Charlotte R. Meredith and Mr. Charles H. Burras.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Richey Meredith, daughter of Capt W. M. Meredith, ex-Chief of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Mr. Charles Hayes Burras was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the First Methodist Church, Austin. The Rev. W. F. Satterfield, pastor of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a tailor-made traveling gown of pale tan broadcloth, with hat and gloves to match, and carried roses. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Lyman of Des Moines. Miss Terressa Metcalf of Evanston was the organist. Mr. Charles W. Lucas attended the groom, and the ushers were Mr. E. R. Dunlap and Mr. A. H. H. Atwood.

After an extended tour through the South Mr. and Mrs. Burras will be at home at No. 1064 West Ohio street. Some of those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. L. Price,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Haker,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Culbertson,
Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Rudd,
Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Hoyt,
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Dereing,
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Pitcher,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Bowsel,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Davis,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Demoniet,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoyt,
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bassett,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rice,
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Osgood,
Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Bond,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Noble,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Campbell,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Gaskell,
Mr. and Mrs. Symonds,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Richey,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitaker,
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Snow,
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moore,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Whitehead,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dall,
Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Burras,
Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Cline,
Mr. and Mrs. Neary,
Mr. and Mrs. Danforth,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Hanstron,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Burras,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Burras Sr.,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mykrantz,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carroll,
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Conway,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Kidder,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Haythorn,
Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Shaw,
Mr. and Mrs. Tripp,
Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Wallace,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Hayt,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Burras,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Shenk,
Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Metcalf,
Mr. and Mrs. William Haythorn,
Mr. and Mrs. John Haggard,
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McClean,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Bond,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Bond,
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Powell,
Mr. and Mrs. U. R. Dinlston,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Spink,
Mr. and Mrs. Clayton E. Crafts,
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Clement,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walser,
Col. and Mrs. J. W. Bennett,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Frink.
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Murray,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCarthy,
Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Gilbert,
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Branstadt,
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Swinscoe,
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Krantz,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter,
Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Jampolis,
Mr. and Mrs. William Amerson,
Mr. and Mrs. David Oliphant,
Mr. and Mrs. W. McFarland,
Mr. and Mrs. George R. Davis,
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Race,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Reiterman,
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Gammon,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Reese,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Church,
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Niles, Washington, D. C.,
Mrs. John A. Logan,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Sandman,
Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Trail,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis,
Miss Helen Crafts,
Miss Hecox,
Miss Haggard,
Miss Haythorn,
Miss Powell,
Miss Close,
Miss Black,
Miss Mae Burton,
Miss Eva Pierce,
Miss Snoor,
Miss Smith,
Miss Becker,
Miss Lilian McCarthy,
Miss Lulu McCarthy,
Miss Walser,
Miss Bennett,
Miss May Burton,
Miss Cooke,
Miss Metcalf, Evanston,
Miss Goodman,
Miss Compton,
Miss Lucy Johnson,
Miss Alexander,
Miss Mary Adams,
Miss Nettie Myers,
Miss F. Howell,
Miss Maude Chamberlain,
Col. Reed,
Gen. Kuefter,
Col. W. H. Reed, Pittsburg,
Maj. George Bartlett,
Maj. J. W. Burk, Sycamore,
Mr. F. M. Powell,
Mr. Will Crafts,
Mr. C. Crafts,
Mr. E. Hartman,
Mr. D. Quincy,
Mr. L. Cline,
Mr. T. Curren,
Mr. Daniel Ramsdell,
Rev. David Clark,
Mr. A. Shaw,
Mr. J. P. Thomas,
Mr. H. Haker,
Mr. L. Childs,
Mr. James Tanner, Georgetown.

NEW YORK CONTESTING DELEGATES.

Anti-Platt Republicans Decide to Make a Fight.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Several of the most prominent anti-Platt Republicans of this city met tonight and discussed ways and means of putting in motion machinery to send a contesting delegation from New York County to the next State and National convention. The invitations went out in the afternoon in the writing of Cornelius N. Bliss and William Brookfield.

It has been decided to send a contesting delegation to the Republican State committee meeting to be held in March or April to elect four delegates-at-large to the National convention, and also to elect delegates from the nine Congressional districts in New York County to the National convention.

The leaders of the anti-Platt faction believe that they can go before the National convention with a list of delegates backed by the Union League and Republican clubs and two of the most powerful Republican newspapers of this city and gain admittance. They propose to make their contest on the ground that the primaries and conventions by which the regular convention shall elect its delegates are fraudulent, because they are based on a fraudulent enrollment.

FIGHTING IN MATANZAS.

TWO ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE SPANIARDS AND INSURGENTS.

Report That Gomez Had Retreated Over the Border Into Santa Clara Proves to Be Untrue—Much Uneasiness Occasioned in Havana by Late Information from the Front, Although It Is Sifted Through Official Channels.

Havana, Dec. 30.—Lieut.-Col. Perera, commanding the Navarro battalion, numbering 850 men, was engaged with insurgents near Calimete, not far from Jajuey Grande, yesterday. The fighting is said to have been fierce and the Spaniards are reported to have sustained the fire of vastly superior numbers of insurgents commanded by Gomez. The troops are reported to have captured the insurgents' positions and to have obliged the enemy to divide its forces. The insurgents are said to have lost heavily, while on the government side only one officer and five soldiers were killed and sixty wounded.

An hour after this engagement, the sound of cannonading was heard in the direction of the Maria plantation, three miles from Calimete, and it is supposed Gomez has been engaged with the Spanish column commanded by Col. Molina.

Later in the day it was announced the troops lost fifteen men killed in a fight with insurgents near Cimareones.

Uneasy Feeling Prevails.

A most uneasy feeling prevails now. It is believed serious fighting has taken place near Calimete, and the meager facts made public do not begin to tell the tale. The telegraph lines connecting with Guareiras and Macuirjes, in the district where Gomez is supposed to be, and where fighting is reported to have taken place, are interrupted.

Gen. Aldaceo is at Colon, Gen. Navarro is at Manquilo, and Gen. Valdez is at the Bo[illegible] plantation.

According to early reports today the insurgents were in full retreat, and it was even intimated Gomez was making for Cienfuegos with the intention of capturing that seaport. But later news indicates Gomez is still in the vicinity of Jajuey Grande, south of Colon and in the province of Matanzas.

Are Overrunning Matanzas.

News received during the day of movements by the insurgents would indicate their forces still overrun pretty much of the Province of Matanzas and they seem to have an uninterrupted line of communication clear across the province and into the southern part of Santa Clara to the eastward of Cienfuegos.

They have burned the village of Gavolan in the Cienfuegos district southeast of Cienfuegos, near the coast.

The stations at Caobas and Cabazas, which are in the neighborhood of Matanzas and to the south, have been burned, as well as the cane fields of the Joaquin plantations. Some stores have also been plundered. Camarioca is the farthest point north at which the insurgents have been reported, and Cabazas is almost on the line of the Province of Havana.

A Later Official Report.

An official report tonight purporting to come from Gen. Valdez says he overtook the insurgent bands of Gomez and Maceo at the Maria plantation, where they were found stationed in advantageous positions. The engagement which followed was evidently a hot one, the insurgent cavalry making vigorous attacks upon the flanks of the Spanish troops. The artillery fire of the Spanish proved effective, and the official report says the insurgents took flight in two directions, having been divided by the assault upon them. They left seven killed and many arms, and carried away many wounded.

It is reported the Spanish forces went in pursuit of the flying insurgents and overtook them at the Caney plantation. Here the enemy made a vigorous resistance for an hour, but was finally compelled to retreat, leaving eight killed and carrying away the wounded. The troops, it is said, lost seventeen wounded.

It is further reported an engagement is now in progress at a point between the villages of Terico, Cuevitas, and Jovellanos between Valdez and the insurgent forces.

Spaniards Retreating.

In spite of the official report the belief is entertained here the Spanish forces have again sustained a serious reverse, and instead of the insurgents being repulsed and routed the Spaniards are retiring before their advance. There are manifestations of grave uneasiness in official circles, and the belief is prevalent that the insurgents intend another extensive excursion into Matanzas province and westward towards Havana.

SPANISH BRIGADE CUT TO PIECES.

Of the Command of 2,000 Men Only 900 Returned.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—An account has been received here of the recent fighting around Colon, and of the rough manner in which the Spaniards were handled.

Some of the Spanish commands were nearly cut to pieces. One brigade composed of 2,000 men was practically destroyed. This brigade early in the engagement became detached from Campos' main army and tried to make its way to Cienfuegos. The guides proved treacherous and led the Spaniards through a country swarming with insurgents. From every point of vantage the insurgents poured in a withering fire on the Spanish and soon all semblance of discipline was lost. The Spanish retreat became a rout, each man seeking shelter from the bullets of the concealed foe.

After four days of incredible suffering the remnants of the brigade reached San Domingo on the road to Cienfuegos. Of the 2,000 soldiers which began the retreat 1,100 were missing. More than half the officers of the command were also missing. Many of the soldiers and officers had perished by insurgent bullets, but the larger number had died from exhaustion.

For three days the troops were without food. All the horses belonging to the command were killed and eaten. So far famished were the men that they ate the flesh raw. Those who reached Santo Domingo were in a pitiable condition. Their guns had been thrown away. Their feet were bare and blistered, and many had only a strip of cloth about their loins. Many of the survivors swear they will never again go to the front.

The account concludes by describing the streams of wounded Spaniards pouring into the hospitals at Matanzas, Cardenas, Havana, and other points since the recent fighting.

GRAPHIC STORY OF GOMEZ' PROGRESS

Daily Encounters with the Enemy and Magnificent Generalship.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A former Lieutenant of cavalry in the British army, who, under the name of Stuart, accompanied a recent expedition to Cuba and accepted a Captain's commission on Gen. Gomez's staff, writes from "The field, near the city of Santa Clara," under date of Dec. 21, as follows:

"Whatever of doubt may exist in the outside world is not shared in the ranks of Gomez's army. I never saw such faith, such confidence in a military leader in my life. Napoleon did not get more devotion from his soldiers than Gen. Gomez receives from the men whom he is leading on to victory. For planning and carrying into execution under difficulties a successful campaign Gen. Gomez is remarkable. Its audacity, when you consider our comparative paucity of numbers and our scarcity of ammunition, is marvelous.

"We have had a fight every day since we began our march westward from the Santa Clara line, but nothing seems to daunt his courage and determination. We go ahead in spite of any obstacle the Spanish troops have yet interposed.

"Yesterday we came on quite an extended line of the enemy's front, formed to prevent our advance. The General halted on a little elevation of ground, stood in his stirrups a moment looking ahead, then gave an order to our advance guard, who swung off to the southwest at a slow gallop; sent word back northeast for Maceo, and then our own cavalry, swerving a little to the right, got the order to make a feint at the enemy's left wing.

"The feint succeeded. The Spaniards immediately commenced to concentrate their troops in a little valley where they thought we would cross. My orders were to make the charge and then retreat to the woods, a third of a mile east. The moment my cavalry began to fall back a battalion of the enemy's infantry advanced in pursuit, but a kind of stubby brush greatly impeded their movements. They were soon winded in the bushes, and before they could get out Maceo's advance guard began to pour in a galling fire from the north.

"They were soon in retreat towards their main body and my boys hurried them along a little with close range shots from our Colt's revolvers. But ammunition is too precious to waste on retreating troops, so we made a detour to the south and took up our original line of march west.

"Gen. Gomez, with the main body of our troops, had in the meantime pressed on ahead almost unnoticed and unmolested. We caught up with him at 3 in the afternoon.

"This is a pretty fair sample of our experience each day."

Filibusterers Escape.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 30.—This morning six Cubans who were in a small sloop were arrested near the mouth of the Hillsboro River charged with the theft of the boat. They were taken before the county authorities but were later released. After the departure of the officers eighteen Cubans escaped from the hold of the sloop. These men are a party of filibusterers, but they moved without orders. The schooner J. W. Foster, long suspected of filibustering and once arrested in the north, lies down the bay. It is presumed Cubans intended boarding it for Cuba.

Horsa's Officers Bound Over.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30.—The hearing of Capt. J. H. Wiberg and Mates Jones H. Person and H. Johanson of the steamer Horsa, which steamer is charged with violating the neutral laws of the United States by carrying men and munitions of war to Cuba to aid the insurgents, was resumed before United States Commissioner Bell today. Two witnesses from Port Antonio testified the Horsa's funnel had been painted over. They saw a bag of cartridges in the forecastle. The Commissioner held the accused for action of the grand jury.

Outbreak at Aux Cayes.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 30.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the New York World.]—There was a revolutionary outbreak at Aux Cayes on Thursday, but it was premature and was promptly suppressed. A general uprising is looked for now the troops are being mobilized. An armed expedition preparing to sail from here has been betrayed, but no arrest has been made. The munitions have not been discovered.

APPEAL TO ENGLAND'S CONSCIENCE.

Stirring Armenian Message Is Cabled to London Papers.

New York, Dec. 30.—In view of the revelations as to the actual political conditions in Europe influencing the fate of the Armenian people in Turkey, the Armenian Relief Association today cabled the message which follows to the London Daily News and Times.

The Armenian Relief Association cables today £600 ($3,000) to the Duke of Westminster, making a total of £1,000 ($5,000), having received urgent appeals from the London committees.

The association will send its funds for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in Armenia through the Red Cross Society as soon as it is assured the society will reach the region of the famine to take the needed relief.

Can England Forget Justice?

"To the Editor of the London Times: Europe pushed Armenia into the mouth of hell and turned to celebrate Christmas. If the continental powers are dead to honor and conscience, can England forget justice? Does she not believe in Almighty God, that she waits for help before stopping the wholesale assassination of Christian ministers and their flocks, and the ravishing of maidens? We send £1,000 to Grosvenor House committee, but what avails food when fire and sword exterminate? Shall we advise Armenians to apostatize? Surely the wrath of God and the blessing of the Christ have still a significance for the men of England. Does she no more expect them to do their duty? Christian America will support England.

"J. BLEECKER MILLER, Chairman,
"HERANT KIRTCHJIAN, Gen. Secy.,
"Armenian Relief Association."

The Armenian Relief Association today gave out the following: "The direct information received from various parts of Armenia depicts so appalling a condition of things that words cannot possibly convey an idea of it. That the powers of Europe are not moved by any feeling of humanity in dealing with the Turkish question is no more doubted, but it is impossible for us to believe that the conscience of the English people will not ultimately be shaken from its unparalleled dullness and do honor to the ancient name of England as a defender of the right and the champion of the oppressed.

To Rescue Young Girls.

"Recent letters telling of the massacres in various cities contain items that help to explain many points in the lawful outbreak of so-called Mohammedan fanaticism. A letter from Trebizond giving the testimony of an eye-witness states that Bahiri Pasha, Governor of Van, started to come to Constantinople, and it was learned that he was bringing with him four of the fairest young maidens of Sassoun, who had been spared in the massacre, to make an acceptable present of them to his Sultan. This aroused the Armenian people of Trebizond to a frenzy and it was impossible to restrain the young men, the more daring of whom, as the newspaper dispatches have informed you, fired upon Bahiri Pasha when he was going about the city, with the result of wounding him. After he was cured, as is known, he carried out his infernal mission to Constantinople, and was honored with the highest decoration and appointed Governor of Adana, in spite of the nerveless protest of the Ambassadors.

"Afterwards the Pasha of Trebizond demanded the offenders, but they could not be found. The Pasha had already begun to communicate with the Sultan by telegraph, and calling to the commanders of the soldiers ordered them to be ready at 5 o'clock. When the maids had arrived and the people went towards the post both the soldiers and the mob rushed upon them. It is impossible to describe the horror of the scene. Men and women were torn and murdered."

The National Armenian Relief committee appeals to the people of the United States for immediate and generous contributions to relieve the needs of 350,000 Armenians who are destitute.

Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States is Chairman of the committee, which includes Archbishop Corrigan, Chauncey M. Depew, John S. Kennedy, Alexander E. Orr, Bishop Potter, Jacob Schiff, Everett P. Wheeler, and Spencer Trask.

The committee announces the immediate need is for money which should be sent to the Treasurers, Brown Bros. & Co., Philadelphia and Boston. The only supplies that can be used are grain, coarse cotton, and woolen goods in the piece, but no such contributions should be forwarded without previous communication with the committee.

Miss Barton Speaks.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—A meeting of citizens held for the purpose of aiding the Red Cross Armenian relief work was held in the Aldermanic chamber in the City Hall today. Mayor-elect Quincy presided, and Miss Barton, who is at the head of the Red Cross organization, was the chief speaker. It is necessary, she said, that if the Red Cross Society is to undertake the task of aiding the Armenians it shall have ample financial support, and it is also necessary that the society shall be backed by the credit of the government and by the American people.

TO HOLD ONE WEEK'S CONFERENCE.

Sunday-School Workers from Eight States Assemble This Morning.

A conference of the officers, missionaries, and corresponding members of the Northwestern district of the American Sunday-School Union will be held in the Moody Bible Institute, No. 80 Institute place, beginning this morning and lasting one week.

The first session is to be held at 9 o'clock, when the Rev. R. A. Torrey, Superintendent of the Chicago Bible Institute, will deliver an address.

Among those who will take part in the conference are:

The Rev. R. A. Torrey,
Supt. F. G. Ensign,
Prof. White,
Martin B. Lewis,
C. M. Peck,
F. C. Winton,
K. T. Scotthorn,
J. M. Hartley,
T. S. Thompson,
Frank Cooksley,
A. Speers,
R. A. Shaw,
W. H. Henry,
E. E. Fowler,
Ira B. Dye,
W. A. Alcorn,
A. C. Petre,
G. L. Wilson,
W. T. Miles,
H. J. Monroe,
S. H. Patterson,
S. N. Millard,
S. Coles,
J. R. Sanford,
W. J. Sturgeon,
Mrs. E. E. Fowler,
Rev. G. P. Williams,
The Rev. N. D. Hillis,
Mrs. C. C. Wallace,
Supt. W. A. Hillis,
C. C. Wallace,
W. W. Wheeler.

The Northwestern District includes the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, and Northern Michigan, and representatives from each will be present.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' FIRE LOSSES.

Hotel at Ellis Junction on the St. Paul Road Burns.

Marinette, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Schlyck Hotel at Ellis Junction on the St. Paul road, twenty miles from Marinette, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $6,000; small insurance.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Kuns tile works at Cerro Gordo were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $8,000.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH.

(Continued from first page.)

the Board of Stewards and it was carried. Henry Burn was also dropped and M. Fuller was appointed Recording Secretary.

Then came the denunciation of the Presiding Elder. D. J. Evans brought the matter of the Drew trial to the front and said that the treatment the Rev. Tilroe had given the members of the church was working to the detriment of the church, and that if some means could not be found to get around the matter serious consequences would follow. Then it was that the Presiding Elder folded his arms and said, "Well, will you tell me what you have against me?"

The question brought Mr. Swift to his feet, and walking toward the Presiding Elder he said: "I want to tell you you are responsible for all of it. I want to tell you I would rather be in Mr. Drew's position than in yours. I want to tell you the trial was improper; diligence was not used; you told me different things, and if I could prefer charges"—here he hesitated—"if I could have you indicted nothing would please me better, and I want all who sustain me in that matter to stand up and show you how we feel."

The congregation rose as one and the Presiding Elder, very much embarrassed, rose also. He attempted to speak, but Swift continued. He told of the annual conference and the way a cabal of conspirators against the ex-pastor had worked against him and how false impressions had been sent out against him, and he concluded by saying that if the church could afford to stand before the public in the manner it stood he had nothing more to say.

Cheers and handclapping greeted his exposé of the matter, and then Dr. Burns replied, denying that he had taken any hand in the matter against the ex-pastor, but the people were not in humor to hear him and the conference adjourned.

BULLDOGS ARE VALUABLE.

As a field for speculation Cripple Creek mining stocks are not to be compared with the local bulldog market. The difficulty of obtaining any sort of bulldog at any price within the bounds of reason has led to a strong suspicion that some shrewd operators have worked up a corner in a commodity which, if it is not a necessary of life, is an essential to the conduct of a successful laundry business. Even ordinary dogs rule firm to strong, while veteran canines with bloodthirsty tempers command extravagant prices and are scarcely to be had at any price. Indeed, so great is the demand that pups of tender age are torn from their mother's bosoms and subjected to a systematic course of annoyances calculated to destroy their faith in human nature and thus give them a market value beyond their years or rather weeks.

All this has been brought about by the development of a new idea in the pilfering business—namely: the robbing of laundry wagons. The bulldogs are wanted to ride in the wagons, to guard the clean collars and things while the drivers are wandering about in the upper corridors of apartment buildings delivering bundles. It often requires some minutes to deliver a bundle, during which time the driver is out of sight and reach of his wagon, which is thus at the mercy of whosoever takes a fancy to its contents.

One of the heaviest losers by this new style of thieving is F. N. Rogers, proprietor of the Palace Laundry at No. 592 North Clark street. One of his wagons has been robbed twice within a few days. It has cost Mr. Rogers $64 to settle with his patrons for the lost garments. It has also made necessary an outlay of $10 for a $5 bulldog to guard that unlucky wagon in the future.

"I got tired of paying out all the profits of the business for stolen garments," said Mr. Rogers last night, "and so I've bought a bulldog to go on the wagon. I had hard work to find a dog. Couldn't find a real mean dog at all, and those that were for sale were held at such ridiculously high prices that a poor man couldn't afford one. Look here, what you s'pose I had to pay for this fellow?" said he as he pointed to a villainous-looking canine that was tethered to a table leg in the corner. "Ten dollars, sir. And he isn't much more than a pup. But I guess he's a pretty good one, though. He bit me before I got him home." And the laundryman proudly exhibited two fingers nearly hidden from view in the folds of a blood-soaked bandage.

"I'm going to tease him and starve him for a few days, and he'll soon get cross enough. Won't he bite the driver? O well, what of that? The driver will soon get used to it, and besides I'll furnish him with a stick of lunar caustic and some rags. That's only one of the incidents of the business.

"I'm not the only laundryman who has suffered by thieves. I'll bet $1,000 worth of bundles have been stolen off the laundry wagons in the city in the last thirty days. The thieves watch the wagons about dusk. While the drivers are in a building delivering a bundle they drive the wagon around into an alley and help themselves to what they want at their leisure. They are careful not to take too many bundles at a time, so that they will not arouse suspicion when they walk off with their plunder.

"A lock on a wagon is no good on earth. They can break a lock easy enough. The only thing to do is to have a dog on the wagon. The only kind of a dog that is any good is a bulldog. Other breeds are not half cross enough. You've got to have a dog that would rather bite his master than not. O, yes, there are plenty of men who make a business of raising dogs to sell, but somehow it is a pretty hard matter to buy a dog at any reasonable figure here lately. Bulldogs are in demand, and the dog-farmers are onto that fact."

VEST HELD EVIDENCE OF CRIME.

Gus Law's Explanation of the Disappearance of His Clothes.

Frank Rexo was arrested yesterday by Policeman Duffy of the Desplaines Street Station on a warrant charging him with larceny, sworn out by Gus Law. The latter says Rexo assaulted him some time ago and cut him about the neck and breast. Law's vest was slashed with a knife in several places. Rexo, it is alleged, visited Law and borrowed the vest, saying he wanted it to dress a "dummy" on the stage. He did not return it, and Law thinks Rexo wishes in this way to destroy evidence of the affray.

Striking Glassblowers Threaten.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Owing to a misunderstanding concerning their pay twenty blowers at the Ely window glass works at Gilman, thirteen miles west of Muncie, quit work last night. When the company attempted to fill their places the strikers became demonstrative and threatened violence. Sheriff Sherry was telegraphed to send an armed force to restore order. He has his men ready, and will leave at the first notice that the strikers have become riotous.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL REACHES AN ACUTE STAGE.

Efforts of the Foreign Population to Obtain Equal Political Rights with the Boers—Exodus of Women and Children Is Increasing—All Trains Leaving Johannesburg Crowded—Prices of Foodstuffs Greatly Increased.

Johannesburg, South African Republic, Dec. 30.—The political crisis here, brought about by the efforts of the foreign population to obtain equal political rights with the Boers, has reached a most acute stage. The exodus of women and children is increasing. All trains leaving this place are crowded, and the prices of food stuffs have risen greatly.

All kinds of bellicose rumors are current, and the government has notified the burghers to be ready for active service in case of an emergency.

The Mercantile Association has formed itself into a town bodyguard for the purpose of preserving order and protecting life and property. They will not take part in a revolution or riot of any kind, and have asked the government to supply them with arms and ammunition. Several of the leading mines are expected to close today.

President Kruger's Attitude.

President Kruger said today:

"If the situation is aggravated many disastrous consequences are to be expected, especially in mining and commercial enterprises. The present attitude of the Uitlanders does not conduce to calm consideration of their alleged grievances. The government will give them an opportunity for free speech on their grievances, such as does not incite to rebellion, but the government is fully prepared to stop any movement aiming at a disturbance of law and order."

Report from Prof. Bryce.

London, Dec. 30.—Prof. James Bryce, M. P. for the South Division of Aberdeen, has arrived in England from South Africa. He says: "There is a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing condition of affairs in the Transvaal. Much depends upon President Kruger's attitude. It is hoped the Transvaal Government will recognize that the situation is or may become serious. The population of Uitlanders is increasing rapidly."

Prof. Bryce said that when he was at Capetown, in the British territory of Cape Colony, 1,000 persons were leaving there weekly for the Rand.

CONSULS NOT REFUSED EXEQUATURS.

As a Matter of Fact There Were No Consuls.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The President has replied to the Senate resolution inquiring whether exequaturs were refused by Turkey to the Armenian Vice-Consuls at Erzeroum and Karpoot while they were granted to Consuls of other nations by transmitting a note upon the subject by Secretary Olney. The Secretary says the first report made on Dec. 19 gave Congress all the facts, but that it contained an error in stating that Great Britain and France had already established consulates at Karpoot, and that from later advices it is known no foreign consular representation exists at that place. At Erzeroum consulates are maintained by Persia and Russia and vice-consulates by France and Italy.

The State Department is not advised that United States Minister Terrell has yet made a formal demand for indemnity upon the Turkish Government for the destruction of American mission property. As indicated in Secretary Olney's report upon the Turkish troubles to Congress, upon receiving notice of the action of the mobs at Marzovan and elsewhere Mr. Terrell reported to the department that he should insist upon indemnity when he had ascertained the extent of the losses, but this is as far as the matter has gone so far as known here.

Work on Panama Canal.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 30.—[Copyright, 1895, by the New York World.]—The recent return from France of Director Vautard has stimulated interest in canal affairs. The work is being vigorously pushed south from Culebra, but it is feared the scarcity of laborers may prove a serious impediment.

Leader of a Mob Beheaded.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Swatow, Province of Quangha, China, says that the ringleaders of the mob which plundered the German mission at Moilin have been beheaded.

Serious Situation in Corea.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Novoi Vremya from Vladivostock says the King of Corea is constantly surrounded by Japanese spies, and he fears he will be assassinated. His Majesty is guarded nightly by the American missionaries.

"Daily News'" New Editor.

London, Dec. 31.—Tyas Cook, M. A., editor of the Westminster Gazette, who resigned the editorship of the Pall Mall Gazette on the sale of that paper to W. W. Astor, is to become the editor of the Daily News.

LIEUT. RIPLEY TO REPORT MONDAY.

He Will Then Take Charge of the Hydrographic Office.

Lieut. Charles S. Ripley, who has been appointed to succeed Lieut. George P. Blow in charge of the United States hydrographic office here, will report for duty next Monday. He is at present at Springfield, Mass., having recently returned from a three-years' cruise on the coast survey steamer Eagre. He is 38 years of age and was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1879. His experience qualifies him admirably for the duties of the place he is to fill, and there is little doubt he will carry successfully forward the work so auspiciously begun by Lieut. Blow.

MRS. THOMAS AT DEATH'S BRINK.

Thought at One Time Yesterday to Be Dying, but Rallied Later.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Dr. H. W. Thomas, was in a feeble condition last night at 10 o'clock, but hopes were entertained no change for the worse would take place during the night. She had an acute attack in the forenoon yesterday and for a time she was thought to be dying. She recovered, however, but did not regain much of her strength and her family are in no degree relieved from their anxiety.

Dinner for Senator Thurston.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—An elaborate private dinner was given Senator John M. Thurston at the Millard Hotel this evening on his retirement from the position of general solicitor for the Union Pacific system.

THE SPRING WATER HABIT antedates history. People won't risk their lives drinking water from rivers and ponds sure to be contaminated sooner or later.

Londonderry Lithia Water

which comes out of the old "Granite Hills" more than half a mile from any habitation, is always pure.

SPARKLING LONDONDERRY is the fashionable club and table water.

IT IS MORE: It is the standard lithia water, and is more highly endorsed as a remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all Kidney troubles than any medicinal water in the world.

"CAUTION."—Sparkling Londonderry Lithia was the first sparkling lithia ever bottled. Its great popularity explains why every new spring is [illegible] a "lithia" spring. Sold by all druggists and fancy grocers.

CALLS FOR AN ACCOUNT.

CREDITORS OF "THE LEADER" WISH SEVERAL THINGS EXPLAINED.

Noyes, Smith & Co. File a Bill Alleging Many Peculiar Circumstances in Connection with the Transfer of Stock of Dernburg, Glick and Horner to Siegel, Cooper & Co., and Imply Irregularities on the Part of a Firm of Lawyers.

A creditor's bill was filed in the Superior Court yesterday against Carl Dernburg, Lipman Glick, and Joseph Horner, who composed the late firm of Dernburg, Glick & Horner, owners of the "Leader" store, and the bill seeks to compel the defendants to disclose all the facts in relation to the failure of that firm and the sale of the stock in the State street store. The bill is filed by Noyes, Smith & Co., creditors who hold a judgment for $251 against the late firm, and it names as defendants the firm of Vietor & Achelis, Joseph Frank, Joseph Horner, A. J. Kohn, and E. G. Foreman, executors of the estate of H. A. Kohn, and Siegel, Cooper & Co. Vietor & Achelis and the estate of H. A. Kohn were creditors of Dernburg, Glick & Horner, to whom chattel mortgages were given before the failure, and Siegel, Cooper & Co. purchased the stock in the store from the holders of the mortgages. The law firm of Moses, Pam & Kennedy is also made a defendant, and the allegation is made in the bill that it received more than it was entitled to as attorneys for the failed firm and the mortgagees, and should be compelled to pay back part of what it received.

The bill charges that Dernburg, Glick & Horner, since their store was closed in July last, have collected at least $25,000, which should be applied upon unsatisfied claims of creditors, and that they have accounts due them of at least $10,000, which ought to be turned over to a receiver appointed by the court. The bill alleges that for months previous to July the firm was insolvent and gave chattel mortgages to the National Bank of Illinois for $90,000, to the H. A. Kohn estate for $70,000, to Isaac Lowenburg a mortgage for $50,000, to Charles Liebenstein one for $10,000, and to Vietor & Achelis another for $15,000. The total amount of the chattel mortgages was $235,000, and the bill charges that the stock was sold at 2 o'clock in the morning of July 8 to Siegel, Cooper & Co. for $255,500. The difference between the amount of the mortgages and the amount for which the stock was sold, the complainants say, was $20,500, and this amount, it is charged, was secreted from the creditors by Dernburg, Glick & Horner.

The complainants tell the court also that Siegel, Cooper & Co. received property worth at least $100,000 more than the alleged purchase price, and should be compelled to account to the creditors for at least $25,000.

The bill alleges that the law firm of Moses, Pam & Kennedy acted as attorneys for Dernburg, Glick & Horner and received therefor a retainer of $10,000. At the same time they were attorneys for Vietor & Achelis and drew up the chattel mortgage which was given to that firm. For this, the bill says, they received $4,000. They were also attorneys for Lowenburg, and drew up his chattel mortgage, and the complainants declare a fee of $3,000 was received for that. The bill alleges that the attorneys had no right to act for Dernburg, Glick & Horner and the creditors also and receive payment from each for work which was really done for the firm of Dernburg, Glick & Horner, and for which the latter had already paid $10,000. The complainants say the attorneys ought to be made to account to the creditors. The bill contains interrogatories for the defendants, including the attorneys, to answer.

FARSON & LIBBEY COMPANY FAILS.

Other Concerns in Same Business Go Under in Consequence.

The Larson & Libbey company, dealer in lumber and manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds, Nos. 125 to 131 North Sangamon street, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday to Charles E. Pain. The assets were stated at $100,000 and the liabilities at the same amount. The concern until a year or so ago was known as the Hintz & Baker company. The President is Frank H. Libbey and R. B. Farson is Secretary and Treasurer. The assignment was precipitated by two attachment suits aggregating $3,184, which were begun Saturday evening by S. T. Gunderson & Sons. The cause assigned for the failure is hard times.

As a result of the failure two other concerns in the same line of business assigned to Charles E. Pain. They were the Suburban Lumber company, No. 236 La Salle street, and the Elsmere Lumber company, Armitage avenue and Ballou street.

As a result of the failure of the Farson & Libbey company, the City Sash and Door company, No. 125 Sangamon street, John L. Johnson, at the same number, and C. W. Rohe & Co., Forty-third street and Ashland avenue, assigned to Charles E. Pain. Mr. Pain said the liabilities of the companies are small.

Judge Payne appointed Charles F. Ross receiver for the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance company in the Rialto Building. The appointment was made under a creditor's bill filed by Myron H. Beach, who has a judgment by confession against the company for $2,260. Beach avers the affairs of the company are being conducted solely in the interest of the officers of the corporation. The court issued an injunction restraining the company from making any disposition of the assets of the concern.

Franklin H. Head was appointed receiver for some property belonging to the Harvey steel car and repair works, which is covered by a trust deed held by the Title Guarantee and Trust company.

John Berry, candy manufacturer and dealer, confessed judgment in the Superior Court in favor of the Home National Bank for $21,959 on four notes. An execution was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, with instructions to make a demand on Berry for payment, but no instructions were given him to levy. J. M. Oliver, attorney for the bank, said the judgment has nothing to do with the candy business conducted by Berry, but is against him personally.

Martin Johnson, a grocer, No. 786 Lincoln avenue, made an assignment to John M. Erickson for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are $8,000 and his liabilities $9,937.

EX-GOV. LADD'S COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Large Providence Dry Goods House Gets Into Difficulties.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 30.—The H. W. Ladd company, one of the largest dry goods firms in Providence, and of which ex-Gov. Ladd is the head, assigned today to James W. Scott. The assets amount to $354,618 and the liabilities $227,589. The assignment was caused by business complications with the Burrows estate. Caleb S. Burrows, father-in-law of ex-Gov. Ladd, died some time ago without providing for some notes he indorsed for Mr. Ladd. Trouble between the firm and the trustees of the Burrows estate caused the trouble and the firm found itself unable to meet all demands. The firm was organized in 1871 under the name of Ladd & Davis, and some years later was changed to the present company. It is believed the company will continue in business.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The application for the appointment of a receiver for the William A. Sweet Steel Manufacturing company of this city was granted and Robert Day was appointed receiver. The application places the liabilities at $332,210 in bills payable and open accounts and $86,632 as contingent liabilities. The estimated assets of the company in plant equipment, bills receivable, and cash are $482,422, and of real estate estimated at $459,438, subject to a mortgage amounting to $122,400. The banks of the city appointed Manning C. Palmer to look after the financial interests of the company during the panic of 1893. Mr. Sweet was a loser in the failure of the Phoenix Knife company in June, 1893, to the extent of $75,000. The business of the Sweet Manufacturing company was started in 1871.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Peavey & Stephens, dealers in furniture, today gave a mortgage for $16,800 on all their merchandise to the Iowa Investment and Trust company and J. M. Cleland was appointed receiver. There are many unsecured creditors.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—Attorney W. A. Alderson, on behalf of the State Treasurer, filed petitions today asking for receivers for the Trust Fund Loan Association and the National Guarantee and Investment company. It is alleged they are insolvent and being improperly managed. A temporary injunction was asked and granted in each case to restrain the defendants from continuing business. The assets of the Trust Fund Loan Association are given at $80,000 and the National Guarantee and Investment company at $25,000.

Kokomo, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Edward N. Cole, druggist and stationer, assigned today. Liabilities, $10,000; nominal assets the same.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 30.—The Morning Courier, Democratic, using the United Press, was today sold at Sheriff's sale for $15,000 to satisfy a mortgage held by Mrs. Gertrude Avery Shanklin, wife of Editor John Gilbert Shanklin. The company will be reorganized and several Indiana parties, including United States District-Attorney Burke, who will be President; Alvin Lockard, of D. P. Ervin & Co., dry goods merchants; Traffic Manager Parker of the Lake Erie and Western railway, and Jesse Fletcher, a retired capitalist, will be interested. John Gilbert Shanklin will represent his wife's interest and be editor.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A. Ducharme & Co., the largest firm of shoe dealers in Butte, failed today for $35,000.

CAPT. BOYD TO BE BURIED TODAY.

Dr. Bixley Will Conduct the Funeral Services at the Residence.

Capt. James A. Boyd, who died Sunday at 1 p. m., will be buried at Oakwoods today. The funeral will be held at the residence, No. 5207 Hibbard avenue, at 1:30 p. m., the Rev. Dr. Bixby of St. Paul's Episcopal Church officiating.

Mr. Boyd has for a number of years been prominent as a brick manufacturer, and was the inventor of the Acme machine. He was at the time of his death President of the firm of Chrisholm, Boyd, White & Co.

Mr. Boyd was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1836, and traced his ancestry to the old Knickerbocker stock on the Hudson. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Forty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and at its close he was a Captain.

He was appointed by President Grant as Revenue Assessor at Martinsburg, W. V., where he remained seven years. He then returned to his native city and engaged in the real estate business and came West in 1873, settling at St. Joseph, Mo., and later removed to Minneapolis, where he resided five years. In 1884 he came to Chicago.

Mr. Boyd was married in 1863 to Miss Jennie A. Woodbury at Buffalo. He leaves one son, H. W. Boyd.

Dr. G. I. Johnson.

The body of Dr. G. I. Johnson, who died Saturday, was cremated yesterday afternoon at Graceland Cemetery. All the members of the Ustion Society were present at the ceremony. This secret organization was recently formed, and its main article of belief is "cremation." Its membership extends over the country. The local branch is represented by fifty physicians. Dr. Johnson was the first member to die. At the crematory Dr. B. S. Arnulphy, President of the society, delivered an address. The society laments the fact that only six bodies are cremated at the cemetery a month. The members believe people do not appreciate its advantages from a hygienic point of view, and are bound together to educate the people in this direction.

Edward A. Saalfeld.

Edward A. Saalfeld, an old resident of Chicago and President of the National Music company, No. 215 Wabash avenue, died at his residence, No. 3177 Dover street, yesterday afternoon. He had been a sufferer from heart trouble for a long time. Last Thursday morning he was seized with a spasm and remained unconscious up to the time of his death. Mr. Saalfeld was 46 years of age, and came to Chicago from Hamburg, Germany, in 1865. Previous to his connection with the National Music company he was engaged in the law and real estate business. He leaves a wife and three brothers, who reside in New York, San Francisco, and London.

Funeral of Ex-Senator De Groff.

Alma, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The remains of Assistant Factory Inspector De Groff, who died at Marshfield Dec. 26, arrived today in a special car, and were interred here according to Masonic rites. Gov. Upham and other State officials, with a delegation from Marshfield, accompanied the remains. Mr. De Groff was for twenty-five years a resident of this city, holding among other positions those of County Clerk, Clerk of Court, Mayor of the city, Postmaster, member of both Houses of the Legislature, and Assistant Chief Clerk of both branches.

Charles R. Hamlin.

Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Charles R. Hamlin, believed to be the oldest man in the city, died suddenly today, at the age of 90 years. He was born June 26, 1805, in Washington County, N. Y. His ancestors came over in the Mayflower. In 1849 he came to Winnebago County, of which he was Sheriff from 1860 to 1862, when he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal, serving to the close of the war. He was Coroner of the county for many years, and Special United States Treasury Agent.

George H. Apperson.

Newkirk, Ok., Dec. 30.—George H. Apperson, formerly correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and Chicago Times-Herald, died at the home of his father here today of heart failure. He was born at Mattoon, Ill., in 1859, and educated at the Bloomington, Ill., Wesleyan University. He was resident correspondent at Washington, D. C., for various dailies since 1887.

Francis Banks.

Racine, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Francis Banks, one of Racine County's oldest settlers, died at his home at Mount Pleasant this morning, aged 94 years and 7 months. He was born in Molten, England, in 1801, and emigrated to this country in 1852. He was a member of the Racine County Old-Settlers' Society.

Owen McGloughlin.

Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Owen McGloughlin, an old resident of Dubuque, died suddenly this evening. He was Collector of Customs under the first Cleveland administration, and had a suit pending in the United States Court for salary for his unexpired term.

Dr. Taylor's Funeral Wednesday.

Weldon, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The funeral of the late Representative, Dr. W. H. Taylor, will be held at Clinton on Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 11 o'clock a. m. The funeral will be conducted by the Modern Woodmen.

James F. McAdow.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 30.—James F. McAdow, for seventeen years a prominent business-man here, died this afternoon. He was 76 years old.

Mrs. Sterling.

London, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Sterling, the actress, died on Saturday evening.

PROF. GARRIOTT PROVES SKEPTICAL.

Discusses Gen. Dyrenfurth's Scheme to Dispel London Fogs.

In speaking of Gen. Dyrenfurth's scheme to dispel London fogs by using explosives to cause a precipitation of moisture through the mists, Prof. Garriott of the Weather Bureau said:

"The trouble with this and similar schemes is, no account is taken of the immensity of nature's forces. McAdree, a Weather Bureau man out in San Francisco, experimented some time ago in a laboratory, quite successfully, to dispel fog by means of electricity. But the plan, which worked well enough in a tight glass bottle, did not succeed out doors.

"Dyrenfurth's scheme was not successful in a laboratory and of course it would not be outside. Besides, his plan, which consists of jarring the moisture of the air by means of heavy explosions, would not do at all near a town. I remember when he attempted to produce a rain in Washington by explosions on Arlington Heights. The concussion was terrific and he was obliged to transfer his field of action to the prairies in the West.

"I don't doubt either London or Chicago would pay liberally if Dyrenfurth, or anybody else, would cure the fogs, but it can't be done by bombarding with hydrogen gas."

ASKS RECEIVER FOR THE BUILDING.

Francis P. Owings Files a Bill in the Superior Court.

Francis P. Owings has filed a bill in the Superior Court asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Owings Building, Adams and Dearborn street, which was constructed by him, but which is now in the possession of William W. Strong and his wife, Willa Mena Strong, the owners of the ground upon which the building stands. In this last bill he tells the court the Strongs are wrong in their claim he has no interest in the leasehold and building. He charges they are not managing the property with a view to getting the best financial results.

SOCIETY.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a small, though brilliant bal poudré last evening for her niece, Miss Julia Grant of New York, Miss Madelaine Knowlton, and her sons, Mr. Potter Palmer Jr. and Mr. Honoré Palmer, who are home for the holidays. Mrs. Palmer received her guests in the grand Louis XV. drawing-room, which was handsomely decorated with pink bridemaid roses tied with large bows of pink satin ribbon, appliqued on the mirrors at the corners and sides of the room. Mrs. Palmer wore a rich black satin gown trimmed with gold spangled passementerie and garland of roses. The sleeves were of pink chiffon. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Grant and Miss Knowlton. Miss Grant, who is a tall, graceful, beautiful brunette, with charming manners, wore a rich pink velvet gown. In her hair was a cluster of pink roses. Pretty little Miss Knowlton reminded one of a dainty French marquise. Her gown was of white brocade silk with mauve velvet and lace waist and tuulle sleeves. In her hair she wore a white aigrette.

Garlands of green wreaths and pink chrysanthemums adorned the art gallery, which was used for the ball-room. Large jars filled with lilies and green formed hall decorations. Supper was served at 12 o'clock on little tables scattered through the dining-room, music-room, library, and conservatory, and these were decorated with pink bridemaid roses. The cotillon was danced following the supper and was led by Mr. Adrian Honoré and Miss Knowlton, Mr. Lamport and Miss Grant. A number of beautiful figures were danced. Among the favors, which were all suggestive of the Louis XV. period, were Louis XV. fans, directorire sticks, fancy decoration, pink favors, flowers, and bon bons. The favor table was presided over by the hostess, assisted by:

Mrs. Robert Lincoln,	Mrs. Wirt Dexter,
Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh,	Mrs. A. C. McClurg.

Powdered hair and patches prevailed. Many beautiful court costumes of three noted French periods — Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. were worn. A number of the women, however, wore their usual handsome evening toilets, and the men, as a rule, appeared in their regulation dress suits, though some edded lace jabots and elaborate cravats. Gen. Wesley Merritt and staff were present in full dress uniform, which lent additional brilliancy to the picturesque scene. Mrs. Palmer stretched the limits of her list as far as possible to afford dancers the room they required. None of her married friends were included excepting twelve couples of young married women who dance. Among those present were:

* * *

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a small dance, which was a bal poudre, last night at 9 o'clock for her niece, Miss Julia Dent Grant of New York, and her sons, Mr. Honoré Palmer and Mr. Potter Palmer Jr. Powdered hair and patches prevailed. Many beautiful court costumes of the three noted French periods—Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI.—were worn. A number of the women, however, wore their usual handsome evening toilets, and the men as a rule appeared in their regulation dress suits, with lace jabots and elaborate cravats.

The decorations of the house were all in rose color and most effective. Hand's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing. After supper, which was served at little tables scattered throughout the house, a cotillion was danced, led by Mr. Honoré, assisted by Miss Grant.

Among the guests who were present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh.	Miss McCormick,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick.	Miss Pullman,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Avery.	Miss Runnells,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bishop.	Miss Breed,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson.	Mr. William Laimbeer,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy.	Mr. Robert C. Barrett,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton.	Mr. William G. Beale,
Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Winston.	Mr. Walter McEwen,
Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Tree.	Mr. Allison Armour,
Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Cramer.	Mr. E. Burton Holmes,
Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop.	Mr. Bruce Clark,
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy.	Mr. John Chapman,
Mr. and Mrs. George S. Willits.	Mr. Godfrey,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.	Mr. Charles Blatchford,
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clarke.	Mr. George C. C. Clarke,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Willing.	Mr. Ira Holmes,
Miss Juliet Barrett.	Mr. Owen F. Aldis,
Miss Ada Badger.	Mr. Charles Corwith,
Miss Alice Cooke.	Mr. William Hibbard,
Miss Ida Drew.	Mr. Fidelio Henry,
Miss Janet Ayer.	Mr. Charles Henrotin,
Miss Louise Breeze.	Mr. Harold R. Heaton,
Miss Belle Harvey.	Mr. James S. Harlan,
Miss Katherine Dexter.	Mr. H. D. Higinbotham,
Miss Annie Day.	Mr. Edward Isham Jr.,
Miss Elizabeth Adam.	Mr. Charles King Jr.,
Miss Bertha Belden.	Mr. Frederick Keep,
Miss Bertha Dibblee.	Mr. Lamport,
Miss Madelaine Knowlton.	Mr. Joseph Leiter,
Miss Marie Clark.	Mr. James MacVeagh,
Miss Cable.	Mr. Edward Mason Jr.,
Miss Kathleen Scudder.	Mr. W. G. Nixon,
Miss Mary Dana.	Mr. William R. Odell,
Miss Julia Day.	Mr. Sanger Pullman,
Miss Deering.	Mr. F. W. Peck Jr.,
Miss Daughaday.	Mr. Geo. M. Pullman Jr.
Miss Caruthers.	Mr. Augustus Peabody,
Miss Rosalie Sturges.	Mr. Livingston Fargo,
Miss Evelyn Willing.	Mr. Stewart Shepard,
Miss Peasley.	Mr. William Scudder,
Miss Hooper.	Mr. Parmelee Prentice,
Miss Kasson.	Mr. Harry Towner Jr.,
Miss Henderson.	Mr. Frederick B. Tuttle,
Miss Higinbotham.	Mr. Stuart Patterson,
Miss Alice Hosmer.	Mr. N. Williams Jr.,
Miss Jones.	Mr. Stewart Walker,
Miss Buda Peck.	Mr. Edward Jones,
Miss Schoenberger.	Mr. Franklin Remington,
Miss Charlotte Silsbee.	Mr. W. L. Beckwith,
Miss Williams.	Mr. Dwight Lawrence,
Miss Walker.	Mr. Nelson L. Barnes,
Miss May Field.	Mr. Henry Walker,
Miss Whiting.	Mr. George DeMar,
Miss Tewkesbury.	Mr. William Farquhar,
Miss Handy.	Mr. Walter Abbott,
Miss Hubbard.	Mr. A. A. Carpenter Jr.,
Miss Isham.	Mr. W. T. Carrington,
Miss Johnson.	Mr. Walter W. Keith,
Miss Lincoln.	Mr. Benjamin R. Lamb,
Miss Oglesby.	Mr. Frank Hamlin,
	Mr. William Comstock,
	Mr. John B. Kitchen,
	Mr. Robert Stone,
	Mr. R. F. Howe,
	Mr. Kinney Smith,
	Mr. T. Dyer,
	Mr. Northcote,
	Mr. Walter Ayer,
	Mr. Wesley Doane,
	Mr. Spencer Eddy,
	Mr. James Deering,
	Mr. Wallace Fairbank,
	Mr. Walter Farwell,

* * *

An informal subscription dance was given last evening at Bournique's at 8:30 o'clock by the younger set. The patronesses were:

Mrs. G. A. Seaverns,	Mrs. R. B. Crouch,
Mrs. D. G. Hamilton,	Mrs. Ferd Peck,
Mrs. Augustus Byram,	Mrs. Eugene Wheeler,
Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham,	Mrs. William H. Moore,
Mrs. E. L. Brewster,	Mrs. A. C. Badger,
Mrs. William Kelley,	Mrs. N. H. Blatchford,
Mrs. D. K. Hill,	Mrs. J. S. Mitchell,
	Mrs. Caryl Young.

The Floor committee was as follows:

Mr. Harry Lee Taft,	Mr. Claude A. Dickie,
Mr. Walter S. Brewster,	Mr. Sidney Mitchell,
Mr. Edward W. Ortman,	Mr. Theo. P. Haughey,
Mr. Lyman G. Bournique,	Mr. Harry Robinson.

* * *

At Central Music Hall tomorrow evening the Cornell Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs will give a concert at 8 o'clock. The patronesses will be:

Mrs. H. O. Stone,	Mrs. E. Worthington,
Mrs. W. W. Kimball,	Mrs. S. C. Tobin,
Mrs. W. R. Page,	Mrs. W. W. Hunter,
Mrs. E. W. Blatchford,	Mrs. O. W. Potter,
Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman,	Mrs. Arthur J. Caton,
Mrs. Chas. Henrotin,	Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy,
Mrs. C. W. MacDonald,	Mrs. James H. Bowen,
Mrs. George S. Willits,	Mrs. W. J. Chalmers,
Mrs. Robert McCormick,	Mrs. W. S. Downey,
Mrs. Arthur Ely,	Mrs. Fred Winston.
Mrs. George W. Smith,	

The following will be the program:

PART 1.

Alma Mater............Carm. Cornell
Cornell............Carm. Cornell
Directorate............Sousa
Banjo Club.
Grandma............Whipple
Mr. Clinton and Glee Club.
Zulu Dance............Guckert
Mandolin Club.
Cradle Song............Harrington
Serenade
Mr. Ramsburg and Glee Club.

PART II.

March............Becker
Neilona Waltzes............Eno
Banjo Club.
Medley, '95............Arr. by H. E. Dann
Solo
Mr. Fuertes and Glee Club.
Alcazar
Mandolin Club.
Simple Simon............
Evening Song............
Evening Song............Carm. Cornell

The Cornell University Alumni Association of Chicago will give a reception New Year's afternoon to the Cornell Glee and Banjo clubs at the Auditorium Annex from 3 to 5 o'clock. All Cornell men in town are invited.

* * *

Mrs. John H. Winterbotham, No. 15 Walton place, gave a dance last evening for her daughter Miss Riel Winterbotham. Among those who were present were:

Miss Dana,	Mr. Stone,
Miss Merryweather,	Mr. Young,
Miss Ayer,	Mr. Scudder,
Miss Giles,	Mr. Ayer,
Miss Dexter,	Mr. Dana,
Miss Clarke,	Mr. Pierpont,
Miss Norton,	Mr. Towner,
Miss Key,	Mr. Baldwin,
Miss Wakem,	Mr. Carpenter,
Mr. Hibbard,	Mr. Giles,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Merryweather.

Mrs. John B. Grommes, No. 616 Dearborn avenue, gave a dance last evening for her daughter, Miss Clara Grommes, and Miss Grace M. Thompson of New York. Mrs. Grommes was assisted in receiving by Miss Marie Strong and Miss Jane Egan.

* * *

A charity ball will be given by the young people of the South Side, with Mr. Hugh A. Howison as their leader, for the benefit of the Eugene Field monument tomorrow evening at O'Rourke's, No. 3120 Forest avenue. There will be a full orchestra and Kinsley will serve the collation. The ball-room will be extensively decorated with palms and ferns.

* * *

To night the grand charity ball will be given at the Auditorium. In addition to the list of boxholders already published the names of the following have been added:

Mr. Edward Morris,	Mr. Eugene Pike.
Mr. David Mayer,	

The grand march will commence at 10 o'clock. The leaders will be:

Mrs. Potter Palmer,	Mr. Potter Palmer,
Mrs. Orson Smith,	Gen. Wesley Merritt,
Mrs. W. J. Chalmers,	Mr. Robert Lincoln,
Mrs. Arthur Caton,	Chief Justice Fuller.

* * *

Mrs. Jacob A. Wolford, No. 552 North State street, gave a tea yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Wolford was assisted in receiving by:

Mrs. Charles Dennehy,	Mrs. Grace Hurlburt,
Mrs. W. M. Scott,	Miss Weadley,
Mrs. R. P. Travers,	Miss Brown,
Mrs. J. B. Inderrieden,	Miss Marion Sullivan,
Mrs. George F. Baldwin,	Miss Cora Engle.

Mrs. Lyon, No. 72 Astor street, gave a tea yesterday for her daughter, Miss Emily Lyon, and Miss Helen Steward. The tea table was presided over by:

Miss Cora Kirk,	Miss Louise Coleman,
Miss Marion Strong,	Miss Margaret Potter,
Miss Joan Chalmers,	Miss Elizabeth Sellers.

Mrs. James Charnley, No. 99 Astor place, gave a tea last evening for her son, Mr. Douglas Charnley. The tea table was presided over by:

Miss Janet Ayer,	Miss Const'ce Charnley,
Miss Charlotte Silsby,	Miss Shoenberger,
Miss Marie Clarke,	Miss Mary Dana.

* * *

The second meeting of the Darby and Joan club was held last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowen, No. 136 Astor street. A minstrel performance was given, followed by a cake walk and dance.

* * *

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick gave a dinner last evening for Miss Grant. The guests were:

Miss Knowlton,	Mr. Laimbeer,
Miss Dexter,	Mr. Charles Walker,
Miss Dibblee,	Mr. Spencer Eddy,
Mr. Honoré Palmer,	Mr. George Glessner.

The Round Table club will hold its monthly dinner at the Lexington Hotel this evening at 7 o'clock. Albert A. Augustus will be the toastmaster for the evening, and an enjoyable program has been arranged.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Barrett Eastman, No. 378 Dearborn avenue, will hold their first post-nuptial reception on Thursday afternoon.

The first of several receptions to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Charles Levi, introducing their daughter, Miss Gertrude, will be held at their residence, No. 4425 Drexel boulevard, on Saturday evening.

Mrs. William Hudson Harper will receive today for Miss Carol Cook, at her residence in Evanston.

Mrs. Kendall, No. 3366 South Park avenue, held a reception last night.

* * *

Mrs. H. Goodman, Miss Rothschild, Miss Foreman, Miss Bochlowitz, Miss Lowenstein, Miss Morgenthau, Miss Wampold, and Miss Goodman will be "at home" tomorrow from 6 until 10 o'clock at No. 3333 Wabash avenue.

* * *

Mr. Frank Humboldt Clark and Miss Clark are home from an extended trip through Mexico, returning by way of New Orleans.

* * *

The Chrysanthemum Dancing club will give a masque ball at the Douglas club on Thursday night.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Today has been full of fashionable functions, the most important being a luncheon at which Mrs. Fred Grant was the guest of honor, the hostess being Mrs. Philip Sheridan. The luncheon table was artistically set with decorated china, shining glass, and pretty flowers, and the effect with the handsome gowns of the ladies was most attractive. Mrs. Sheridan and her daughter, Miss Mary, received the guests, all of whom were ladies of social prominence.

Tonight a dinner to Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant was given at the home of Mrs. U. S. Grant. The affair, which was one of the most elegant of the season, was the second entertainment at the new home of Mrs. Grant, and the house was prettily decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Grant received in a handsome gown of black, while her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris, wore a most becoming gown of fashionable make. Mrs. Fred Grant, who, as Miss Ida Honore was one of the belles and beauties of Chicago, looked unusually lovely in a rich robe of becoming tint.

The Mexican Minister, Señor Romero, and his wife gave tonight a dinner at the legation. Those present were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Gana, the Minister from Brazil and Mme. Mendonca, the Minister from Guatemala and Mme. Lazo de Arriago, the Minister from Venezuela and Miss Andrade, the acting Minister from Costa Rica and Mme. Calvo, the Minister from Switzerland and Mme. Pioda.

Miss Susan Quay, youngest daughter of Senator and Mrs. Quay, will make her début next Monday at a tea to be given in her honor. Mrs. Quay, who is a woman of fine presence and most kindly manner, is very popular in Washington.

Thomas Nelson Page, the author, gave a delightful entertainment at his home this evening, at which he read extracts from his own works.

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter left town today in order to sail for Europe to visit her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon. The Leiter mansion in this city will remain open, as the young ladies will be at home here during the winter. Mrs. Leiter will be absent only about two months.

AMUSEMENTS.

Sol Smith Russell's idea of Bob Acres is that Acres was a sort of irritable Mr. Dick. He is not satisfied to show cowardice, but thinks to justify and so to excuse that cowardice by making Acres into a zany. He has taken Joseph Jefferson's Acres and reduced it to its lowest terms of burlesque bombast and feeble buffoonery; and the result is Launcelot Gobbo in a flowered waistcoat and a periwig. This is not to say that Mr. Russell's impersonation is not amusing. On the contrary, it is highly amusing, and the audience that crowded the Grand Opera-House last night laughed heartily at the mishaps, gaucheries, and awkwardness of the disguised actor in "The Rivals."

But Mr. Russell's Acres, compared to so refined and artistic a character study as Mrs. Fanny Addison Pitt's Mrs. Malaprop, seemed crude and clumsy. It was a poker-etching beside a Meissonier, a patent medicine pictorial advertisement beside a Rembrandt. It was not the crudity of the study made in Covent Garden that January night in 1775 by the retired Dioclesian of Islington—for that, we are told, was rough and noisy—but rather the crudity of overelaboration, to employ what seems to be a paradox but is none. This Acres was not merely ridiculous, which would have been fitting, but contemptible, which is worse than a blunder.

It has been hinted that Mrs. Pitt's Mrs. Malaprop was agreeable, but it was more than that; it was delightful. Ignoring a slight defect, the defect of tediousness in the "business" with Absolute at her first meeting with him, there was not a moment when she was on the stage when she was betrayed into weakness or dullness. When Absolute began to read the ignorantly substituted letter commencing, "My Dear Delia," nothing better than the expression of embarrassed coquetry could be imagined, and her sudden congelation when Absolute came to "the old, weather-beaten she-dragon" was inimitable. Chicago playgoers have seldom been favored with such a treat as Mrs. Malaprop, according to Mrs. Pitt. Another excellent bit of comedy—low comedy, this, played in the true, old-fashioned high manner—was George W. Denham's David. Mr. Mackay, was engaging as Absolute, and Alfred Hudson as Sir Anthony was earnest, but lacking in virility. Sir Lucius—of which the lamented Florence made a "star part" in the Jefferson-Florence-Mrs. Drew's production—in this company has sunk back into significance.

It was interesting to see how well Sheridan's wit has "kept during all these hundred-odd years. It was as pugnent on the palates of the Chicago people in the Grand last night as though it were fresh from the still. Mr. Russell alluded pleasantly to this circumstance in his little speech of thanks. The "Rivals" will be played all this week.

* * *

Due doubtless in considerable measure to the holiday season, when more or less demand is made in other than musical directions, the audience at M. Marsick's concert in Central Music Hall last night was small. The enthusiasm was in inverse proportion, and upon no previous occasion has the violinist been heard to equal advantage. The smaller auditorium allowed of greater breadth of effect in M. Marsick's performance and a fuller satisfaction in tone volume. The first movement of the Beethoven Concerto, with the accompanying cadenza, impressed one as the best work he has yet done. It was a thoroughly academic performance. The intonation was not at all moments impeccable, but the authority in delivery was admirable and the technic of distinguished elegance. At this and other points in the program M. Marsick's interpretations were marked by suavity and self-contemplative assurance. If there is failing that sympathy so readily awaited, there is always correctness of taste. M. Marsick, aside from the Beethoven, was heard in the Bruch Concerto No. 3, an original Songe, and numbers dedicated to him by Lalo and Wormser. The orchestra played with enthusiasm under Mr. Thomas' direction compositions by Smetana, the Symphonic Poem Sarka, Schubert, and Reznicek, and the Goldmark Scherzo, op. 45, superbly done.

* * *

There was nothing else of much interest at the theaters last night. At the Schiller Frederick Warde, who on Sunday night revived Carleton's romantic drama "The Lion's Mouth," presented his familiar interpretation robusto of Brutus in "Julius Cæsar." Tonight he will be seen as Virginius. At Hooley's a large audience saw "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "Rory of the Hill" did not lack attention. "Little Robinson Crusoe" at the Chicago Opera-House was played to "standing room only." Bartley Campbell's "The White Slave" was fully appreciated by the Haymarket's patrons, who don't care how old a play is so it be good and lively. "Rob Roy" was got through with again at the Columbia. "The Wife" was well and carefully played by John Stapleton's company, under Gustave Frohman's direction, at the Lincoln. At the Academy "Down in Dixie's" cotton compress, pickaninny band, and other features hit the taste of Halsted street, and at the Alhambra Tompkins' "Black Crook" was received with favor. "The Brooklyn Handicap," with its stage illusions and contrivances, was well patronized at Havlin's. The play at Hopkins' South Side theater was "Jim, the Penman," at Hopkins' West Side theater it was "The Ensign." There were numerous specialties at both houses. The Olympic was packed all day and evening, and made full return of pleasure with an excellent variety performance. Harry Morris' "Twentieth Century Maids" amused two crowded audiences at Sam T. Jack's.

* * *

The second appearance this season of Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler was in a recital before the Amateur Musical club in Steinway Hall yesterday morning. The occasion, which was in the nature of a holiday celebration, was the sixty-ninth artists' recital in the list of the club. Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, Tschaikowsky, Liszt, and Chaminade were the composers represented in the pianist's program. The main number, with which the recital opened, Beethoven's Sonata op. 57, was given with admirable refinement, though failing in passion, and at times in cohesion. But the work was played with an intelligence that gave an agreeable if not a forceful interpretation, and, as is the case with all of this eminent pianist's undertakings, the performance was marked by great beauty in tone color. The Chopin numbers in the instance of the Impromptu op. 36, Tarantella op. 43, and those succeeding in the group must be reckoned in musicianly appreciation, charm of finish, and liquid quality of tone as among the most delightful evidences of Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler's recent performances. The same gain in repose noticeable on the pianist's return to the concert room this year was not the least of the factors in the artistic performances of yesterday morning. Neither the early hour at which the recital was placed, 10:30 o'clock, nor the stormy weather interfered in the slightest degree with the size of the audience, which required the capacity of the hall.

* * *

The Choir Association of the Second Baptist Church, Morgan and Monroe streets, gave its annual winter concert last evening. Dudley Buck's cantata, "The Coming of the King," was sung under the direction of Mr. W. W. Hinshaw.

* * *

The Arion Lady Quartet has returned from a three-months' concert tour through the East.

* * *

Denver, Colo., Dec. 30.—The Denver German opera season, directed by Walter Damrosch, was inaugurated this evening by a grand performance of "Lohengrin" with the great tenor Gruening in the title rôle, Frl. Gadsky as Elsa, and Herr Popovici in his celebrated part of Telramund. The Broadway Theater was packed to the doors. The enthusiasm of the audience from beginning to end was boundless and all the artists had numberless recalls. Walter Damrosch and his magnificent orchestra had a large share of the applause.

Denver is truly Wagner mad. Tonight's house was sold out completely and the following three performances are the same.

Gruening as Lohengrin was a revelation and sustained his reputation as one of the greatest living tenors. Popovici created a sensation in his rôle tonight, and these two, together with Frl. Gadsky as Elsa, made an ideal cast which will be remembered.

This is the first time in the history of Denver German opera has been given here, and, judging from the great enthusiasm of the audience, it gained great popularity.

HOODLUMS LOOSE IN HIGHLAND PARK

Terrorize People and Police and Finally Make Their Escape.

Two young hoodlums, more or less under the influence of fire-water, it is said, took possession of the village of Highland Park last Saturday night. After breaking down the doors of I. Goldberg's general store and threatening to kill the proprietor and a policeman who interfered, the men were pursued through the streets by an angry crowd of citizens. They escaped, but the police say they know who the miscreants are.

Shortly after 9 o'clock they entered the store of Isaac Goldberg and began acting in a boisterous manner. Crockery and fancy articles were thrown on the floor and broken, and groceries and dry goods were thrown from the shelves. The men then left and Goldberg locked the door.

Thinking they might return he secured his revolver and waited. Within five mintes the young marauders put in a second appearance, and finding the door locked kicked it from its fastenings.

Goldberg ordered them out, and pointing his weapon at them threatened to shoot. The men paid no attention to him. On the contrary, one of them drew a razor and chased the proprietor out into the back yard.

When he saw he could not frighten his aggressors he called for help, and Michael Cray, the village policeman, arrived.

"What's the trouble? Where is the robber?" he exclaimed.

"Here I am," answered the man with the razor, as he confronted the bluecoat with that instrument aloft in one hand and brandishing a revolver in the other.

Policeman Cray made a hasty retreat, and at once summoned help from the neighboring stores, after which an exciting chase was begun, in which an increasing crowd joined.

Later, it is said, the young miscreants assaulted A. Ortlund, proprietor of a laundry, who was standing in his doorway. He was knocked down and his face badly bruised.

Another man by the name of Michael Rafferty, it is said, was driven from his place.

For 40 years Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne has stood the test for purity and its delicious bouquet.

Reflected snow light the best for taking fine photographs. Stevens', McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph street., agents.

No Christmas and New-Year's table should be without a bottle of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.

Chicago's expert physicians and specialists are Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st. Diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, and throat diseases.

QUEER STORY OF A WILL.

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY BECOME STRANGELY INTERMINGLED.

Document Written Amid the Terror and Confusion of a Wreck at Sea Finds Its Way into the Hands of the Addressee and Plays an Important Part as Affecting the Material Interests of Several Parties—Death Revives a Little History.

The death of Mrs. Minnie Adams Brooke, No. 6631 Maryland avenue, whose burial took place at Oakwoods on Sunday, recalls the romantic story of the Mandeville sisters, popular actresses before the war, and a remarkable will made by one of them, which is probated in San Francisco. This document, it is claimed, was written as a farewell letter on a foundering steamer, was cast overboard in a bottle, picked up, and delivered to the deceased anonymously and after sixteen years was discovered accidentally to have the force of a holographic will. Depositions are now being taken to enter final proofs of the document.

The estate is valued at $20,000.

Christmas morning Mrs. Brooke was taken ill. Pneumonia set in and death occurred on Friday night. Leaving no will, her husband, Dr. Firmen Brooke, and Jennie Estella Bowditch, her daughter by a former marriage, will become contestants for the estate.

Mrs. Brooke's Early Life.

Minnie Adams Brooke was the daughter of Jennie Mandeville Parsons, eldest of the Mandeville sisters, who were popular actresses in New York in the '50s. The sisters were born in Ireland, but came to New York when quite young. Their mother was Mrs. Margaret Gaynor, but the name Mandeville was taken upon entering theatrical life. Their musical education was received in France and Italy. Jennie Mandeville fell in love with George Adams, a handsome actor, and married him in her sixteenth year. Minnie Adams Brooke was born of this union Sept. 3, 1848, at Bedford, Kings County, New York.

Adams became a dissolute gambler and the young wife cast him off. She went to San Francisco and after receiving notice of his death was married to Wadsworth Porter. Adams followed and wrung money from her, made her life miserable, and in the '60s was killed in a gambling fight. After Porter died the actress was married to Otis Parsons of San Francisco.

At the end of her schooling Minnie Adams started to San Francisco to join her mother. Nov. 4, 1875, while Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, their infant child, and Alicia Mandeville, one of the sisters, were in passage from Victoria to San Francisco the steamer Pacific was wrecked forty miles off Cape Flattery. They were among the 185 who perished.

Message from the Dead.

In the course of the wrecked vessel a few days later the Captain of a freighter picked up a bottle containing a penciled note which asked that it be sent to Minnie Adams at San Francisco. It was mailed by the seaman with explanations without giving his name. The note was laid away as a keepsake and was forgotten. The letter purports to be written by Jennie Mandeville Parsons in the midst of wreck and confusion, bequeathing her estate to the daughter who has just died. It is a pathetic letter, couched in elegant diction, but at the close is scrawled and irregularly written, breaking off with the announcement that the lights had gone out and the writer was finishing up her duty by the guidance of touch only.

A year ago, while making proofs for the estate, Attorney J. S. McConnell of this city received the letter from Mrs. Brooke, who had found it among old papers. He recognized it as a valid will, he says, and at once took it to San Francisco, where it was entered in probate to await final proofs.

Two other sets of claimants have appeared. Three children of Otis Parsons by a former wife and two children of Jennie Mandeville's aunt, who reside in New York, are contesting for the estate. This consists of property and money on deposit bearing interest. It is expected the estate will be settled up within the next year.

Boy Accidentally Kills His Brother.

Freeport, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Bert Lamb, the 8-year-old son of Andrew Lamb, of Pearl City, this county, was accidentally shot and instantly killed last evening by his brother Claude, aged 10 years.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For Illinois and Indiana, generally fair, westerly winds.

For Upper Michigan and Lower Michigan, clearing in the early morning, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin, fair, northwesterly winds.

For Minnesota, fair, warmer in northwest portion, light westerly winds.

For Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa, fair, westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Therm meter	Max. temp.	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	30.16	40	46	Clear	....	W.
Bismarck, N. D.	29.98	20	22	Snow	.10	N.W.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.38	44	44	Clo'dy	.24	S.W.
Boston, Mass.	29.84	46	46	Rain	.02	E.
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	28	30	Clear	.18	S.W.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.04	14	24	Clear	....	N.W.
Chicago	29.78	18	20	Clear	.08	N.W.
Cincinnati, O.	29.78	24	40	Snow	.44	N.W.
Cleveland, O.	29.34	40	40	Rain	.08	S.
Davenport, Ia.	29.80	16	25	Clear	Tr.	S.W.
Des Moines, Ia.	29.96	12	18	Fair	....	N.
Detroit, Mich.	29.40	26	32	Snow	.32	N.W.
Dodge City	30.08	30	44	Clear	....	N.W.
Duluth, Minn.	29.88	6	10	Clear	....	N.W.
El Paso, Tex.	30.40	32	42	Clear	....	W.
Galveston	30.26	44	48	Clear	....	W.
Grand Haven	29.66	10	20	Clo'dy	.18	N.
Green Bay	29.80	10	12	Clo'dy	....	W.
Helena, Mont.	30.40	22	26	Fair	....	S.W.
Huron, S. D.	29.96	10	12	Snow	.02	S.E.
Indianapolis	29.86	18	24	Fair	.36	W.
Jacksonville	29.94	54	70	Rain	.60	S.W.
Kansas City	29.98	26	30	Clear	....	N.W.
Little Rock	30.06	36	40	Clear	....	W.
Los Angeles	30.22	56	66	Clear	....	N.W.
Marquette	29.74	14	22	Snow	.06	N.W.
Memphis	30.08	34	36	Clear	.04	S.W.
Montreal	29.74	34	36	Rain	.30	N.E.
Nashville	30.04	26	44	Clear	.08	S.W.
New Orleans	30.24	42	44	Clear	Tr.	W.
New York City	29.02	54	56	Rain	.04	S.E.
Omaha	29.98	18	18	Clo'dy	....	N.W.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.50	40	40	Rain	.50	S.E.
Palestine	30.18	40	48	Clear	....	S.W.
Pittsburg	29.38	46	46	Rain	.10	S.E.
Pueblo	30.14	30	34	Clear	....	S.W.
Rapid City	30.10	26	32	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.W.
San Francisco	30.44	48	52	Fair	....	N.W.
St. Louis	29.90	32	32	Clear	Tr.	S.W.
St. Paul	29.92	8	14	Clear	....	S.E.
Salt Lake City	30.58	26	34	Clo'dy	....	N.
Springfield, Ill.	29.82	26	34	Clear	Tr.	W.
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	30	34	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Washington	29.48	40	42	Rain	.66	N.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer: 8 a. m., 21 degrees; 9 a. m., 21; 10 a. m., 21; 11 a. m., 21; 12 m., 21; 1 p. m., 21; 3 p. m., 22; 6 p. m., 22. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.26; 6 p. m., 29.12.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Joseph Bronka, Mary Kallas	21—20
Willie Cochran, Sophia W. Mann	26—27
Howard Richter, Gretchen Egelhof	[illegible]
Clyde R. Showalter, Mar. C. Burton	[illegible]
George B. Lynch, Mary E. MacLean	[illegible]
Thomas S. Thompson, Katharine McCullum	42—20
John Sonkoup, Mary Bila	[illegible]
Aron Shutan, Bertha Wuff	[illegible]
Walter Hinder, Mary Cunningham	[illegible]
Joshua Aurand, Mary Beisel	[illegible]
Henry H. White, Myrta A. Stone	[illegible]
Alfred F. C. Lotz, Clar C. Hartwig	[illegible]
Paul R. Sprague, Nellie E. Woodward	[illegible]
David Hurwitz, Nellie Lavin	[illegible]
Severett Van Selw, Louise Smith	[illegible]
John Alm, Bertha Erdmann	[illegible]
Charles Freiburger, Augusta Neumann	[illegible]
Charles G. Bushspies, Emma Trimbull	[illegible]
Joseph P. Enright, Agnes Conlon	[illegible]
Charles H. Burras, Charlotte R. Marisdith	[illegible]
Thomas A. Brown, Mary Berry	[illegible]
Joseph Ward, Anna Lyons	[illegible]
Murdoch McPherson, Mary Barlow	[illegible]
John L. Fuller, Minerva A. Cronin	[illegible]
Michael Smuckler, Beckie Alerson	[illegible]
John Kaspor, Annie Sunka	[illegible]
Charles S. Hays, Bertha S. Snyder	[illegible]
Carl A. Ameker, Eliza Grossman	[illegible]
Frank Suekard, Barbara Bombgardner	[illegible]
Henry J. Klein, Ida Rosenzweig	[illegible]
Otto Bartholomae, Maria Fritz	[illegible]
Charles Schroeder, Victoria Brudder	[illegible]
Olaf Donnem, Bertha Nergord	[illegible]
Albert Swanson, Caroline Nelson	[illegible]
William Kennedy, Anna Beer	[illegible]
Anton Scheibe, Augusta Ficht	[illegible]
Frank G. Windes, Mabel B. Reagan	[illegible]
Frederick Wagener, Mathilda Kuehlmann	[illegible]
James E. Shevelin, Lizzie Fox	[illegible]
Torello Arrigoni, Cora Hill	[illegible]
John P. Leary, Mamie La Trutte	[illegible]
Louis Hanson, Christina Vocklen	[illegible]
James D. Farquhar, Mary Kipp	[illegible]
Andrew Mowat, Janet Linten	[illegible]
Josef Peschken, Emma Colini	[illegible]
Henry M. Marks, Clara Haskell	[illegible]
James Krob, Rosy Zifka	[illegible]
Thomas W. Welch, Josephine LaSanne	[illegible]
John O. Sahlberg, Lottie Johnson	[illegible]
Silas M. Allen, Isabelle Strong	[illegible]
Charles Anderson, Tillie Benson	[illegible]
Frank R. Strauss, Leah Hartman	[illegible]
Andrew Grindley, Augusta Tygg	[illegible]
Christian B. Nelson, Annie Gust	[illegible]
Henry Jacobs, Nellie Granger	[illegible]
Fred Koester, Hattie Baumann	[illegible]
John Anderson, Maggie Coleman	[illegible]
Heinrich Reich, Theresa Stryer	[illegible]
Henry Levi, Hermaine Jerks	[illegible]
Adolph Rosenberg, Hattie Levy	[illegible]
Elmer D. Moran, Anna Franz	[illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Nathan Jacobson, Lillie M. La Van	30—24
Wilhelm Bartsch, Elizabeth Schmidt	26—22
August W. Sjoholm, Amanda Larson	[illegible]
James M. Grant, Mary E. Robert	21—19
Victor J. Woods, Selma M. Thompson	24—19
Charles Fox, Emma Hendricks	31—21
Charles Wendelburg, Helena Long	29—20
Willis W. Street, Rella I. McFarland	21—18
Frank Schroeder, Georgie Blakeslee	26—24
Patton Burnett, Mae Morse	21—18
Peter Sebastian, Frida Cleemann	20—18
William Kropf, Ellen Sandell	30—28
John S. Hunter, Carrie Nuestifter	24—20
John F. Martin, Annie M. Prichard	53—35
Philip R. Barnes, Lola N. Strong	30—28
Joseph Malohnne, Rose Guillbuertte	45—23

DEATHS.

BOYD—Dec. 29, James A. Boyd, aged 59, at his residence, 5207 Hibbard-av. Funeral Tuesday at 1 o'clock by carriages to Oakwoods.

EPSTEIN—Dec. 29, 1895, Mrs. Celia Epstein, aged 46 years, beloved wife of Morris Epstein. Funeral from her late residence, 3631 Grand-blvd., Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 10 a. m., to Rosehill Cemetery. Cincinnati and New York papers please copy.

McMARTIN—At 1571 W. Monroe-st., yesterday morning, Dec. 30., John McMartin, aged 76 years. Funeral private. Interment at Montreal, Canada.

SAALFELD—Dec. 30, at his residence, 3177 Dover-st., Sheridan Park, Ravenswood, Edward A. Saalfeld, aged 46 years 10 months. Funeral notice later.

SNYDER—Dec. 30, Lester, only son of Charles C. and Theresa Snyder, née Waller, aged 2 years 11 month 17 days. Funeral Wednesday, 2 p. m., from parents' residence, 5436 Madison-av., by carriages to Oakwoods.

STEVENS—Dec. 30, John W. Stevens, aged 49 years. Service from his late residence, 306 Racine-av., Tuesday, 8 p. m. Interment at Peabody, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Friday Afternoon, January 3, 2:30.
Saturday Evening, January 4, 8:15.
POPULAR PROGRAM.
Marche Heroique, Opus 34 ... Saint-Saens
Suite, Opus 49. Prelude, Sarabande, Gavotte, Romance, Finale.
Prelude to "The Ruby" (new) ... D'Albert
Reves d'enfant. Danse Baroque. Opus 53 ... Tschaikowsky
Intermission.
Huldigung's Marsch. Vorspiel "Lohengrin." ... Wagner
Scherzo Capriccioso, Opus 66 ... Dvorak
Marche Funebre ... Chopin
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2 ... Liszt
Reserved seats—Afternoon, 25c to $1.00. Eve., 25c to $1.50. On sale at box office and Inter-Ocean office.

AUDITORIUM.
Paderewski's
TWO (2) PIANO RECITALS;
On the Afternoons at 2:30 p. m. of
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13th and 15th.
Reserved Seats, $1 to $2.50, according to location; Boxes, $18. Sale of Seats opens Jan. 6, 9 a. m.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
LAST WEEK EDDIE FOY In the Sumptuously Beautiful ROBINSON CRUSOE And the 9 NELSON FAMILY. HAPPY NEW YEAR MATINEE
15c, 35c, 50c, 75c. NO HIGHER. Monday Next, Canady & Lederer's PASSING SHOW.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Lilly Post, Dolan & Lenharr, Billy Carter, The Boyers, Bros. Kennard, Alice Gilmore, The Gloes, Barth & Fleming.
White Orchestra, Severus Schaffer, Pete Baker, Cooke and Clinton, Walter Talbot, Clodd and Kershaw, Ned West, Kitty Wilson.
PRICES—10—20—30 CENTS.

HOPKINS.—A Happy New Year to All.
SOUTH SIDE. Royal Welcome Return. Brust and Reviere, the Great French Mimics. Carroll Johnson, Famous Irish Minstrel. Magnificent Revival Madison Square Success, "Jim the Penman," by permission A. M. Palmer. Vaudeville. Unthan, the Armless Wonder. 4—Lessards—4, Inimitable Grotesques. Terry and Elmer, Giguere and Boyer, Mme. Tatali, Fields and Salina, and others.
WEST SIDE. Most Elaborate Revival ever attempted under such auspices—The Hit of the South Side Christmas Week, The Ensign, brimful of Patriotic Sentiment, Dramatic Force, Enjoyable Comedy, Pathetic Incident. Vaudeville. Unthan, the Armless Man Who Performs Remarkable Things with His Feet. Mays & Hunter, Banjo Artists. Armstrong & Porter, Frey & Lemaire, and Many Others.
Only 10, 20, and 30 cents. Best Show in the City for Ladies, Children, and Everybody.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—Matinee Tomorrow.
TOMPKIN'S Magnificent BLACK CROOK
The Only Authorized Production.
Next Sunday—"THE WAR OF WEALTH."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee Tomorrow.
DOWN IN DIXIE! With its Great Pickaninny Band
And thrilling Cotton Compress Scene.
Next Sunday—"THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK."

THE COLUMBIA. Monroe and Dearborn.
LAST 5 NIGHTS. THE WHITNEY OPERA CO. in DeKoven and Smith's ROB ROY
Special Holiday Matinee New Year's Day.
Next Week—Fanny Davenport in Gismonda.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
THE WHITE SLAVE.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Next Sunday—Joseph Hart in A GAY OLD BOY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Every Night. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, the Eminent Comedian,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
Presenting, this week only, Sheridan's Brilliant Comedy,
THE RIVALS
HOLIDAY MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Next Week—Last Week of Sol Smith Russell.

McVICKER'S Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
RORY OF THE HILL. 3d Week OF THE IRISH COMEDY DRAMA, WITH... James C. Roach... In his original character of RORY.

HOOLEY'S—Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Mr. E. H. SOTHERN
IN The Prisoner of Zenda.
Reservations made last two weeks ending Jan. 11th.

SCHILLER THEATER—Ira J. La Motte, Mgr.
Tonight Mr. FREDERICK WARDE
As "VIRGINIUS."
New Year's Matinee and Evening, "THE LION'S MOUTH." Thursday—"Damon and Pythias." Friday—"The Mountebank." Sat. Matinee—"Julius Cæsar." Sat. Evening—"Virginius."
Sunday, Jan. 5—"SINBAD."

THE LINCOLN. Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
De Mille & Belasco's THE WIFE
Direction of Gustave Frohman.
Next Sunday—GUSTAVE FROHMAN'S AMERICANS ABROAD CO.

HAVLIN'S Matinees Sun., Thurs. and Sat. New Year Week.
The New Great Brooklyn Handicap.
With a volume of new features.
EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Next Sunday—THE LIGHT ON THE POINT.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 1, 1896.
CORNELL Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs.
Reserved Seats, 50c, $1, $1.50, and $2 at Box Office.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE.
Madison-st., near State. Tel. Main 2286.
Only burlesque show in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances Every Day.
Harry Morris' TWENTIETH CENTURY MAIDS. Here, the New Woman, empress of the age, with brightest beauty rules the burlesque stage.

DR. SAUVEUR'S LECTURES AND CLASSES.
French classes and lectures by L. Sauveur, Ph. D., LL. D., of Boston, author of "Causeries avec mes Eleves." ... may be had at McClurg, Brentano, and Koelling & Klappenbach. Dr. Sauveur may be seen at his class room, 917 Marshall Field & Co. Bldg., from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. ... Class will begin Jan. 13 at 3 o'clock.

ORIENT Grand Cruise
"LA TOURAINE"
[illegible]

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1895.

THE new battleship Kentucky is appropriately named. It will take water on the side.

GROVER CLEVELAND has made a bold stand in the Venezuela matter, but we observe that ex-Consul Waller is still languishing in a French prison.

ALL this clamor about disciplining Gen. Miles for talking about our coast defenses would have been avoided if Gen. Miles had not told the truth about them.

CONSIDERING that since 1804 about 250,000 Bibles have been printed and distributed it does seem as if the average Chicago Alderman ought to be a trifle better than he is.

SPAIN errs in thinking that the United States wants to see the Cuban revolution successful. All this country wants is to see the Spanish in Cuba civilized off of the island.

THE Kansas woman who was convinced that the world was coming to an end on Sunday night had probably been puzzling over Buck Hinrichsen's long abstinence from speech.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S persistent claim that the government has plenty of revenue induces the suspicion that a revenue cutter is concealed somewhere between the spigot and the bunghole.

MR. MCKINLEY appears to have caught the "declines-to-express-an-opinion habit" from either Mr. Reed or Mr. Harrison. If this thing keeps on the country will come to believe that none of these statesmen has an opinion about anything.

CANADA'S objection to becoming a part of us is doubtless due to observation of citizens of the United States who now live north of the St. Lawrence. But Canada should reflect that no American would go to Canada if the other Americans would let him stay here.

LARRY GODKIN points with pride to the fact that war has not been declared as proof that the country disapproves of President Cleveland's course. Mr. Godkin is too good for the editor business. He should sell his controversial talents to the Second Adventists.

ON the New York Stock Exchange yesterday initial prices were fractionally lower than at the close on Saturday. There was a reaction, however, during the day and prices went up. On the local stock market the stocks were in little demand. Sterling rates were a shade weaker. New York exchange sold at $1 premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were active and strong. As compared with the last prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛@¼ cent higher, corn ⅛@¼ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye firmer, barley steady, flaxseed 1 cent lower, pork 25 cents higher, lard 12½ cents higher, and ribs 7½ cents higher.

THE Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding company of Blackwall, England, is building a monster war vessel for the Japanese Government. It is a barbette ship, armored with Harvey steel armor. Its length is 400 feet over all, with an extreme breadth of 73 feet, the depth amidships being 41 feet. When completed it will carry four 12-inch breechloading guns, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, and a large number of smaller Hotchkiss quick-firing guns. It will be known as the Fuji and will be launched in a few weeks. When once afloat the little Japanese will have the biggest battleship in the world.

THE Chicago "beer war" is at an end, and beginning with tomorrow the price will be a dollar a barrel more than it has been for some time. The brewers have been making some money with beer at $4 a barrel, so they can afford to turn over to the government the additional dollar they are to receive henceforth. Even then their product will not pay as heavy a tax as the people do on their sugar, and they cannot have the cheek to claim that beer is as generally used or as much of a necessity of life as sugar. The Chicago brewers who have just provided themselves with a fund from which an additional tax can be paid should make no objection to it.

THE Director of the United States Mint estimates that, including old material, the government institutions and private refineries furnished $10,658,604 of gold and $10,883,048 worth of silver for use in manufactures and the arts during the calendar year 1894. These two amounts are of nearly equal value, so far as indicated by the figures, but as the silver is rated at its "coining value" the bullion worth of the silver thus consumed could not have been much more than half that of the gold used for similar purposes. It may be that there are difficulties in the way of estimating the bullion value of the silver, as the consumption is not likely to have been distributed uniformly through the year, but surely actual values ought to be stated approximately in such a case, if at all. For no one would dispute the statement that the silver thus taken away from money uses is worth no more than the bullion value of the metal, plus what one of the characters in the "Comedy of Errors" calls the "charge for fashion" (or shaping). The same report states the consumption in the industrial arts during 1894 in the United States, Austria-Hungary, Ecuador, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, and Russia as $33,515,038 of gold and $26,843,300 of silver. Hence of the totals for these countries there was consumed in the United States about 30 per cent of the gold and nearly 40 per cent of the silver.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 21,208,000 bushels of wheat, 911,000 bushels of corn, 544,000 bushels of oats, 229,000 bushels of rye, and 24,000 bushels of barley. Total, 22,911,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 31,230,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 69,958,000 bushels of wheat, 5,817,000 bushels of corn, 6,468,000 bushels of oats, 1,553,000 bushels of rye, and 3,762,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 560,000 bushels in wheat and 28,000 bushels in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 510,000 bushels.

THE DYING YEAR OF 1895.

On this last day of 1895, anticipating the detailed statements of its happenings which will be printed as usual in THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 1, 1896, it will be of interest to glance briefly at what the dying year has brought to this world in the way of misfortune as well as of benefaction, especially as compared with its predecessor, 1894.

Fortunately 1895 has not been as prolific in disasters as 1894. The record of losses of life by shipwreck, for instance, aggregate only 4,250, as compared with 6,881 in 1894. The railroads of this country have killed 3,600 persons, as compared with 3,648 in 1894. In the general record of fatalities, such as those by drowning, fire, mines, explosions, cyclones, lightning, etc., both at home and abroad, the aggregate is 23,094, as compared with 28,719 in 1894. The loss by fires in the United States for 1895 was $131,578,206, as compared with $115,590,842 in 1894. The loss of life by epidemics has fallen off nearly one-half, the total being 79,461, as compared with 179,910 in 1894, the most of this loss having been occasioned by cholera in Russia, Japan, China, and India. On the other hand the loss of life in battle has been nearly twice that of 1894, being 157,936, as compared with 82,570. The increase is mainly accounted for by the fatalities in the closing weeks of the war between Japan and China, the uprising of the Cuban patriots, the numerous revolutions in South America, and the horrible atrocities practiced upon the helpless Armenians by the unspeakable Turks, for which no indemnity has yet been made, owing to the selfishness and jealousies of the European treaty powers.

The blackest feature of the year is the alarming increase of suicides and murders—an increase out of all proportion to the natural increase of population. In 1894 there were 4,912 reported cases of suicide in the United States; in 1895 there were 5,759, an increase of 847. For the last ten years suicides have increased at an average rate of nearly 1,000 a year. Murder is increasing at a still more rapid and alarming rate. In 1894 there were 9,800 murders reported and 10,500 in 1895, an increase of 700. It is an unusual coincidence that the same number of criminals was hanged in 1895 and 1894, 132 in each year. The lynchings, on the other hand, show a gratifying decrease, there having been 171 in 1895, as compared with 194 in 1894. It goes without saying that the great majority of victims of Judge Lynch were negroes in the Southern States, and it is an additional disgrace to that section that there were several women among them. But under the influences of a healthier condition of public sentiment and the repressive action of several of the Southern Governors and Legislatures there is unquestionably a determination in many parts of the South to set the wheels of justice in better running order and to minimize the dreadful evils of mob violence. Embezzlements and violations of financial trusts may be classed in this general category of crime. It is most gratifying to observe, however, that this form of rascality is diminishing, the stealings of 1895 being less than half those of 1894. The record for 1895 shows a loss from this source of $10,423,205, as compared with $25,234,712 in 1894.

Turning from this black record of human weakness and dishonesty it is gratifying to contemplate the results of human generosity and philanthropy. The generous men and women of the United States, either by bequest or by gift outright, have given to colleges in 1895 the large sum of $12,379,820; to charities, $5,745,670; to churches, $2,089,150; to museums and art galleries, $1,724,500; to libraries, $532,433; and to other institutions, $6,471,976—a total of $28,943,549, as compared with $19,967,116 in 1894. This is the way a good deed shines in this naughty world. THE TRIBUNE tomorrow will contain all the details of these happenings in 1895, the outlines of which are only presented here. They will be worthy of careful study.

CHEAP SILVER AND LOW WAGES.

One of the officers elected at the alleged "bimetallic" gathering in the city Sunday said "manufacturers have just been aroused to the fact that the manufacturers in silver nations are underselling them in their own markets," instanced the cheap cost of production of buttons and bicycles in Japan and of carriages in Mexico, and cited these things as reasons for adopting "free coinage at 16 to 1" in the United States.

The argument is not a new one, but it is astonishing that workmen in this country have not awakened to an understanding of its animus long since. The meaning of this plea for "free silver" at an impossible ratio is that the cost of production here would be lessened by cutting down the buying power of wages. Only in that way could goods be produced here so much more cheaply than now that they could be sold in open competition with those made by the very low-priced labor of Japan, Mexico, and some other countries, such as China and India. The theory is that with the breaking down of the currency unit to half the buying power of the dollar in gold the wages of the toilers would remain nominally the same number of dollars per week as now, but actually worth only half as much for the buying of the things on which the toilers and their families subsist. The cost of producing manufactured articles would thereby be reduced to the point at which the product could be sold in competition with that offered by the low-priced labor countries.

The argument is as fraudulent as the general claim that free silver worth 50 cents on the dollar would benefit workmen. The same person said in another portion of his speech that machinery exported from England to Japan "will be operated at one-eighth to one-quarter the cost of what we pay for labor." If this be true it is idle to talk about the possibility of meeting the competition by reducing the pay of American labor even one-half. There still would remain as terribly wide a margin of relative cheapness that the workers in this country would not stand any chance of seeing the products of their labor sold where the Japanese goods could be obtained on equal terms as regards duties. Such competition would not be possible without cutting down the wages of American labor to one-quarter of the present wage scale, and that means almost absolute starvation.

But what should our wage classes say to such a plea? How can the presumably intelligent leaders in the trades union gatherings stand up before their less enlightened hearers and deliberately advise them to vote for 50-cent free silver dollars when the men at the head of the fraudulently called "bimetallic movement" proclaim that one chief reason for wanting free silver is that it would cut down the buying power of American wages one-half?

It is a standing wonder that any of the workers can be gulled by appeals which carry with them their own condemnation when looked at with the eye of common sense. Granting all that is claimed for the good done by trades unions in raising the compensation of labor in the past, the whole of the benefit would be abolished at one blow by the adoption of "free coinage at 16 to 1." Why do not some of the labor leaders who possess common sense try to take a candid look at the matter for themselves? If they were to do so they surely would be convinced that the free silverites are the worst enemies of the working classes, and would inform the rank and file of the toilers to that effect.

BUSINESS-MEN IN THE COUNCIL.

The Mayor urged the President of the Civic Federation, Mr. Baker, to induce that organization to make a serious effort to send to the Council at the next election half a dozen prominent business-men to help hold up his hands and assist him in giving the city a good administration. Yesterday's TRIBUNE had a large number of interviews with prominent citizens who were asked what they thought of this method of improving the personnel of the Council. The clearest and best reply was the one made by Lyman J. Gage. Said he:

> Business-men have not the time to attend to other people's business; if they had they would not be business-men. I would willingly go into the Council if elected, provided all there was to it would be the attendance fifty-two nights in the year at the sessions of that body. But it means a vast deal more than that if one does his duty to the city. There are a multiplicity of committee meetings, and to be of service the Alderman must attend them. Then there are municipal problems to be studied, and the method of their solving means the good or ill of the people. I could not take the office of Alderman conscientiously, for I could not give the time to the city that I ought. I am, so to speak, the key of a great business concern, and my duty to those whose interests are there involved requires I serve them with my time as well as with what business ability I may be supposed to possess. You ask me what will induce business-men to become Aldermen. If you mean by business-men those who have become known in the community as men of large affairs, there can nothing induce them to enter the Council. There is too much involved in their separation from their own business.

The case could not be stated more concisely. The head of a great concern, whether it be a bank, a railroad, a mercantile establishment, or a manufactory, has all he can do to look after his own interests and those of shareholders or partners, for there is a limit to human effort. If he gives to an Aldermanic office the time and attention it deserves then he must neglect his vast regular business and the consequences will be disastrous, or injurious at least, to himself and many others owning it or employed by it.

Every one would laugh at a proposition that the head of a bank spend his spare time in running a railroad or managing the affairs of a big wholesale store or a great manufacturing business. It is equally absurd to call on a person who has charge of some great public or private undertaking to devote himself actively to the details or solution of municipal problems and the management of the public finances of a great city.

Dr. Ben Franklin said that the men who manage the industrial affairs of a country always will be superior in ability to those who look after public affairs. He said that the people cannot get those better men to serve them, and that it would be worse for the country if they could.

It is easy to see that if all the great business organizers of Chicago, whether merchants, manufacturers, railroad Presidents, or bankers, had to leave vocations which they have shown they are the best qualified men to fill the probabilities are that their places would be taken by men inferior to them. For there is no great supply of able "Captains of Industry" in reserve to meet sudden demands.

If the percentage of ability at the bar and in Congress is not as high as it was it is because business enterprises occupy the time of able men who a century ago would have been lawyers and legislators. Those men will not go to Congress. Still less can they be expected to go to the Council.

But that does not put it out of the power of the voters to get good, capable men for Aldermen if they want them. Only they will have to give them more than the $3 a week which they pay to men who are mostly boodlers. As Mr. Gage says:

> I believe Aldermen should be paid at least $2,000 a year. Then in every ward in the city men of business experience, probity, and patriotic impulse, deeply interested in the public welfare, can be found who will gladly take office and serve the city as well as the most absorbed business-man among us. Take a man who has a little property which he has acquired by work and has a small income. He has something, but not enough to live on. He will take office when it is salaried and will do his duty.

There are in some of the wards of this city retired business-men, who have an abundance of leisure, and who, if they fancied the work and if it were not semi-disgraceful to be an Alderman, would be just the men who are needed in the Council. Such men are glad to accept municipal offices in England and Scotland on account of the honor. Salaries are of little consideration to them. Nor would it be here if a seat in the Council made a man's fellow-citizens look on him with increased respect and regard.

But there are wards in which such men cannot be found, while there are many belonging to the class of which Mr. Gage speaks, who would make excellent Aldermen, but who cannot afford to give up their time to the city for "honor" and $3 a week. Those men are worth not less than $2,000 a year.

THE TRIBUNE is opposed to paying boodlers that or any other sum. It would not make them any honester or cure them of their dishonest habits of selling city franchises and pocketing the proceeds or of extorting blackmail. But there is no reason why good men should not be fairly paid for the time they have to devote to the city's business, and this paper will favor amending the municipal incorporation act so that it can be done as soon as there are indications that the voters are ready to quit electing boodlers, incapables, and scalawags.

The people cannot secure the services of the great "Captains of Industry," of overworked lawyers or doctors, or busy editors. But Mr. Gage has told them to look for competent, honest men in the middle walks of life, who can do as good work in the Council, and perhaps better, than the "Captains of Industry" could. The question is: Do the voters want such men or do they prefer men who seek seats in the great city's Legislature for the money that is in it for boodlers?

MAINTAINING THE GOLD RESERVE.

It already has been stated in THE TRIBUNE that the arrangements for the coming 100 million bond issue are understood to include an agreement that the banks which compose the New York Clearing-House system will coöperate with the government in a way similar to that by which the flow of gold out of their respective countries is controlled by the banks of England, France, and St. Petersburg. The method of control is a raising or lowering of the rates to be paid for the use of money, on the theory that money capital tends to flow towards those places where it will yield the largest income, and does this as naturally as water tends to run down hill or air into a vacuum. It is evident that some such arrangement must be made unless we are to witness a continued drain of gold from this country to Europe or are able to institute a radical reform in business with the peoples of other lands by increasing our exports, diminishing our imports, or otherwise spending less money abroad and earning more at home.

The Treasury statistics show that for the twelve months ending with last August, that being the first complete year under the operation of the present Wilson-Gorman law tariff, our exports were only 643 millions of dollars, while our imports of merchandise exceeded our exports of produce and other merchandise by nearly 116 million dollars.

But the tabulated value of 759 millions for the imports is that claimed for the goods at the foreign ports of shipment, and does not include undervaluations there, or the cost of ocean transportation in foreign bottoms to our shores. The latter amounts to at least 25 millions, and it is notorious that the new tariff with its ad valorems offers increased temptations to undervalue the foreign cost of the goods for the purpose of dishonestly reducing the "ad valorem" duties to as low a figure as possible, while the value of our exports is not understated by a single cent. Here is an annual trade balance against us of fully 150 millions, besides the tens of millions that are spent abroad each year by American tourists on "summer junkets," and the money that has to be sent across the Atlantic to Europe to pay interest and dividends on bonds, mortgages, and other investments in American properties and securities.

The most conservative estimates place the sum of these other items, including ocean freightage on our imports, at 145 millions, so that an adverse trade balance of 116 millions raises the annual total to more than 260 millions, without allowing anything for fraudulent foreign undervaluations of our imports.

This vast sum must be paid somehow, and if in silver it would have to be at the bullion value of that metal, for that is all the foreign sellers of goods would allow us for it. The debt has to be paid on the gold basis, and if not in gold or products, or silver at its London bullion value, it has to be by direct borrowing or the sale of our securities abroad, either of which means the future payment of interest as well as the principal. If the value of investments here is discredited owing to fears of a slump to the silver basis, the foreigners will demand the gold and keep up the drain, no matter how large a provision we may make for meeting it. But if the action of the national banks is sufficient to reëstablish foreign confidence, that gold redemption will be maintained, and if they can harmoniously work together to raise the rates of interest when that is deemed advisable to counteract an unusual pressure for gold to export, we can feel safe while proceeding to take measures to reduce the annual balance of trade against us, which has been swelled to an enormous and dangerous magnitude by Democratic tariff folly.

The supposed relative smallness of the stocks of gold, public and private, which are immediately available is no impediment to the success of the bank's new plan. Those stocks would increase instead of diminishing, if once it were understood in Europe that our leading financial institutions had determined to put their shoulders to the wheel and keep them there to the full extent necessary to a maintenance of the present standard of money values and a full honoring of all obligations. Rates of interest normally are so much higher here than in any of the civilized countries of Europe that the money capitalists of those lands would be only too glad to place additional untold millions of their gold at our disposal if they were assured there was no doubt of their getting back principal and interest in full worth money, the same as that which was lent or invested by them here.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Vienna Freie Presse telegraphs that paper that Russia and France have promised diplomatic support to the United States in the pending Venezuelan trouble and that Russia is also prepared to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold reserve. Fortunately the services of these powers are not needed. The English people have already modified their warlike tone and have called Lord Salisbury down from his high perch now that they fairly understand the President's message and Secretary Olney's note, and perceive that this country has at no time threatened war, but, on the other hand, has only made an honorable and reasonable request—namely: that the real boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela shall be determined so that it may be ascertained which of the contending parties is in the right. Though the services of France and Russia will not be needed, their offer is none the less generous. It has the additional advantage of making us acquainted with our real friends in Europe.

LORD DUNRAVEN.

Lord Dunraven climbed up the hill and then climbed down again as rapidly as the King of France is reported to have done in the nursery rhyme. He crossed the ocean full of his purpose to maintain his charges against the honesty of the syndicate which owns the Defender, accompanied by his lawyer and some of his friends, but he had hardly set foot in New York City before he ignominiously turned round and took the first steamer for England again. His rapid exit, after his bombastic utterances of what he was prepared to do is tantamount to the confession he has no case, and that he was either prepared to play a part discreditable to a true sportsman or that he is a fool. The London Chronicle says he may now reflect in cold blood that he has done more to breed bad blood between the two nations than President Cleveland and Secretary Olney combined have done. It is likely the Chronicle overstates the case, as no one outside of the aggrieved and insulted parties cares a straw for his false and slanderous accusations. The American people do not regard Lord Dunraven as representing the English people, nor will anything that he can do affect them in the least or produce any other conviction than that he is either a very malicious or a very silly person. The Defender's owners are amply able to deal with him and will unquestionably do so when they make their report. They will put the stamp of dishonorable dealings upon him and that is all the American people will care about it. Meanwhile the America's cup remains here subject to the effort of some other Englishman than Lord Dunraven to capture it.

INFORMATION from Indiana leads Mr. McKinley to the belief that in some parts of the State the Harrison boom has been affected to a certain extent by the Allison scare.

CANADA continues to talk loudly and raucously through its visor.

WORD has been received from trusty scouts that the flower of Charleston's military will invade Chicago next summer. The city will be placed in a suitable posture for defense at an early day and the enemy will be notified to come on. The naval reserves, in fact, are ready now.

NOW THAT we think of it the world did not come to an end last Sunday night, as foretold by the Kansas City prophetess. If she will now put away her ascension robes and eat lighter suppers hereafter there will be no further trouble.

MLLE. YVETTE GUILBERT has confessed to a reporter that she fled from France in order to escape the attentions of a millionaire. We understand it now. She has come to this country in order to capture a billionaire.

IF Uncle Sam has entertained any hope that he could count at least upon the neutrality of Mr. Astor's London paper it has been rudely dispelled.

DOES Secretary Lamont suppose Gen. Miles has told the British anything about our coast defenses they didn't know already?

NEW YORK CITY can entertain only one grand enthusiasm at a time. It has dropped the subject of coast defense and is now profoundly wrought up over the Olga Nethersole kiss.

SENATOR STEWART is believed to be preparing to make a few more remarks having reference to bond issues. In the course of his speech he will treat briefly of the infamous crime of 1873—what it is and who committed it.

FORT SUMTER is not in very good repair, but it would be a dangerous thing for unauthorized parties to fire on it.

ANY reputable Bureau of Clippings can assure Mr. Keir Hardie that he has dropped entirely out of public notice.

AFTER today write it with a "6," and remember that the cars stop on the near side of the street.

MR. YERKES' present of $1,100,000 to the stockholders of the North Side cable road last Saturday makes all his previous remarks about three-cent fares and bankruptcy look very sick.

IT is gratifying to observe that the Hon. Bath-House John comes gamely to the support of the movement for a cleaner Chicago.

SECRETARY HERBERT has decided to call one of the new battleships the Kentucky. It is a deserved compliment to a great State. The only incongruous thing about it is that any ship of that name would always seem to be out of its element.

THE real tin horn nuisance is the tin horn peddler.

AS PREDICTED exclusively by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE the esteemed New York World is already blessing itself as the peacemaker that has saved the country from the horrors of war by its own unaided efforts.

ATLANTA takes the Chicago view of it. Its exposition has paid magnificently whether the books show it or not.

WHEN breweries combine the price riseth and the froth taketh up more room in the mug.

HAVING only a 20 per cent dividend for its stockholders this year, the North Side road cannot afford to provide closed cars for its gripmen. There is no hurry about it, anyhow. The matter can be attended to next July.

THE good people of Chicago are not very far apart in their views as to what ails the city, but they haven't time to take hold of the reform rope and pull on it. Besides, it soils the fingers.

THE New York World is a great paper, but it is too modest.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Only Human.

"When Uncle Jared sat down at my table with his coat off," confessed the Rev. Dr. Fourthly, "I was so angry that although I asked a blessing I did it with a very bad grace."

In His Dreams.

When the frightful dynamite explosion at Romeo shook the earth and all the buildings within fifty miles trembled to their foundations the sleeping commuter rolled over in his Auburn Park bed.

"How many times," he mumbled, "do you think you're entitled to collect a passenger's fare on your darned old milk train! You punched my ticket half an hour ago!"

Which?

Which is the deadliest fool—
To put the matter to vote—
The theater fool who bellows "fire!"
Or the fool who rocks the boat?

Deserved Death.

"I don't see how I'm ever going to get out of this scrape!" sighed the barnacle, when they drydocked the ship.

There Are Exceptions.

"It doesn't always follow, my boy," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "that because people are not saying anything they are necessarily sawing wood. Look at the Sphinx. It hasn't said a word for 5,000 years, and all it has to show for it is a pile of cheap sand."

Po' Young Man.

"Miss Birdie," faltered young Moore, "is there any hope for me? Do you think you could ever learn to——"

Then Birdie said, mockingly: "Never, Moore!"
And the youth went away ravin' mad.

PERSONALS.

The Order of the Society of Cincinnati in Philadelphia has decided to place the long-delayed Washington Monument at the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park.

Dr. Paul Gibier, who is at the head of the Pasteur Institute in New York, contemplates forming an invalid's community near Tuxedo Park, Philadelphia, which will embody some of his advanced ideas in sociology, as well as in experimental and preventive medicine.

The friends of Austin Blair, Michigan's war Governor, are dissatisfied with the model of his statue which Gustave Trentanove, the sculptor, has made, because it represents him as an old man. The sculptor says he will make another model of Gov. Blair as a young man, if the State will pay him for his time.

Lord Northbourne, laying the foundation stone of a new church at Gateshead, stated that he recently had a conversation with Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the enormous wealth amassed by various individuals in this country. Mr. Gladstone said these persons could have no surer means of earning fame and title to immortality than by devoting some large portions of their accumulations to building English cathedrals.—London Chronicle.

A good story of the de Reszke brothers is told apropos of the dinner given them by the Lotos club in New York last week. As they have to be very careful in their living in order to preserve their voices, the brothers rarely accept any invitation during the season. Once before, however, they did so and the result was that both were unable to sing the day after. As they receive, in addition to their salaries, a percentage of the receipts, they calculated the dinner cost them several thousand dollars.

ENGLAND LOVES US NOT.

SNEERS AT AMERICA AND ITS PEOPLE AND CUSTOMS.

Why a War with the British Would Be More Popular than Any Other—Some Insight into the English Dislike Is Given in Matthew Arnold's Correspondence Just Out—No Feeling of Kinship Among the Higher Classes—Defeat Still Rankles.

Why is it that if sane Americans could soberly contemplate the prospect of a war with any nation on earth there is no question that a war with England would be more popular than any other in almost all parts of the United States?

Undoubtedly there are many causes. There are the long traditions of the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812, and the instinctive dislikes toward England of Republican protectionists and of Irish-American Democrats. But it would seem as if, in spite of all these things, blood must be thicker than water, and that even those who are not linked with "the mother country" by blood must recognize some tie of language, one would think when it looks as if that great empire, so aggressive and yet so beneficent, were about to be left to fight its battles single-handed.

Possibly it would be so when it came to the point; but the most ominous thing is the fact, lying behind all the condition of affairs, that this covert antagonism is in a manner reciprocal.

It is very curious, for instance, to trace through the pages of Matthew Arnold's correspondence, just published, the traces of a profound international distrust pervading his whole life long before he had ever planned crossing the Atlantic.

A man of cold temperament, often narrow, often whimsical, but thoroughly wishing to be just, he can never even compliment an American except with an implied surprise that he should be such a wholly exceptional specimen of his kind. If he thinks well of the offender it is as some tailor or footman sometimes compliments one of us in London.

"You an American, sir? I give you my word of honor I never should have suspected it!"

Finally, he touches the precise point now at issue when he writes to his mother at the very beginning of our civil war. "I don't imagine the feeling of kinship with them (Americans) exists at all among the higher classes; after immediate blood-relationship the relationship of the soul is the only important thing; and this one has far more with the French, Italians, or Germans than with the Americans" (Letters, I., 182).

Very well, if this be so, why should Americans not accept the situation and fraternize more readily with the French, the Italians, or the Germans than with the English?

Menu for Tuesday.

BREAKFAST.

Liver and Bacon, Hashed Potatoes, Biscuits, Butter, Coffee.

LUNCH.

Tripe a la McFarland, Boiled Potatoes, Bread and Butter, Tea.

DINNER.

Potted Spareribs, Apple Sauce, Potatoes, Creamed Turnips, Rice Pudding.

Liver and Bacon—Cut the liver and heart left from Monday into thin slices, season with salt and pepper and roll in flour. Place four ounces of thin-sliced bacon in a frying-pan over the fire and fry light brown on both sides, remove the bacon, put in the liver, and fry over moderate fire till light brown on both sides and done. Serve on a hot dish. Bacon can be bought in pound boxes already cut in slices, cost, 20 cents a pound.

Tripe a la McFarland—Wash and cut one pound tripe into three-inch pieces, place them in the lower pan of a chafing dish, cover with water, add one small bay leaf, twelve whole peppers, one sliced onion, half gill of white vinegar, and one teaspoonful salt. Cook fifteen minutes. Put in the upper chafing dish one tablespoonful butter, add one tablespoonful flour, stir and cook till the butter has absorbed all the flour, then add one and a half cupfuls milk, one even tablespoonful salt, half teaspoonful nutmeg if handy, and half a gill of mushroom liquor, half a bay leaf, eight whole peppers; boil five minutes. Mix the yolk of one egg with one tablespoonful lemon juice, add it to the sauce. Drain the tripe, lay it in a hot dish and strain the sauce over it and lay the potato balls in a circle around it.

Potted Spareribs—Take three pounds of fresh spareribs, the part with the small ribs, not the thick pieces, wash and dry, season with one and a half teaspoonfuls salt, half a teaspoonful pepper; place a saucepan with one and a half ounces lard and half an ounce of butter over the fire; as soon as melted put in the mat and cook till the spareribs begin to brown, turning over; add one-half cupful boiling water, cover and cook till done. If the water boils away add more water, but only a little at a time. They require about one hour's cooking. When done transfer the ribs to a hot dish, remove the fat from the gravy, mix one-half tablespoonful corn starch with one gill of cold water, add it to the gravy, stir and cook two minutes, then add sufficient boiling water to make a pint of sauce. Cook three minutes, strain and serve.

In Hard Luck.

"O dear, O dear! I don't know what to do," cried Mrs. Jones. "Here dear old Jones has been captured by brigands in Italy. They've sent me his right ear, with a message saying that upon receipt of 5,000 francs they will send me the other!"—Harper's Bazar.

High-Necked Lace Waists.

One of the features of the season is the high-necked lace waist for dinner gowns. This is usually of appliqué lace, the lengthwise flounces mounted on brussels net over a fitted lining of white silk. There are also other waists of insertion-like bands on brussels net that are equally effective. The latter are exceedingly popular, and are liked for bridemaids' gowns, as well as for evening dresses. The front may be formed of wide appliqué lace flounces meeting in the scalloped edges, and second flounces coming down further back on the shoulders to fall in long points, as of a jacket, below the belt of spangled net, which goes in and out under this lace jacket. The back is of two meeting lace flounces over white brussels net, the flounces forming a box-pleat, quite short in the middle, then lengthened toward the sides to meet the lace which extends in jacket points in front. Velvet is much used for the elbow sleeves of these lace waists. It is introduced in bias bands over elbow puffs of the lace, and may be amethyst, yellow, pale rose, or turquoise, according to fancy. Such waists are worn with skirts of satin or of velvet, and are also in great favor for bridemaids' gowns. Sleeves of violet velvet bands, with a velvet skirt to match, are among the most elegant gowns of the winter.

Both Love the Kitty.

"Harold," said Mrs. Pulsiver, "when you talk in your sleep about the kitty it always wakes baby up. She just dotes on a kitty."

"So do I," answered Mr. P., grateful for his escape.—Detroit Free Press.

Rules for Skating.

George A. Meager, the world's champion of fancy skating, gives the following advice to skaters:

1. Remember that the head rules the feet.
2. Remember that when striking out on any edge you must feel that you are perfectly keen on that edge until it is changed to another.
3. Remember it is allowable to look down at the feet in executing certain figures "to place," but in cutting figures in "the field" it is absolutely unnecessary, in fact detrimental.
4. Remember that if the left foot seems somewhat weaker than the right, or vice versa, the weaker foot requires the more practice.
5. Remember not to skate your movements too hurriedly, as you are not skating against time, and speed is certainly the greatest enemy of grace.
6. Remember that if you are going at a rate of speed and wish to stop there is only one correct way of doing so—viz.: turn both feet perfectly sideways, slant the body in the direction from which you started; this will throw you on the inside edge of one skate and the outside edge of the other.
7. Do not expect to accomplish "everything" in too short a period of time.

Where He Drew the Line.

"Young man," said the fond father, "in giving you my daughter I have entrusted you with the dearest treasure of my life."

The young man was duly impressed. Then he looked at his watch. "Really," he remarked, "I had no idea it was so late. The last train has gone. Could I borrow your bicycle to get home?"

"Young man, I would not trust anybody on earth with that bicycle."—Scottish American.

High Dress in London Theaters.

The Princess of Wales looked handsome in black lace and velvet, with a high-cut gown and diamonds around her throat. It is said that the Princess is desirous of setting the Continental fashion of wearing demi-toilette at the theater. Whenever she appears in the royal box she always wears a high bodice with sleeves to the wrist. This, of course, is the Continental fashion, where full dress at theaters is almost unknown. The theory there is that a woman at the theater is in public, and therefore a low-cut dinner gown is not proper. But in London people go so much from dinners to the theaters that the fashion of wearing low-cut gowns is quite common at the opera and theater. Therefore the Princess of Wales would have much difficulty in changing the fashion, even if it were not unkindly said of her—as it is—that the reason she wears high-necked bodices is because she has an eruption on her throat.—London Letter in San Francisco Argonaut.

Mrs. Stanton's Bloomers.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the first woman to wear the bloomer costume, nearly half a century ago. She wore it all the time, and everywhere, considering it sensible, till one day her true femininity got the better of her, and she discarded it because it was "ugly."

Not the Same.

Teacher—"Well, John; what is the principal product of the Island of Cuba imported to the United States?"

Boy—"I don't know, ma'am."

Teacher—"What! Don't you know where the sugar comes from?"

Boy—"Yes, ma'am; we borrow it from the woman next door."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Rev. Mr. Douwell—"My poor fellow! Why do you drink?" Walker—"It's the only way I can relieve me thirst, boss."—Harlem Life.

"Did you marry your ideal?" asked a new acquaintance of a bright matron. "Mercy, no! I married my husband."—Detroit Free Press.

"But why have you thrown George over?" "O, I hate him! The other evening he asked me if he might have a kiss, and because I said 'No,' he didn't."—London Sketch.

For a long time after he had succeeded in inserting himself through the door, at 3 a. m., she regarded him in silence. At length she spake. Alas, she spake at length.—Indianapolis Journal.

No Cause for Alarm.—He—"Were you alarmed, darling, when I kissed you so suddenly in the conservatory last night?" Darling—"Not a bit. I rather thought it was you."—Detroit Free Press.

When we are children we brag about our parents; when we get to be young men and young women we brag about ourselves; when we become older we brag about our children.—Boston Transcript.

A Kansas Populist is at work upon a new scheme to increase the sum of human happiness. He is trying to cross the milkweed and the strawberry, so that people may raise strawberries and cream together.—New York Tribune.

Dealer in Antiques—"Here are two very rare revolvers." Customer—"What is their history?" "They were carried by Columbus." "What! Revolvers weren't invented in Columbus' time!" "I know. That's what makes them so rare."—Philadelphia Record.

Genius? Yes, she is studying for the stage and evinces remarkable aptitude. Why, the very first time she tried she changed her dress in eight and a half seconds, and the leading lady takes six. There certainly must be such a thing as genius after all." Not far away, man was battling with man for a chance to pay $2 for an orchestra chair.—Detroit Tribune.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman George L. Wellington of the Sixth Maryland District, who is making an earnest canvass for the seat in the United States Senate to be filled by a Republican at the close of Charles H. Gibson's term, is a practical banker, having for a long time been connected in a high official capacity with the Second National Bank of Cumberland, of which Gov.-elect Lowndes is President. He was President Harrison's Sub-Treasurer at Baltimore. For years he has been a power in Republican politics in Western Maryland. He is a self-educated man, born and reared in Cumberland. As a speaker he is eloquent and forceful.

Ex-Representatives Kerr and McAleer of Pennsylvania recently called upon Postmaster-General Wilson and desired to know if it was wrong for Postmaster O'Donnell of Pittsburg and Deputy-Postmaster Boggs of Philadelphia to serve on Democratic committees why the same rules do not apply to every Federal official who holds a similar position on a Democratic committee. They told him that on the Democratic Ward committee of National Chairman Harrity's ward in Philadelphia there were forty-eight Federal officers, of whom twenty-three were employés of the city postoffice.

What Reserve Is Required.

De Kalb, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is there a law requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to keep a reserve of $100,000,000 in gold? If so, what is the date of its passage? JNO. C. MCVAY.

The only statute in which a gold reserve of $100,000,000 is mentioned is one of July 12, 1882, in which the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to suspend the issue of gold certificates "whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below $100,000,000." The only possible object of the issue of those certificates when the reserve fell below $100,000,000 was to restore that arbitrary sum. It was assumed that if the reserve were to sink below that figure gold certificates would continue to be received in revenue, and, not being issued, would release a corresponding amount of gold coin pledged against them. The law of 1882 has been construed ever since as establishing the minimum of the gold fund.

"Stuffing" the Dean.

Dean Hole's book giving his impressions of this country contains some curious inaccuracies. He says, for instance, that in prohibition towns liquor is generally dispensed in teapots, and tells about a guest in a hotel who, upon calling for something to drink, was told by the landlord: "You will find a little tap near your dressing table in your room which will put you in communication with the old rye, and you can take what you please for yourself and your friends, as there is a meter on the other side of the wall." It cannot be supposed that this was a personal experience of the good Dean, and it looks, therefore, as if some wag had been "stuffing" him.

Indeed It Would.

Gov. Altgeld wants his Adjutant-General's resignation because the latter indorsed the President's position with regard to Venezuela. Altgeld's resignation would make almost everybody happy.—New York Journal.

Still on Deck.

"What has become of the old-fashioned editor who used to write it 'Xmas?'" asks an exchange. He is writing telegraphic headlines on the Leavenworth Times. He has not reformed.—Kansas City Journal.

Pastor Was Bounced.

The congregation of a church at [illegible] Cal., has invited its pastor to resign [illegible] he accepted contributions for church [illegible] from sporting men and saloonkeepers.

Harrison's Opinion of Congress.

Ex-President Harrison is a pretty good [illegible] of Congresses. He compared the last [illegible] team of wild horses," and he says that the [illegible] one "acts like a set of fools."—New York [illegible]

Congress Is Safe.

There are only three preachers in Congress [illegible] the moral status of the body is safe. [illegible] twenty-seven editors.—Kansas City Journal.

How He Looks at It.

John Bull is inclined to construe the [illegible] of any other nation as an unfriendly act.—[illegible] Tribune.

BAD MEN IN THE TOILS.

ARREST OF "PITTSBURG VICK" AND PAL, BOTH BURGLARS.

Central Station Detectives Locate and Capture Charles Sutherland and Henry Hack, Who Are Said to Be Responsible for Many Depredations Recently Committed in Englewood —Much of the Stolen Property Recovered—Mr. Cox's Narrow Escape.

Charles Sutherland, known under various aliases, was arrested early yesterday morning at No. 19 Eldridge court for burglaries committed in Englewood. He is one of a gang of thieves who have operated successfully in that section of the city, and have eluded police and detectives for a long time. The arrest was made by Detectives Corbus, Ross, Gard, and Marks of the Central Station.

Stolen property, consisting of watches, jewelry, opera glasses, and clothing, was recovered yesterday as a result of the arrest. Sutherland confessed to being implicated in the Englewood robberies and gave directions for recovering a large part of the stolen goods. Henry Hack, alias King, was arrested on Sunday night at 11:30 for complicity in the robberies. He refuses to make any admissions, but the police think they have sufficient proof to establish his connection with the Englewood gang of thieves.

Sutherland has a bad record, having served his time in the penitentiary at Allegheny, Pa. When the detectives were notified of his presence in Chicago they at once decided to look him up, and traced him to his room at No. 19 Eldridge court. He was arrested at 1:30 a. m. while coming home from burglarizing the house of David P. Smith, No. 7045 Wright street, and some of the stolen property was found in his possession. When he was taken to the station and questioned he admitted having been implicated in the robbery, and when a list of various articles stolen from Englewood lately was read to him he located nearly all of them. He admitted seven burglaries in Englewood, but could not give the number of the houses, but claimed he could find them again. Hack is known to the police as a burglar, and Sutherland said he had worked with Hack in many operations of this kind.

Several residents of Englewood went to the Central Station yesterday and identified property which had been stolen from them. Among those who recovered property were Drainage Trustee Mallette, who lives at No. 7212 Yale avenue; H. W. Cromwell, No. 6522 Perry avenue; and David P. Smith, No. 7045 Wright street.

The discovery of the robbers and their arrest was due to a plot which had been arranged to hold up Jay C. Cox, No. 4108 Lake avenue, and rob him of a diamond pin. Two weeks ago the house of Mr. Cox was burglarized in the afternoon by Edgar Goldsmith alias Goldstein, who belonged to the same gang as Sutherland and Hack, and the matter was reported to the detectives, who watched for the thieves. The gang was located and it was learned an attempt would be made to rob Mr. Cox on his way home from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern depot at Thirty-first street, and the detectives while watching the plotters nabbed Sutherland. Sutherland acknowledged such a plot had been arranged, but said he was asked to join it but refused because he thought it too dangerous. The other men failed to carry out any such plan and Mr. Cox went home unmolested.

Assistant Chief Ross said yesterday in regard to the capture: "I consider it the best catch we have made in a long time. The Englewood cases have puzzled Capt. Gibbons, who has been working hard on them, but was unable to accomplish anything definite. The way the work was done showed plainly the same gang was doing it all. Entrance was forced by prying open windows with a jimmy some time between 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening when the residents were at the theater or out for the evening. The thieves were particular in their selection and took nothing which was not valuable and selected the houses of the wealthiest people. It has been harassing to us for a long time and we feel it is a relief to have caught some of the thieves at last. Sutherland is known to the police as 'Pittsburg Vick.' We believe he is the man who has been holding up business-men on their way home nights during the last year, but he will not admit this."

THIRTY MEN UNDER EXAMINATION.

Civil Service Medical Board Conducts Test for Promotion.

The first medical examination under the civil service law for promotion was given yesterday at the house of Fire Engine Company No. 13, at No. 19 Dearborn street. Thirty men were examined, and they included first-class Captains, second-class Captains, and first-class Lieutenants. Besides the Medical Examining Board there were present Mayor Swift, Chief Swenie, the Civil Service Board, and several Fire Marshals.

The Medical Examining Board, with the exception of Dr. Joseph Hawley, appointed by the Civil Service Commission last Saturday, is composed of Dr. William Cuthbertson, Dr. Maurice L. Goodkind, Dr. Arthur R. Edwards, Dr. Samuel C. Plummer, and Dr. Hawley, chief examiner.

Among the officers examined yesterday were:

Charles W. Heaney,	Fred A. Firnhaber,
M. R. Driscoll,	A. C. Kopets,
John C. Windheim,	Patrick J. Donahoe,
Jerry Herlihy,	Naman Holt,
H. M. Murray,	Albert Nelson,
Michael Ehren,	Paul F. A. Pundt,
Timothy Callahan,	Thomas Flavin,
Morris Johnson,	Peter J. Vogt,
James T. Faley,	Edward J. Buckley,
Dennis McSweeney,	George Baumann,
Robert P. O'Connor,	Thomas A. Corcoran.

A member of the Examining Board said last night few of the men were summarily rejected, and the board was astonished at the almost perfect physical condition of the men.

Today the board will conclude the work of examining firemen for promotion, and will conduct a medical examination of candidates for police matrons and inspectors for the Health Department.

ACCIDENT ON METROPOLITAN "L."

Three Persons Slightly Injured and Two Car Platforms Smashed.

Motorman John O. Ashire of the Metropolitan Elevated railroad lost control of his motor at the end of the Humboldt Park line yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock, and the result was two smashed car platforms, a cut on the head for the motorman, and bruises for Conductor John Truesdale and Policeman Otto Weiskopf, the only other person on the car.

The accident occurred when the motorman started to pull up a few feet from the trailer after being uncoupled. When the current was applied the car shot forward at a much greater speed than could be controlled. Not more than 100 feet away stood two relay cars. The motor car bumped into the first one so hard the platforms of both were demolished, and the next car in the line was pushed against the bumper so hard the latter was broken. A piece of broken glass gave Ashire a cut on the head, while Conductor Truesdale and Policeman Weiskopf were thrown down and slightly bruised. The damage will not exceed $200.

Supt. Baker is inclined to think Ashire was asleep, as was Motorman Brady. He will examine the motorman this morning, and if he finds the man was napping will discharge him, he says. Mr. Baker declares he will prevent such accidents in future if severe discipline will do it.

TWO NOTED SAFE BURGLARS CAUGHT

One Positively Identified as the Notorious Billy Connors.

William A. Pinkerton went to Louisville, Ky., on Sunday evening in response to a telegram from Maj. William H. Owens announcing the arrest of Dick Mooney, alias Howard, and J. J. Williams, safe burglars. Williams was positively identified as Billy Connors, who helped Howard rob a safe in Dayton, O., a month ago.

Billy Connors and Johnnie McGowan, it is claimed, were leaders in the Alfred Bourquin jewelry store robbery Feb. 28. Pinkerton operatives found both men at Memphis, Tenn., and the latter is now doing time in Jackson, Miss.

Connors eluded the officers, came North, and has had three narrow escapes from being caught. Aug. 25 operatives saw him in the vicinity of Thirty-third and Halsted streets, but he was assisted to escape by Annie Waters.

Connors and McGowan are both noted Chicago burglars. Connors has associated with Toby Adams, "Glass-Eyed" Johnnie Cook, Butler Kinney, Al Baeder, Elihu Rosenthal, the Halpin boys, the Quirk brothers, Willie Guerin, and others. He was sentenced to five years at Joliet May 6, 1880, for burglary and was pardoned by Gov. Hamilton in 1883. He was arrested here for the St. Paul stamp robbery and taken to St. Paul, where he broke jail Feb. 8, 1888. He served four years in the Jefferson City, Mo., Penitentiary for robbing Jack Furber of a diamond worth $1,200. Since then he has been operating in the West and Southwest.

FIFTY LISTED FOR DEPORTATION.

Inspectors Looking for Chinamen Who Have No Papers.

Fifty of the 1,800 Chinamen in Chicago are listed for deportation to their native rice fields. Inspectors under the supervision of United States Deputy Collector Morris J. Griffith are playing a lively game of hide and seek with the local representatives of the Celestial Empire, with the score largely in favor of John. The government is determined the section of his family who are here through sufferance and are compelled to give their history and a list of ancestors for several generations shall not grow larger by stealth.

Chinamen who have no registration papers come over the border from Canada, either by an "underground road" of friends or stowed away in the holds of lake vessels. In order to exclude any who may have arrived since the registration act went into effect the present celestial census was ordered and is now nealy completed.

Fifty suspects have been found and are slated for return to their fatherland unless they can furnish evidence of proper registration. Most of them will not be able to do this, while friends will assist others to change their names, apearance, and occupation, conforming to the description of some friend who has retured home, leaving his papers behind.

NEW YEAR'S IN "LITTLE SWEDEN."

Residents Will Be Aroused with Swedish Army Reveille.

Residents of "Little Sweden," on the North Side, are to receive a treat New Year's morning in the shape of a repetition of an old custom in Sweden—the playing of the Swedish army reveille.

In Sweden, wherever there is an army garrison, the drum and bugle corps starts out at 5:30 on New Year's morning on a march through the streets to rouse the inhabitants with the rousing music of the "Swedish Army Reveille." It is a custom that has come down with the ages and is still in vogue.

The idea, so far as it concerns the coming New Year's morning and Chicago, originated with John Grundstrom, leader of the First Swedish Musical Society's Band. He will start ont with his band at 5:30 from No. 120 East Chicago avenue and march through the streets of "Little Sweden." Mr. Grundstrom is an ex-member of the Swedish army and guarantees no one shall be left slumbering in Sedgwick, Townsend, or the other streets through which he and his band will march.

FILES BILL TO RESTRAIN COLLECTOR

Putnam Clothing Company Applies for an Injunction.

The Putnam Clothing company, No. 131 and 133 Clark street, has filed a bill in the Superior Court for an injunction restraining James Hogan, Collector of the South Town, from collecting what the clothing company claims to be an unjust tax. The bill says in June last Ambrose L. Thomas, the Assessor, sent the company notice the tax upon the stock of their store would be upon an assessed valuation of $6,500. Recently, the complainant says, notice was received from Hogan, the Collector, the tax of the company would be $1,392.79 upon an assessed valuation of $13,000. The bill avers a mistake was made in transferring the figures from the books of the Assessor to those of the Collector.

ITS FIRST NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

North Chicago Y. W. C. A. Will Entertain Friends.

The North Chicago Y. W. C. A. will give its first New Year's reception on Wednesday from 3 until 10 o'clock, at its house, No. 391 La Salle avenue. There will be one gymnastic drill by the members of the gymnasium class in the afternoon and another in the evening. There will also be instrumental music and singing.

The North Side association was started during the fall and has classes for young women in different branches of study. The officers are:

President—Mrs. A. W. Hester.
Vice-President—Mrs. Malcolm McNeil.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. H. Allport.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Hurlburt.
General Secretary—Miss Alice M. Stevens.
Physical Director—Miss Fancher.

MRS. SANGER A TOWN OF LAKE GIRL

Famous Bicyclist Marries Wealthy Chicago Suburb Woman.

Miss Catherine Kotzenberg, who was married at Milwaukee last Friday to Walter Sanger, the famous bicyclist, is a society girl in the Town of Lake. She is 24 years of age, and received her early education in the Lake High School.

In 1887 she entered a school at Hanover, Germany, remaining there two years. Her father, Charles Kotzenberg, died in 1892, leaving a large fortune to his wife and Miss Catherine.

The family residence is No. 1001 Garfield boulevard, and Mr. and Mrs. Sanger will be "at home" there on their return to Chicago.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Seventy-five Cases on the Call and Fifty "True Bills" Returned.

The grand jury took up a call of seventy-five cases yesterday. Among them were six charges of burglary against Jeremiah McCarthy, recently held by Justice Kersten in bonds of $30,000. James Moyle was implicated in one of the series of burglaries charged up to McCarthy.

Fifty "true bills" were returned by the grand jury during the morning. All were against persons accused of minor offenses. The indictments voted against various druggists on Saturday are in course of preparation and some will be returned today.

GIVES ANNUAL CHILDREN'S PARTY.

Two Hundred Youngsters Entertained by Hyde Park Club.

The annual party for the children of members of the Hyde Park club was held last night. There were 200 children present and 100 members of the club. They assembled at 6:30 o'clock, and after dancing and playing games until 9 o'clock sat down to a Christmas dinner in the banquet hall. After the dinner W. L. Pierce acted as Santa Claus and distributed presents.

Old-Fashioned Virginia Supper.

Judge and Mrs. John Barton Payne will give an od-fashioned Virginia supper to fourteen guests on New Year's eve at their residence, No. 3230 Groveland avenue. The dainty dishes of Virginia will be served by an old turbaned colored aunty, and a darky of the ante-bellum period will play the banjo and sing ballads during the repast. On the arrival of the new year the festivities will be wound up by the dancing of the Virginia reel. Among the invited guests are Prof. Hancock of Chicago University, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hately, Mr. and Mrs. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. George Harvey, Mrs. Buckingham.

Dr. Henson Reads a Paper.

Before the weekly meeting of the conference of the Baptist clergymen of Chicago and vicinity in Y. M. C. A. hall yesterday morning Dr. P. S. Henson read a paper on "The Fatherhood of God," controverting the position taken in a paper on the same subject read before the conference a week ago by Dr. Northup of the University of Chicago. By request of President Harper Dr. Henson will read his paper at the university on next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Engage Dr. Gladden to Lecture.

Trustees of the Ryder Lecture Fund yesterday morning met at the office of Mayor Swift, who is ex-officio a member of the board, and reported the engagement of Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, O., to deliver the first six lectures of the year's course. The first lecture will be given Jan. 21 in Central Music Hall. Charles R. Macloon, who has been appointed Secretary, at Room 601 Steinway Hall, has charge of the distribution of tickets.

Waiters Win Their Case.

Judgment was rendered by Justice Martin yesterday for the sum of $30 against Burcky & Milan, the Clark street restaurant keepers, in the case brought against them by two of their former waiters, George Jones and William Saxton, for the recovery of wages alleged to be due them. The restaurant keepers said they would settle without further trouble.

PLOT TO OUST RANDOLPH.

OFFICE OF DRAINAGE CANAL CHIEF ENGINEER IN PERIL.

Ald. Martin Madden and Thomas Gahan Effect a Combination of Republican and Democratic Forces Against the Present Incumbent—Chances of D. C. Dunlop—Fremont Hill Said to Be a Possible Dark Horse—Different Phases of the Question.

If the combined influence of certain Republican and Democratic politicians is strong enough Chief Engineer Randolph of the Drainge Canal will probably have to go. If it is not the chances are he may be retained.

Terrific pressure is being brought to bear upon some of the trustees by leaders in both parties. There were interesting developments in the situation yesterday. It was said Ald. Martin B. Madden on the one side and Thomas Gahan on the other are behind the plot to oust Mr. Randolph. Of course they are doing it through the work of others. They remain in the background and stoutly protest against all accusations connecting them with the matter.

Political reasons are the only reasons publicly advanced as an excuse for making a change. But it is not likely Democrats would be so deeply interested, knowing as they do that if Mr. Randolph goes out a Republican will certainly go in if politics was the only excuse. Trustees Kelly and Smyth, two of the Democratic members of the board, would not, as they are doing, be straining every effort to land D. C. Dunlop, a red-hot Republican, in Mr. Randolph's seat.

From all that could be learned the conditions of things yesterday was this: So far as candidates are concerned the fight has narrowed down to two—Randolph and Dunlop—with Randolph in the lead. Trustee Kelly is leading the campaign for Dunlop and has, according to count, secured the promised support of Trustees Boldenweck and Braden, Republicans, and Smyth, Democratic.

Hustling for One Vote.

This leaves him one vote short of enough to elect. The pressure, therefore, for that lacking vote is now being brought to bear by both Republican and Democratic influences upon Trustees Mallette and Jones. But up to a late hour last evening it had not succeeded in bringing either of them into the ring. And the indications were it would not succeed. Both declared they could never be induced to cast votes to displace Randolph with Dunlop. They did not want to be understood in that connection, however, as saying they were particularly anxious to retain Randolph. In fact it is known Mr. Jones would like to see W. H. McHarg made the chief engineer, and, it is understood, virtually promised Mr. Harg's friends, when he was in the race a few days ago, to support him. It was reported, and the report came from reliable sources, that McHarg also had the pledged support of Trustee Boldenweck. But it appears Mr. McHarg's chances were never what might be called flattering, and that is why, so one or two of his friends thought yesterday, the Dunlop coterie had Boldenweck's name on their list.

Mr. Boldenweck denied his vote was promised to anybody, and asserted that nothing at all would be done in the matter by the Republican members unless they first agree to it in caucus. Others declared a caucus could not be had now because the Republicans are too widely apart in their views.

Change at Present Inadvisable.

Eckhart and Carter announced themselves unqualifiedly opposed to changing the engineer at present. They might favor such a move later on. Both said it would result in a heavy loss of money to the district to do anything risky or experimental at this stage. As between Randolph and Dunlop, they will stand by Randolph. Trustee Wenter is also with Randolph, thus giving him the assured support of five out of nine Trustees. They are Eckhart, Carter, Mallette, Wenter, and Jones.

Still, Eckhart is not particularly set in his desire to keep Randolph any great length of time. At least such is the impression one gathers about the board rooms and offices. In fact, it is common talk he wants to see Assistant Chief Engineer Johnson promoted to the first place when a change is made, and in this desire he has the sympathies of Trustee Carter. Rather than take a new man, though, they prefer to have Randolph stay. It is charged their scheme is to carry Randolph along until spring, then quietly let him out and elevate Johnson. Just where Trustee Mallette stands, except the fact he is strong against Dunlop, seems to be somewhat problematical.

Hints of a Dark Horse.

A dark horse is hinted at, and when the proper moment arrives it is believed Mr. Mallette will trot him out. Fremont Hill, an assistant in the City Engineer's office a few years ago, appears to be the so-called "dark horse." Although not heretofore mentioned Mr. Hill has been a candidate all along, and his backers have been led to believe he stood a splendid show of being selected. Dan D. Healy is one of his backers, and Mr. Healy said last evening he had understood the young man's chances were extremely good.

The politicians who are after Randolph's scalp apparently do not care so much who is chosen, yet they are throwing their strength to Dunlop.

Thomas Gahan is senior member of the firm of Gahan & Burnes, contractors, and also Chairman of the Democratic machine. His firm has a big contract on the canal. Along last fall they had some trouble with Chief Engineer Randolph because he insisted upon their living up to the terms of their contract. It seems to have been over the removal of some dirt, a comparatively small matter, but sufficient to incur their opposition. Trustee Kelly is in pretty close touch with the head of the Democratic machine. About the same time that he aroused this firm of contractors Mr. Randolph also bumped up against the Western Stone company, of which Ald. Madden is the President. That accounts for his solicitations in the chief engineership. The question may be settled when the board meets next week, and it may not.

With reference to the office of Chief of Police it has practically been decided to give the place to E. C. Cohen, Patrol Sergeant of the district.

MUST DUMP NO SNOW IN THE STREET

Commissioner Kent Notifies the West Chicago Railway Company.

General Manager Parsons of the West Division Street railway company was notified by Commissioner Kent yesterday that the employés of his corporation must stop dumping snow from their trucks on the asphalt pavement in Madison street, between Jefferson street and Center avenue.

Supt. Henny reported the company had commenced running its snow-plows and partially ruined all the work he had been doing on that thoroughfare during the last few days.

Mr. Kent also arranged for a conference with the officials of the road next Saturday to see what plans can be devised for better handling the track sweeping business.

KENT GETS OUT HIS OFFICIAL AX.

Several Garbage Contractors to Lose Their City Jobs Today.

Several garbage contractors will have their official heads lopped off today. The contracts all expire tonight, and it is not proposed to let new ones until after the annual appropriations have been made.

The work of cleaning garbage, however, it is understood, will be kept up. Contractors who ahve acted properly and carried out their agreements with the city in good faith will be given the preference and permitted to continue doing work at the old price.

But there are some who have not done "the square thing." At least, Supt. Rhode so reported to Commissioner Kent. As a result the Commissioner brought out his ax last night, and said he would commence using it today. In the meantime, Supt. Rhode will furnish him a list of the contractors to be decapitated.

In wards where it is found necessary to make a change the work will probably be continued by the city until new contracts are let.

LAKE VIEW TUNNEL IS CONNECTED.

Commissioner Kent Expects to Begin Supplying Pure Water Soon.

Commissioner Kent announced yesterday the connection of the extension of the Lake View tunnel has been made with the two-mile crib.

"When this work was begun," he said, "a shaft was sunk only forty feet distant from the old one-mile crib and from this point the work was pushed towards the new two-mile crib. That point has been reached and the connection made. All that remains now is to connect the forty feet at the one-mile crib and then all Lake View will have pure water.

"We are all the more pleased with the result of this work on account of the fact that some six or seven years ago an attempt was made to dig the tunnel from the two-mile crib shoreward, which failed. The top caved in and the work had to be abandoned. This time, however, we have made a complete success of it and very little now remains to be done, when nearly fifty square miles of territory will be supplied with pure water."

COUNTY PAYS ELECTION EXPENSES.

Commissioners Settle This Question and Make Many Appointments.

The Board of County Commissioners held the last meeting of the year yesterday afternoon and formally appointed the heads of departments and chief officials for the ensuing term. There was only one important change, Warren H. Milner being named for County Architect in place of Otto Morey.

The complete list follows:

T. N. Jamieson..Superintendent of Public Service
Robert S. Iles..........County Attorney
Edward S. Austin..........Committee Clerk
James H. Graham....Warden of County Hospital
George F. Morgan.....Superintendent of Dunning
George S. Olson..........County Agent
Henry S. Bartelis..........
..........Custodian of County Court-House
Christ Dahnke.......Custodian of Criminal Court
Warren H. Milner..........County Architect

The bonds of all the officials are in and have been accepted except that of George F. Morgan. The delay on the part of Mr. Morgan is due to sickness in his family. The bond of County Treasurer Kochersperger was raised from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000, this being done in deference to the wishes of State Auditor Gore.

The question as to who should pay the judges and clerks for the election of November, 1895, was settled by the passage of a resolution appropriating $50,260.60 of county funds for that purpose. This was based upon an opinion reached by Attorney Iles.

A request from Recorder Samuel B. Chase for suitable rooms and vaults for the newly-created office of Registrar of Titles for Cook County was read and referred to the Committee on Public Service. The petition for ampler quarters grows out of the additional accommodations made necessary by the Torrens system.

E. J. Malloy submitted a bill for $1,248.17 for extras in the masonry work of the new County Jail. It was referred to the Public Service committee.

The recommendations of awards for supplies for the county brought a sharp wrangle between President Healy and Commissioner McNichols. The Kirk Soap company bid $2.15 and the Fitzpatrick Soap company $1.95. President Healy favored the higher bid on the ground that the supplies furnished were of so superior a quality as to make them cheaper than the goods furnished by the Fitzpatrick concern. Clerk Miller was called in to explain and Mr. McNichols protested against the award going to the Kirks when the other firm bid lower. Soap was cut up and passed around, and for a time it looked as though the board was going to take a bath. When the dispute was finally ended the Kirks had the award.

Among the firms recommended for the larger awards were:

Peter Van Schaack & Sons; Humiston, Keeling & Co.; Morrison, Plummer & Co.; R. Stevenson & Co.; Goodyear Rubber company; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing company; Dwight & Barnet Paper company; Burly & Co.; Pick Sisters; French & Potter company; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.; John Alling & Co.; Tyler & Hippach: Durand & Kasper company; Armour & Co.; Booth Packing company; Coit & Co.; J. B. Cloud & Son; John Davis company; Sprague, Warner & Co.; F. Mac Veagh & Co.; Steele. Wedels company; Reid, Murdock & Co.; W. M. Hoyt company; Kirk Soap company.

It was expected the Cook County Normal School matter would come up for consideration, but action by the board was staid on request of the Board of Education. President Healy says the fate of the school must be decided within a week. If the city refuses to take it, a majority of the Commissioners, it is said, are in favor of making it a school for the waifs. President Healy declares that to care for the waifs and support the Normal School will cost the county $125,000, whereas, if the school is transformed into a waifs' establishment it will not cost the county more than $50,000.

President Healy will today appoint a Civil Service Commissioner in place of W. D. Boyce, resigned. He has had the names of three men under consideration, but would not make public his choice until the appointment is made.

CONTRACTS FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Buildings and Grounds Committee Makes Several Awards.

The Buildings and Grounds committee of the Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday to award contracts for school supplies among the competing companies whose proposals were opened last Saturday. The main interest centered in the pupils' seats and desks, of which it is estimated from 25,000 to 40,000 will be needed.

Mr. Blount moved the committee consider only the adjustable style. The motion met with favor, but the opinion of Supt. Lane was taken before voting on it. After Mr. Lane's remarks Mr. Blount's motion was amended so as to require one-third of the desks to be adjustable and then passed.

The committee then heard the advocates of a dozen different kinds of seats and desks, samples of which were exhibited, and then awarded contracts for all the supplies, as far as it could at one session, as follows:

To the Grand Rapids Seating company was awarded the contract for adjustable seats and desks, at $2.60 for sizes 1 and 2, and $2.70 for sizes 3, 4, 5, and 6.

To the Richmond School Furniture company was awarded the contract for stationary seats and desks at $1.60 for large size, $1.54 for medium size, and $1.48 for small size.

To the same company was awarded the contract for principals' desks.

To Alexander Page, who performed the same service in 1894, was awarded the contract for surveying school lots.

COLLEGE BOYS, GIRLS, AND YELLS.

Unique Entertainment at Oak Park Congregational Church.

College colors, college yells, college boys, and college girls were in evidence at the Oak Park Congregational Church last evening.

It was a "college evening," given by the young people of the church to the college boys who are home for the holidays and the Oak Park alumnæ of the various schools.

The decorations consisted of college colors, and the blue of Harvard hung beside the Yale crimson in amity and peace. College songs were sung, and uproarious yells given as they are seldom heard except at a college football contest.

Some of the colleges represented were Yale, Harvard, Amherst, Cornell, Beloit, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, Williams College, and University of Chicago.

TWO HELD AND THREE RELEASED.

Result of Examination of Kehoe's Alleged Assailants.

Henry Bosch and Frank Stott, two of the five young men from Hyde Park who were held responsible for the death of George R. Kehoe on the night of Dec. 15 by relatives, were held by Justice Hall yesterday afternoon for further examination as to their alleged connection with the death of Kehoe.

The other three young men on trial—Frank McCann, Fred Harlow, and Paul Head—were discharged by the Justice on the ground that the evidence presented by the prosecution was not sufficient to hold them for further examination.

Friends of the dead man say they will bring the matter before the grand jury, and are confident they have sufficient evidence to warrant a return of indictments against the three boys discharged by Justice Hall.

POLICE TO STOP STREET LITTERING.

Will Co-operate with Supt. Rhode Under Chief Badenoch's Orders.

Supt. Rhode of the Street Cleaning Bureau is much exercised over the violations of the ordinance regarding the throwing of waste paper in the streets. For the last few weeks he has had men and teams at work cleaning up the down-town thoroughfares and with good results. But he has found every morning the streets have been littered with waste paper. He accordingly made a demand on the Police Department yesterday for protection. He asked that the police be instructed to watch for violations of this kind. Chief Badenoch said he would coöperate with Mr. Rhode.

PUT OFF SCORING BAKER.

TRADES AND LABOR COMMITTEEMEN DO NOT HOLD TOGETHER.

No Resolutions Condemning the Utterances of the Civic Federation's President at the Commercial Club Banquet Are Adopted—He Explains His Words to the Satisfaction of Patrick Miniter and J. J. Ryan—Outline of Correspondence to Ensue.

No condemnatory resolutions were adopted yesterday by the committee of five appointed by the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly on Sunday to censure William T. Baker, President of the Civic Federation, for his remarks made at the Commercial club banquet on Saturday evening.

Such a set of resolutions was drawn up and signed by two members of the committee. But before the others had affixed their names two of the committeemen experienced a change of heart and postponed decisive action several days. They had ceased to be harsh critics of Mr. Baker.

This sudden revulsion of feeling was brought about by a long interview held in the rooms of the Civic Federation. The three committeemen present, Patrick Miniter, W. W. Groves, and J. J. Ryan, plied Mr. Baker with many pointed questions concerning his remarks advocating longer hours and a reduction of pay for some city employés. All of these he answered to the satisfaction of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Miniter, Mr. Groves alone remaining obdurate.

Not Misquoted.

The conference between the labormen and Mr. Baker disclosed the accuracy of the report of the banquet published in THE TRIBUNE on Sunday. When Secretary Easley of the Civic Federation telephoned the committee and requested a conference before final action was taken he was at first refused. It was only when he insisted President Baker had been misquoted the committee decided to listen to an explanation. Armed with a copy of THE TRIBUNE the three men went to the Civic Federation rooms, where they discussed President Baker's entire speech with him. When they had finished he admitted the correctness of the report.

Had the request for a conference been delayed half an hour Mr. Baker would have been harshly censured by the Trades and Labor Assembly's committee. Four of the committeemen met in W. C. Pomeroy's office, No. 56 Fifth avenue, at noon. W. Jones was absent, but it was decided to go on without him. Mr. Baker's statements, which they regarded as an attack on the eight-hour day for city employés, and what he said in advocating a reduction in the pay of policemen, were discussed at length.

Strong Resolutions.

It did not take the four committeemen long to decide they were opposed to W. T. Baker, and they at once set about drawing up a set of resolutions censuring both the Civic Federation and its President.

The resolutions were strongly worded and did not mince matters. They were long, and their composition took some time. When they were finished the committee started out to get them typewritten, intending to have them presented at the meeting of the City Council, which they supposed was to take place last night.

Meanwhile Secretary Easley had been hunting for the committee. President Baker, judging from the remarks reported as made at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly on Sunday what the tenor of the resolutions might be, decided it would be well to explain his words. After an hour's search Mr. Easley located the committee, and after much persuasion induced them to arrange a meeting at which Mr. Baker could have a hearing.

At the Conference.

The three committeemen went to the Civic Federation headquarters and for an hour and a half were closeted with President Baker. His speech, sentence by sentence, was taken up and discussed. With many of his remarks the committee agreed, but when he said the police were overpaid and the hours of labor were too short the committee told him flatly he was wrong.

Mr. Baker insisted he had no idea of attacking the eight-hour law nor of advocating a general reduction of wages. The duties of the police were explained to him at length and he admitted he had no idea they had such work to do.

"If I was to deliver that speech over again," he admitted, finally, "I would express myself differently, or at least more fully. I did not know a policeman had to lose part of his sleep to appear in court against his prisoner. If that is the case they should be paid for the work they do overtime."

Then he explained his remarks were aimed at the politicians who don't do more than an hour's work each day, yet draw as much pay as the man who works eight hours. Continuing he told the committee of some of the work of investigation the Civic Federation had done in the Police Department and what kind of men wore the police uniform.

Some Poor Policemen.

"That's all right," said W. W. Groves. "We agree with you such policemen should be discharged. But it will not help the force to reduce the pay of the entire department and keep these men on the payroll."

J. J. McGrath seconded President Baker's protestations that no attack on the pet aims of the labor organizations had been intended. J. J. Ryan and Patrick Miniter were soon won over, but W. W. Groves still clung to his resolutions and was for publishing them. After another long explanation a compromise was effected.

The committee is to withhold the resolutions already drawn up and write President Baker a letter stating the objections to his speech. He will reply, offering whatever explanations he sees fit and the committee will then adopt a new set of resolutions, which, together with the two letters, will be read to the Trades and Labor Assembly on Sunday afternoon.

The letter which the committee will send President Baker will charge as follows:

"In his speech on Saturday night at the Commercial club dinner W. T. Baker made certain statements which the Trades and Labor Assembly has construed as being opposed to an eight-hour day for city employés. Further, he advocated a reduction in the pay of the Police Department. Both measures the committee regards as injurious to the workingman, and an explanation is accordingly asked."

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Rennacker Candidates Win After a Lively Contest in the Meeting.

A special election for Vice-President and Secretary of the Twelfth Ward Republican club, which proved to be a lively affair, was held last night at Owsley's Hall, West Madison and Robey streets. A previous attempt to fill these offices resulted in a contested election, the club being divided into two factions known as the Rennacker and Shaughnessy elements. E. F. Rennacker championed the cause of one and Andrew B. Boughan the other. The Rennacker candidates, John L. Livingston for Vice-President and George F. Robinson for Secretary, were finally chosen by acclamation. Stirring and harmonizing speeches were made by Mr. Rennacker, S. H. Case, State Central committeeman; F. H. Coyne, Charles F. Negl, Dr. Mark Thompson, and others.

TRIO OF ALLEGED THIEVES CAUGHT.

Believed to Be Gang Which Operates on Crowded Street Cars.

Detectives Wallbaum, Carleton, Keating, and Fitzgerald effected the capture of a trio of alleged pickpockets yesterday at Ontario and Clark streets. The men arrested are Edward Adams, John Wall, alias "Scully," and John Morrison, alias "Burke." The men, it is alleged, robbed passengers in crowded street cars. Henry Korlebin, No. 199 Wells street, was robbed of $50 in a Larrabee street car several nights ago, and he positively identifies Adams as the man who took the money. He also recognizes the other two men as those with Adams.

BOARD TO EXAMINE THE FIREMEN.

Physicians Named to Pass on Candidates for Promotion.

A Board of Physicians was appointed by the city Civil Service Commission yesterday to examine into the physical qualifications of firemen candidates for promotion. The appointees are: Dr. L. M. Goodkind of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. A. R. Edwards and Dr. S. C. Plummer of the Northwestern University, and Dr. J. R. Hawley, the regular physician of the board.

WHY CITY FORCES WERE NOT PAID.

Controller Wetherell Explains the Christmas Money Affair at Length.

Controller Wetherell yesterday replied to the critics who have condemned him for failing to pay the city employés before Christmas. "The fact is," said he, "so far as having the money was concerned I could have paid them. But what corporation in this city makes a practice of paying its men before their salaries are due? It is all right as a matter of sentiment, but it is not business, and I am trying to run this office on business principles. I want to say that had I paid the salaries of the city employés it would not have affected the Globe National Bank in the least. We deposit the city's funds in five banks, and each month one of these banks is used to draw from. It so happened that this month another bank would have had to stand this drain. I explained the position to the Mayor, and he agreed with me I was right."

Mayor Orders Sea Wall Work Pressed.

Mayor Swift walked away out on the Randolph street pier last Sunday, and one of the things that attracted his attention was the apparent lack of effort being made to push the new sea wall. So yesterday he instructed Commissioner Kent to stir up the contractors. Mr. Kent at once notified the contractors.

McClure's Magazine For January

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This is the most accurate and most complete study of the most interesting part of his life thus far treated.

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WILL HAVE CLEAN TEAM

NEW FOOTBALL CAPTAIN HAS NO USE FOR PROFESSIONALS.

William Hale Thompson Will Have None but Members on Next Year's Team—Believes the Association Has Plenty of Good Material, Which Time Will Develop—Athletic Members He Considers Are Pure Amateurs, and as Such Will Play on the Eleven Next Year.

"Some of the articles which have appeared in print as coming direct from me with reference as to how and on what plans I intend to run next year's football team," said newly-elected Capt. Thompson of the Chicago Athletic Association yesterday, "have been drawn a bit too fine. I believe," he continued, "that the club contains in its membership rolls a lot of undeveloped athletic material which, however, cannot be brought out in a twinkling, and therefore next season's team will not be made up of active members exclusively. While I would be pleased to have it so, it would be out of the question to do it."

Thompson then went on to give his idea of what does and what does not constitute a professional football player. He argued that men like Heffelfinger, Hadden, Aldrich, Van Doozer, and other athletic members of the association have as such members a perfect right to represent the association in any and all branches of athletics without being considered professionals.

They are members of a purely amateur association, and that he maintains is sufficient guarantee as to their amateur standing. A number of those named above are not in a financial position to permit them to become active members, and simply because they are unable to pay to be amateurs they should not be branded as professionals. In going over last season's team, the games it played and some of the press comments he said that the team, collectively and individually, was not treated right, especially by the local press. While he did not mention any paper in particular, he undoubtedly referred to some of the scorching comments which appeared in THE TRIBUNE. Not so much about the brutality of some of the games the teams participated in, but on the subject of professionalism.

It will be remembered that just prior to the Boston-Chicago Thanksgiving day game an article appeared in these columns, calling the attention of the public, and football enthusiasts in particular, to the methods the Chicago Athletic Association was employing or intended to employ to secure a team to defeat the Bostons. This article is still in the mind of Capt. Thompson, and he will undoubtedly do his utmost to gather together two teams of football players, a first and second eleven, this season that will be as free from professionalism as the word implies. Thompson as a pure amateur has the interests of pure amateurism at heart, and the Chicago public, and the C. A. A. in particular, will hear of no Casper W. Whitney's mud slinging articles on the Chicago football team while William Hale Thompson is at the helm.

WILL CLASS WITH OTHER COLLEGES

Brokaw Memorial Building to Have All the Requirements.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Brokaw Memorial Building and Field will soon be open to the Princeton undergraduates. For several years this valuable gift has been of no practical use to the university, all because of the lack of funds. When the gift was made to the college it was with the understanding that the undergraduates should help in the completion of the field by donations from their own pockets. In consequence of this each freshman class on entering college has been solicited for the required funds. Not until this fall has sufficient money been given. Now the required sum has been raised and in the near future the building and grounds will be thrown open to the students. The field covers about ten acres of ground, the greater part of which is at present useless. The land is low and swampy and a great amount of money and labor will be required to get it in condition. About two acres has been leveled and put in shape, which is large enough for several tennis courts and a baseball field. The remainder of the land is being drained and will probably be put to use some time next year. A large force of men has been at work for some time on the swimming tank, eight feet deep, thirty feet wide, and sixty feet long, and is now nearly completed. Water will be supplied to the tank from a small spring by the side of the building, which has a capacity sufficient to fill the tank once each day. The new gymnasium, which is needed more than anything else, will probably be erected next year and will undoubtedly be placed beside the Brokaw Building. Director George Goldie has drawn plans for the structure and when these are carried out Princeton will have a gymnasium equal to any in the country. A number of men under the supervision of Courtland Nixon, '95, has been employed on the new 220 yards straight away track for the last three weeks and is now completed. The track is twenty feet wide, permitting six men to run abreast without impeding one another.

GRAND RAPIDS IN THE CIRCUIT.

Western League Magnates Deliver the Franchise to "Deacon" Ellis.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Grand Rapids made a home run at the meeting of the Western League magnates this afternoon and "Deacon" Ellis and the gold bugs were awarded eighth place in the minor league. The association was called to meet at noon, but it was 4 o'clock before all of the managers had arrived. Omaha, which was an applicant for the coveted franchise, "fanned" the wind, as the committee, which was appointed at the Chicago meeting to examine into the claims of that town, made a report which precluded the possibility of further consideration. Toledo came in with its claims for preference and with a surprise. J. W. Gunnels, the ex-magnate from that town, who at the Chicago meeting claimed that the league was trying to bulldoze him into paying $3,000 for the franchise, he sent in a letter today making an abject apology for his remarks criticising the league and renewed his application for the franchise. His efforts to make amends were ineffectual and he was turned down. "Billie" Barnie, who was barred by the National League two years ago, applied for the franchise. He was willing to take it in any city the league should decide. This application was not considered at all.

Theodore Engel, the ex-Secretary of the Milwaukee club, was also an applicant for Toledo, but it was decided that he did not have sufficient experience in the business to be trusted with the management of a club. "Deacon" Ellis then came up smiling. He was the only one left and it was decided to give him the franchise. He was willing to take it for Toledo or Grand Rapids. The latter was decided to be the better town. Mr. Engel bobbed up again by asking to be given a half interest in the franchise. "Deacon" Ellis, however, said he would not have a partner. He would take all the risks and wanted all the gains, and it was decided that he should go it alone and that Grand Rapids should be the home of the eighth club.

St. Paul was selected as the place of the spring meeting, Feb. 24. The following committee was appointed to arrange a schedule: President Johnson, James Manning, and J. Galt. The meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

INTER-CITY TRAP SHOOT HANGS FIRE

St. Louis Sports Cry Professionalism and Call a Halt to Proceedings.

The inter-city live bird and target shoot between St. Louis and Chicago for $400 a side, which was scheduled to take place in the former city yesterday is liable to fall through on account of professionalism. Everything pertaining to the contest was going along smoothly until THE TRIBUNE published the names of the Chicago representatives, Abe Kleinman and John Ruble. When the St. Louisans learned whom the Chicago backers had selected to shoot they immediately telegraphed that professionals were barred. When the match was arranged there was nothing said about amateurs, and the local sportsmen took it for granted that St. Louis would pick a pair of its best trapshooters, irrespective of their standing. Ruble and Kleinman are undoubtedly the best pair, the former at targets and the latter at live birds, that could have been selected, and knowing this, the St. Louis party set up a hue and cry about professionalism. The match was to have been at 100 live birds and 100 targets for $800, and may possibly still be brought about.

The Garfield Gun club will hold an all day shoot at live birds and targets at John Watson's Park, Burnside, tomorrow. No regular program has been arranged, but contests will be made to suit the sportsmen present. The Eureka club will also hold an all day shooting seance at the grounds, Seventy-ninth street and Vincennes avenue, and like the Garfields will arrange shoots to suit those at the grounds.

GILBERT MAKES A FINE SHOWING.

Misses but Five Birds in 110—Results of the Shoots.

Davenport, Ia., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The West End Gun club's tournament has called together most of the crack shots of the West, including Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Ia., W. Tramp Irwin of Peoria, Harry Wilson of Estherville, the Iowa champion, and a score of others, besides the local experts, of whom there are not a few. A great deal of interest centered in the showing that Gilbert would make, and there was some disappointment when he declined to take part in the contest yesterday.

Today, however, he did the shooting of his life by scoring straight strings in five out of seven regular events, missing but five shots out of 110 at live birds and targets.

Finer shooting was never seen here. Other straight string winners of today were: Irwin of Peoria, John A. Samuelson, Opheim, Ill.; L. E. Lewis [2], Charles Borchers, and E. Edwards, Davenport; C. R. Alexander [3], Sheffield, Ill.; and G. C. Black, Oquaka, Ill.

OUTSIDERS RUN FOR THE BOOKIES.

Long Shots Win the Majority of the Races.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 30.—Outsiders won the majority of races here today. The summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Minnie Clyde, 107 pounds [Gatewood], 15 to 1, won; Burleyleaf, 107 [Turbiville], 10 to 1, second; Arsenic, 107 [Penn], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:23. Albert S., Monniewawa, Myrtelle, Ferryman II., Adapt, Julie, Kirk, and Royal Nettie also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Black Tiger, 104 pounds [F. Duffy], 10 to 1, won; Bob Neville, 112 [Turbiville], 7 to 1, second; Senator Vest, 112 [J. Murphy], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Venice, Rapid Transit, Raviola, Master Fred, Discard, Longdale, Catbird, and St. Lake also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Mendicant, 111 pounds [Clark], 3 to 1, won; Eaglebird, 118 [Wynn], 7 to 2, second; G. B. Cox, 111 [Perkins], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:51¼. Nero, Jim Hogg, Saybrooke, Joe Courtney, and Jim Cornwell also ran.

Fourth race, 1½ miles—Cass, 98 pounds [W. Hicks], 5 to 2, won; Satinet, 95 [Sherrer], 20 to 1, second; Peytonia, 93 [Gatewood], 10 to 1, third. Time, 2:19¾. Baldur, imp. Wolsey, and Nikita also ran.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Clarus, 104 pounds [Ross], 6 to 1, won; Vida, 104 [Gatewood], 10 to 1, second; Balkline, 107 [Ham], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:36. High Test, Rouble, Hulbert, Constantine, Kitty Bell, Blacksmith, and Carnation also ran.

Pooling on New Orleans Events.

First race—McKee, $10; Spiritualist, $7; Sir John, Potsdam, $5 each; King Elm, $4; Rex Regent, Curious, Trixy, My Hebe, $3 each.

Second race—Billy McKenzie, $15; St. Leo, $8; Pioneer, $8; Blue Banner, $5; Red Cap, $4; Chauncey, $3.

Third race—Laura O., $10; Joab, $5; imp. Sugar, Kirk, $4 each; Sister Rosalind, Merry Nell, $3 each; field, $6.

Fourth race—Jamboree, $20; field, $15.

Fifth race—Bob Neville, $10; Willis, $6; Gainer, $5; Glendaga, $4; Kodak, $3; field, $6.

Results at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—The card at Bay District today was of an ordinary nature, the events being well filled by the poorer classes of horses. Only one favorite won, long shots flashing in under the wire in almost every instance. Track dry. Little Bob won the fourth race, but was disqualified for fouling Trix and the race was given to the latter, who was backed from 10 to 4 to 1. Weather fair. Attendance good.

First race, 5 furlongs—Rey del Bandidos won, Summertime second, Alvarado third. Time, 1:02.

Second race, about 6 furlongs—Cliquot won, Tim Murphy second, Sir Richard third. Time, 1:12½.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Mount Roy won, Two Cheers second, Dorsey third. Time, 1:02.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles—Trix won, Duchess of Milpitas second; Navy Blue third. Time, 1:55.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Salisbury won, Virgie A. second, Easel third. Time, 1:02.

Sixth race, 5 furlongs—Seaside won, Fijian second, Matt Bonheit third. Time, 1:01½.

FINALS IN THE BOXING BOUTS.

Referee Hurst's Decision Does Not Meet with the Crowd's Approval.

Maspeth, L. I., Dec. 30.—The finals for the 115 and 135 pound boxing championship were contested at the Empire Athletic club tonight. Tim Hurst acted as referee. The first bout was between Frank Zimpher of Buffalo and Maxey Haugh of Brooklyn, six rounds, at 115 pounds. Haugh had all the best of the fight and was given the decision.

The second bout brought out Benny Leon of New York and Dave Wall of Ireland, six rounds, at 135 pounds. The fighting was fast and furious and it was a close tug between the two, but the referee awarded the bout to Leon amid hoots and yells of dissatisfaction from all sides.

Bobby Dobbs and Billy Hill, the "Pickanian" of Boston, boxed for the 135-pound championship, which Dobbs won on a foul in the eighth round.

Maxey Hough was awarded the 130-pound championship, Leon refusing to contest with him on account of injuring his hand in his bout with Hall.

FRANK MAGGIOLI ARRIVES IN TOWN

Believes His Chances of Finishing Among the First Three Excellent.

Frank Maggioli, one of the contestants in the coming 14-inch balkline tournament, arrived in the city yesterday. Maggioli has been away from Chicago for over a year, but is the same old entertainer as of old. Frank has been driving the balls around on a 4½x9 table pretty much of the time during his absence, and is naturally a little off in his play.

For all that, however, he averaged close onto fifteen in a 250 point game yesterday. He says he is playing better billiards than ever and thinks his chances of finishing among the first three in the coming tourney are A1. He will do all his preliminary work at Louis Bensinger's rooms and will begin in earnest today.

First Block for Rein.

In the first half of the 600-point fourteen-inch balk line contest between John Thatcher and E. C. Rein, which took place last night at the Bensinger Billiard Hall, Thatcher conceding Rein 25 per cent, resulted in Rein scoring 225 to Thatcher's 269. Rein finished his 225 points with an unfinished run of nine, leaving the balls in good position for tonight's play.

Tennes Beats the Boy.

Charles Tennes defeated Arthur Kreuger, the boy pool player, last night six games to four. The contest was best six in eleven games, Tennes to play fifteen or no count to Kreuger's eight or no count.

STERLING ELLIOTT WANTS THE CHAIR

Says He Can Put the L. A. W. on a Successful Footing.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Sterling Elliott, President of the Massachusetts division of the League of American Wheelmen, comes out in a lengthy letter announcing himself as a candidate for the national Presidency. He refers to that "crowning L. A. W. blunder" in removing the headquarters, and declares that under no circumstances would he make any such a break, and points out that he has added largely to the membership of this division, and intimates that he could put the organization upon a more successful footing.

Follow in the Footsteps of Wittaker.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Trouble which has been brewing in the Milwaukee Athletic Society for months was brought to a head by the withdrawal of George Wittaker, the champion swimmer, and his enlistment under the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association. It is reported tonight that fifteen members, comprising the flower of the athletic talent of the club, will resign in a body tomorrow night.

Records Still Going to Pieces.

Hotel Coronado, Cal., Dec. 30.—Taylor and Hewitt of Los Angeles, on a tandem, rode three-quarters of a mile, paced by Stone, Swanbrough, Washburn, and Terrill on a quad, flying start, in 1:21 flat, breaking the world's record of 1:23 3-5 by Bainbridge and Gardner at Waltham. The same men and pacemakers, same start, broke the world's Class B record of 1:52 3-5, time 1:50 1-5, tying the world's professional record for one mile.

Woodlawns Outbowl Douglas Team.

The Woodlawn and Douglas Bowling clubs had a warm tilt last night, in which the former club came out victorious. The first game played was at 4 o'clock, which was won by the Woodlawns by one point. The "cocked hat" game went to the Douglas team by two points, and the next two at nine and ten pins were won by the Woodlawns by three and nine points respectively.

Sandblom Wins the Championship.

John Sandblom defeated Blandow for the fancy skating championship of the State at Tattersall's on Sunday by 115 points to 101. This makes Sandblom's second victory, and the medal emblematic of the championship now becomes his personal property.

NOT A SIGN OF CHEATING

DUNRAVEN FLATLY CONTRADICTED BY MEN WHO SHOULD KNOW.

Capts. Hoff and Terry and Members of the Crews of the Steam Tenders to Defender, and Riggers Who Worked on the Yacht, Disprove the Englishman's Claims of Unfairness—English Yachtmen Show Bitter Resentment at Dunraven's Failure.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Dec. 30.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—There is this afternoon such a marked change of feeling regarding Lord Dunraven among influential yachtsmen in London, including members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, it seems likely private cablegrams have been received from him accounting for it. Men who from the beginning of the controversy have taken the strongest ground against the discretion of Dunraven in making the charges now express an inexplicably bitter resentment against the New York Yacht club, while giving no reason for it except that they say "Dunraven was not given a fair show."

I give the fact for what it is worth, but as being perhaps significant, as well as the following: Some weeks ago I was told confidentially by a New-Yorker that Latham Fish would testify that he insisted after the conclusion of the first race that Dunraven should make a written statement and sign it of his allegation to Fish aboard the Valkyrie that the Defender was "sailing at least a foot beyond her proper length," but that Dunraven declined; hence Fish refused to present the complaint as formal to the Cup committee, declaring to Dunraven that a man who could make such an insulting charge and not be willing to back it over his own signature was not worth serious attention.

Today I have heard this same story twice publicly stated, so that, if true, it is not a secret in London. The papers this morning have meager reports of the investigation, the only important point being Glennie's remark: "It is a sad ending to all international sport." The only editorial comment in any paper is in the Westminster Gazette this afternoon, quoting Lord Dunraven's statement that the hearing was impartial.

"If the man does not expect to win his case," says the Gazette, "before a court which he admits to have been impartial, he must mean surely that he has not made it good. We could have wished, if that is so, that he had refrained from bringing it, but we hope still more that he and his friends will now let it drop. We cannot afford to have both Venezuela and Valkyrie on our hands."

The Pall Mall Gazette's New York correspondent cables that Lord Dunraven saw no reporter except himself. "I am in the position," he says, "of the man who knows but can't talk." He says also: "I saw him Saturday morning when he was in first rate spirits and looked well for a man who, according to some new York papers, has been mercilessly excoriated. He had been on the witness stand several hours, had answered all questions put to him, and had made no mistakes in his dates as has been suggested. Having given his testimony he saw no reason for stopping here, particularly as he came away at great inconvenience to himself, and is called home by matters which will not wait. He found the investigation committee had apparently not taken any evidence before his arrival. I think he is surprised at the attitude of the Cup committee. Its members do not display too much energy, and let the witnesses tell their own stories much as everybody already knows them, while no effort has been made to secure any new light."

BALLARD SMITH.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—All the men engaged in investigating Lord Dunraven's charges agreed tonight the committee was not likely to reach a decision for several days. The testimony is much more voluminous than was anticipated. People who sympathize with Lord Dunraven argue this is a strong point in his favor.

The witnesses today were C. Oliver Iselin, Capts. Haff and Terry, Mates Berry and Conant, Quartermasters Staples and Barbour, some of Defender's crew, Billman's riggers of Boston, Byno's riggers of this city, and Mr. Iselin's friends—Woodbury Kane, W. Butler Duncan Jr., Herbert C. Leeds, and Newberry D. Thorne.

One part of Capt. Haff's testimony yesterday was to the effect it would not only have been the act of a dishonest man but also of a fool to have added to Defender's ballast. In his opinion, if Defender had a fault it was that it was too stiff, and that if he had to choose between giving it a higher or a lower line of flotation he would certainly give it the former.

Each man bore witness that no ballast had been taken out of Defender after the official measurement.

The most important witnesses, because they were disinterested parties, proved to be Byno's riggers, Michael McNeill and George Francis. O'Neill was asked by Mr. Choate to tell what he did between noon of Sept. 6 and the next morning. O'Neill said he and Francis were engaged to fit a new bridle to the mainboom of Defender. They boarded Defender at Bay Ridge. The yacht, in tow of the tug Wallace B. Flint, anchored in the Horseshoe, he said, at about 8:30 p. m.

"How long did the Hattie Palmer lie alongside?" asked Mr. Choate.

"About forty-five minutes. She left at 10 o'clock."

"Do you know where the Hattie Palmer went when she left?"

"I believe she went to Atlantic Highlands."

"Would you have known if any ballast came on board after the Palmer left?"

"I certainly should."

"Did you hear any noise during the night?"

"No."

The riggers swore they worked all night at the rigging until shortly after 3 a. m., and that they neither saw nor heard of ballast being put on board Defender from any other vessel after the Palmer went away.

WESTERN PLAYERS FOR THE SOUTH

Drag-Net the West for Talent and Haul in the Cream.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—About one-half of the players signed for the Virginia League have been secured in the West. Jesse Tennehill, Harry Berte, and Clif Groves of Cincinnati will come back to Richmond. Among others who will be on this team are: Raffert, who was with Lynchburg last year, for one of the catchers; Dillon, late of Burlington, Ia.; Gilpatrick of the Texas League, Bournmer of Toronto, pitchers; and Wood of Chicago, left fielder; McGowan of Cincinnati will cover third bag for Lynchburg. Breen of Ohio will manage the Petersburg team and play shortstop. Norfolk has secured Claude McFarland for manager, Pickett and Turner, both Western men, for the outfield. "Lefty" Marr, late of the St. Paul team, will manage for Portsmouth and will have as some of his players Pat Rollins and Pat Jones, catchers; Brandt, Hollman, White, McNamara, and Oswell, pitchers; Joseph Bourke, late of the Southern League, third-baseman; W. C. Hall of Kentucky, second-baseman, and Rieman of Cincinnati for same position.

LEAGUE OPPOSITION TO CYCLE RACES

Action Taken at the Meeting of the New York Division L. A. W.

New York, Dec. 30.—The annual meeting of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen was held at the Grand Union Hotel tonight. Chief Consul Potter presided. Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition. President Potter in the course of his report opposed the league having anything to do with cycle racing, as such a course would tend to make the league breed dissensions among the members and bring the league into disrepute.

ANCIENT DISREPUTE OF FOOTBALL.

Its Dangerous Character Was Known and Abhorred as Early as 1556.

It appears that there is nothing new in the reputation of football as a game wherein free license is taken for the gratification of violent and vicious instincts. The Boston Journal has been delving into history and finds that for several centuries this pastime has been regarded as a dangerous and brutal form of sport.

As long ago as the year 1557 Sir Thomas Elyot wrote for an English publication called the Gouvernour an article in which he spoke of "foote-balle, wherein is nothyng but beastelye fury and extreme violence, whereof procedeth hurt, and consequently rancour and malice doe remayne with them that be wounded, whereof it is to be put in perpetual silence."

Master Philip Stubbes, in his "Anatomie of Abuses," written several hundred years ago, said: "For as concerning football playing I protest unto you it may rather be called a freendly kinde of fight than a play or recreation; a bloody and murthering practice than a felowly sporte of pastime. For dooth not every one lye in waight for his Adversarie, seeking to overthrow him and to picke him on his nose, though he be uppon hard stones. . . . So that by this meanes, sometimes their necks are broken, sometimes their backs; sometimes their legs, sometimes their armes; sometimes one part thrust out of joynt; sometimes another; sometimes the noses gush out with blood, sometimes their eyes start out."

Some references to the game as it was played in the time of Elizabeth have been discovered by Lawrence Hutton in the Middlesex County records. One of them tells of a true bill of indictment against one hundred persons who "assembled themselves together unlawfully and played a certain game called football, by reason of which there arose amongst them a great affray, likely to result in homicides and serious accidents." Another is contained in a Coroner's postmortem on the body of one Roger Luforde, from which it appears that during a game of football the said Luforde came into contact with one Simon Maltus, both falling to the ground, whereupon a certain Richard Turvey struck Roger "on the fore part of his body under the breast, giving him a mortal blow and concussion, of which he died within a quarter of an hour."

The royalties of olden times were commendably considerate of the safety and comfort of their guests, as will be seen by the following words of James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, who drew up rules in his own hand for the recreation of Henry, Prince of Wales: "From this court I debarre all rough and violent exercises, as foote-balle, meeter for laming than making able the users thereof."

END OF C. A. A. RACQUET TOURNEY.

Frothingham Wins the Championship by Defeating Thorne in the Final.

The final game in the Chicago Athletic Association racquet tournament took place yesterday afternoon between H. H. Frothingham and C. H. Thorne, the former coming out victorious after a close struggle. The games were best three in five, and were to decide the club's championship. Thorne started in briskly, taking the first two games handily. He died away after that, and although he made a game struggle could not win. The score:

H. H. Frothingham	7	10	15	15	15
C. H. Thorne	15	15	9	9	12

Quinn and Coggins Win.

Quinn and Coggins defeated Carney and Ryan in their match game at handball at Gibbons' court last Sunday. The match was for $25 a side and was interesting from start to finish. The first half of the match was played a week ago and was won by the same pair. The score:

Quinn-Coggins	21	19	21
Carney-Ryan	15	21	16

GEN. MARTIN'S BOOM IS LAUNCHED.

His Candidacy for Governor Is Formally Announced.

Centralia, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Despite the inclement weather a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled at the opera-house tonight to greet Gen. Martin, and indorse his candidacy for Governor. There were present a number from outside of the county, and letters of regret from others were received.

The meeting was opened by S. A. Frazier, who named F. Rohl for Chairman. Maj. Kerr was the spokesman of the committee appointed to wait upon Gen. Martin to ask him, in the name of the Republicans of Marion County, to enter the race. Mr. Kerr made an eloquent speech extolling Gen. Martin as a citizen, as a soldier, as a statesman, and as an Egyptian. Speeches were also made by N. B. Thistlewood of Cairo, Representative O'Hornet of Carlyle, Gen. Pavey and Maj. Crooks of Mount Vernon, W. F. Bundy of Centralia, and E. L. Stoker of Chicago.

In reply, Gen. Martin said he was for keeping near to the people. It was for the people of each district to say who they preferred for President. He was opposed to the unit rule on all occasions, and while he wanted to be Governor, he wanted more to see McKinley President. He said he was in the fight to win, and that he was an Egyptian who would return to Egypt after his term as Governor was finished.

The meeting closed with three cheers for Martin for Governor.

McKean After Voorhees' Seat.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—There is considerable gossip in Republican circles here over President William R. McKean's announcement of resignation from the Vandalia, to take effect Jan. 15. Mr. McKean is making a lively canvass for Senator Voorhees' shoes, and has a formidable opponent in Charles W. Fairbanks, who received the complimentary nomination from the Republicans three years ago when Senator Turpie was reëlected. It has been asserted for years the Vandalia under its charter owed Indiana nearly $2,000,000, and this has been urged as a drawback to President McKean's candidacy. McKean has a large acquaintance with the members of the railroad labor organizations, and all can ride free on his trains by showing they are in good standing in their unions. It is understood the Pennsylvania will revoke this order, and after the next meeting of the directors of the road all members of the labor organizations will have to pay their fare. McKean does not want to be responsible for that order.

Maryland Republicans Caucus.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Gov.-Elect Lowndes, Congressman Wellington, and the new Republican Senators and members of the Legislature held an important conference here today. It was determined to introduce a number of reform measures, including a new election bill, and the appointment and empowering of a committee to investigate the Police and Fire Departments of this city and all the branches of the State and municipal governments so many years run by the Democratic machine. The Republicans count upon the several anti-Gorman members of the State Senate to help them pass these bills. The Legislature meets in biennial session at Annapolis on New Year's day. Tomorrow the caucuses for officers will be held.

Fight Against McKinley in Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—J. B. Johnson today announced his candidacy for delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention and member of the National committee for Kansas. He was waited upon by a delegation of representative Republicans from the First Congressional District, the home of Cyrus Leland, present National committeeman and candidate for reëlection, and requested to become a candidate against Leland. This precipitates the fight in Kansas for President, Leland being an ardent supporter of McKinley, and the opposition to him being for an uninstructed delegation, which means Reed or Allison.

GOV. BRADLEY TALKS OF LYNCHING.

Thinks It the Most Barbarous Crime Ever Committed in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Gov. Bradley was tonight interviewed on the sensational Marion County lynching. He said:

"I regard it as the most outrageous and barbarious crime ever committed in Kentucky. I shall spare neither labor, money, nor force to bring its perpetrators to that punishment which they so richly deserve. I believe the good people of Marion County and the State at large will look with the same horror upon this crime and will not be slow to give me their unflinching support."

Lebanon, Ky., Dec. 30.—Fully 1,000 people assembled at the court-house here today to take action on the burning to death of Mrs. J. T. West and the killing of W. A. Devers by five men near this place on Saturday night. The speeches were all vigorous in denunciation of the disgrace on Marion County and the State. Very strong resolutions were drawn up and signed by L. G. McElroy, Col. J. B. Carter, Judge H. W. Reeves, Mayor Leed Ray, Capt. A. Offut, Sheriff R. E. Young, and Circuit Clerk D. J. Lancaster. These resolutions condemn the outrageous deed and the violence of the mob in the strongest possible expression, and they were adopted unanimously by the large indignation meeting.

A fund was raised by prominent and liberal subscriptions to employ detectives to aid in ferreting out the perpetrators of the crime. The County Commissioners join the people in offering a reward for the detection and conviction of the five men who are known to be the guilty parties.

Alma Devers, aged 14, whose father was killed by the mob, is recovering and is confident she will be able to identify the lynchers. They threatened to kill her as well as her father if she did not cease begging for the life of her father. She told a detailed story of the affair to the Prosecuting Attorney today. While the lynchers were strangers to her, she is confident she can identify them. The sentiment of the community seems to get stronger every hour against the lynchers, and there is little doubt now in the minds of the authorities but they will arrest the perpetrators and convict them. The Governor has decided to offer a reward of $500, the limit of the law, for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

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Come in for a share of the plunder, too. There are five hundred Boys' Metropolitan Suits, ages 6 to 16, with full double seats and double knees, seams that never rip, and buttons put on to stay. Your choice of the entire lot for **$3.75**

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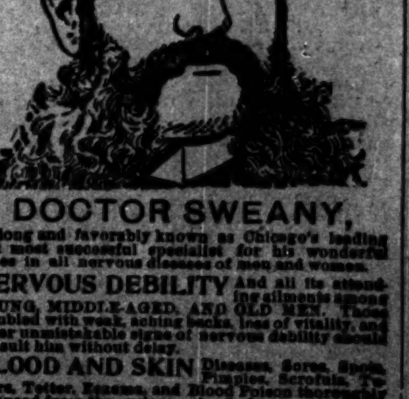

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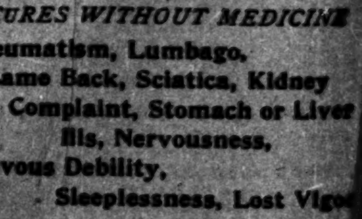

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CHICAGO'S BREWERY WAR IS FINALLY BROUGHT TO AN END.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis Comes into the Agreement—Beer Will Be Advanced to $5 a Barrel—Statement Given Out by the Association—Local Securities Weak—North Chicago's Strength Is Fairly Well Maintained.

Formal notice was given yesterday of the settlement of the brewers' war. The terms of the agreement under which the brewers are to work in harmony are not given out officially, but it is on the line previously stated in this column. Each brewer is given a certain proportion of the trade according to the capacity of his plant and the sales during a given period. Each brewer in turn is compelled to deposit with the association a sum of money, also conditioned upon his sales, which goes into a general fund and which is forfeited by the brewer making the deposit if he fails to keep the terms of his agreement.

The settlement of the beer war will mean an increase in the price of beer. For the last year the war has been at its height and the price of beer, which was first reduced from $6 a barrel to $5, was afterwards cut to $4, which has since been the ruling price. Within a short time an increase in the price to $5 will go into effect in all the Chicago trade. What is of more importance perhaps growing out of the settlement than anything else will be that a large number of saloons in the city will be closed. Brewers have made a practice of starting saloons in opposition to those run in the interest of rival brewing companies. As a result of this competition there have been a large number of unproductive saloons started, for which the brewers have stood sponsor. They have guaranteed rents, have put in fixtures, and furnished signs, all at heavy expense to themselves. It is said that of the 7,000 saloons which are now licensed in the City of Chicago at least 2,000 will be closed. This will, it is believed, improve the tone of those which will remain. It will do something else of importance, however, and which will not be looked upon with any degree of favor by the city administraton. It will make a serious cut into the city's revenues, which are now below the expenditures of the city.

Negotiations of Long Standing.

Efforts looking toward a settlement of the brewers' war have been made during the last year, and for six months every week has seen a revival of the old story that a final agreement had been reached. But one after the other of the brewers would withdraw from the negotiations just as the chances for a settlement seemed brightest. During the last three weeks the only outside brewing house of any importance was that of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association in St. Louis. Harry Rubens is the Chicago counsel for this company. He was in St. Louis on Saturday and Sunday in consultation with Adolphus Busch, and as a result of this conference he returned yesterday morning empowered to announce on behalf of Mr. Busch that he would become a party to the agreement so far as living up to the rules established by the brewers. He refused to sign the agreement, however, or to make a deposit for the benefit of the fund. The announcement of Mr. Rubens' statements was received at the rooms of the Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association, where it was heard with delight by those who have been seeking such an end for many months. The following statement giving the official interpretation of the changed condition of affairs since the agreement was finally reached was given out yesterday afternoon:

For several years the brewers of this city have been engaged in a contest of competition which has threatened serious consequences, not only to them, but to the financial interests of this city. There are fifty-two brewers doing business here with a capital investment of over $60,000,000. This vast sum has for some time been in serious jeopardy. There has been an average annual sale in this county of 3,000,000 brls of beer, which during the "war" have been sold at a loss. The interests of the brewery owners and stockholders have thus been sacrificed, and though beer has been sold at less than the cost of production, the public has in no way been benefited thereby, and even the saloonkeeper has derived no advantage therefrom. This competition has led to an unjustifiable increase in the number of saloons. There are now over 7,000 licensed saloons in this city, and yet the brewery owners and stockholders have on account of the prevalent methods been able to derive no income from their investments. So intense has been the struggle among the brewers that there has been a reckless extension of credit resulting in an annual loss to them of several million of dollars. For a long time the brewers have been at work in an effort to overcome the difficulties referred to and to get their affairs into a permanently fair and equitable business condition. Such an understanding has now been arrived at. It does not interfere with the independence of each brewer, nor with his exclusive control of his own trade, nor with the extent of his output, nor the selling price thereof. By this arrangement each brewer is permitted to sell to whomsoever he desires and at whatsoever price he chooses. He will continue to conduct his business without any interference whatever on the part of others, and will cater to all the desirable new trade he can procure. There is no fixed price and no penalty for deviating therefrom. If the price of beer is raised it will be the result of the inclination of each brewer, acting individually and not conjointly.

Will Protect Its Members.

Under the new arrangement there will be permanent social headquarters and occasional meetings of the members for the exchange of business ideas. A method will be adopted for the protection of credits, whereby every member is kept constantly advised of all irresponsible and undesirable customers. Each brewer will feel morally bound to respect the rights of the others in so far as any saloonkeeper may be in their debt, and will not be likely to take any trade unless the latter first adjust and settle their indebtedness.

The pernicious habit of making gifts and unbusinesslike concessions to saloonkeepers will also be abandoned. The abolition of that practice will destroy the incentive which has heretofore led to the establishment of unnecessary as well as undesirable saloons. Another aim of the association will be the constant making of cooperative experiments with the view of improving the quality of beer. It is also expected that in the course of time different members will visit the leading breweries of Germany and, aided by their investigation and expert knowledge, supplemented by constant interchange of views, all tendencies to manufacture impure beer will be eradicated and the standard much improved. Many members of the association will shortly raise the suggestion to establish a mutual insurance company, and it is hoped that gradually there will be created a mutual benefit or life protective association such as exists among the bankers and boards of trade throughout this country.

Prices Are Not Obligatory.

Levy Mayer, attorney for the association, said: "There is nothing unusual or uncommon about the new association. The statement which it has given to the public fully and clearly expresses the reasons for its existence. In almost every industrial and manufacturing pursuit similar organizations exist. It could in truth be styled the brewers' Board of Trade and in some respects it will subserve the same purpose as does the Board of Trade of this city. I can add nothing to what the statement contains. In advising the association and in passing on its rules it has been our function to keep them strictly within the letter and spirit of the law. It is not a combination in any sense. There is no feature of the association but what is indorsed by every principle of equity. I think that not only the saloonkeepers, but the brewers, the law, courts, and the people at large will be the gainers. If prices are put up it will be entirely the individual act of the brewers. The association has nothing to do with it."

The news of the brewers having come together was received early on the Stock Exchange and resulted in a stiffening of prices on brewing stocks. Milwaukee & Chicago brewery preferred advanced from 34½ to a strong close at 36. Chicago Brewing and Malting preferred advanced from 33 to 34 and 34¼. There was more demand for brewing stocks yesterday than there had been for some time. There were sales of 720 shares of each of the two companies.

Yesterday's Market Is Weak.

Yesterday's market was a weak one. West Chicago was in little demand, and from an opening at 110 regular and 111¼ account it went off to 109 regular and 110⅛ account, which were the closing quotations. Lake Street was reasonably strong at 21 and 21⅝, though sales were few. North Chicago maintained fairly well its strength of Saturday. It sold at the opening at 304½ regular and 306½ account, advancing for the account to 308¼, but subsequent sales went off to 304 account and regular, which were the closing quotations. There were two sales of regular at 303¾. Diamond Match was again a drug on the market. From an opening at 122 it went off to 120⅝, afterwards recovering to 121⅝ regular and 123¼ account. Strawboard had another bad day, opening at 44⅞ and selling down to 43 regular and 44 account. The closing sales were at 43 regular and 44¼ account. There were no sales of City Railway. Alley "L" sold at 5¼.

Money rates continue to be strong and in the account trading yesterday rates of from 15 to 20 per cent were established, though the banks quoted money at 6 per cent, both for call and time loans. The situation in New York as shown in quotations from the market there and in the market reports received was not particularly encouraging.

Notices were sent yesterday to stockholders of the Lake Street Elevated railroad announcing the annual meeting of the company to be held at Nos. 1136 and 1137 West Lake street, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock noon. D. H. Louderback and Robert Laughlin are named in the proxy which accompanies the letter. Stockholders are not asked to sign away their rights to vote at any other than the annual meeting.

According to figures of stock sales and sales of bonds on the local Stock Exchange the year 1895 was a tolerably prosperous year in the volume of business done. According to these reports, which include only approximate sales for today, the number of shares of listed stocks sold was 1,400,000 and unlisted 21,000. The listed bonds sold amounted to $8,250,000 and of unlisted bonds $850,000, thus making the total sales of stocks 1,421,000 shares and the bonds $9,100,000.

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

150 N Y Bis act	70¾	50 Dia M Co act	122¼
50 do act	70⅝	25 do	121
100 do act	70⅝	5 do	121½
5 do	69¾	100 C & S S RT Co.	5¼
100 do act	71	50 Am S Bd Co act	44⅞
15 do	70	60 W Chi St R R	110
28 Dia Match Co	122	50 do act	111¼
100 do	120⅝	5 N C St RR Co	304½
10 do	121	50 do act	306½

BONDS.

$24000 Chicago City Ry 4½s 100¾

SALES AFTER CALL.

50 Am S Bd Co act	44⅞	10 Dia Match Co	121
50 do act	44	5 do	121¼
25 cash	43	100 do	121⅝
20 do	43	100 do	121
50 do act	44	100 do act	123
50 do	43	100 do act	123¼
50 do act	44¼	210 do	121½
100 N Y Bis Co act	71	50 do	121
13 do	70	200 do act	123
2 do	70¼	10 do	121
50 West Stone Co.	68	75 W Chi St R R	110
50 L St El RRcash	21	25 cash	110
50 do act	21⅝	10 do	110
50 do	21	15 cash	110
50 do	21¼	11 do	110
50 do act	21⅝	32 do	109½
150 do	21	25 do	109
20 do	21¼	50 do	109¼
20 do opg	21	10 do	109
101 do	21	150 do act	110⅛
100 NCStRRCo act	308¼	50 do act	110⅛
54 do	303¾	100 Cent Un Tel Co	57
3 do	304	50 CB&MCopfd act	34
100 do act	304	20 do	35
100 M&C B pfd act	34¼	50 do	33⅝
100 do	35	100 seller 30	34
100 do act	35⅝	50 do act	34¼
100 do act	36	50 St's W S C L	14

BONDS.

$5000 LStEl debt 5s	77½	debt 6s	99¼
2000 do	77	$1300 C City R 4½s	100¾
400 do	77½	2000 Am S Bd 6s	95
5000 do	77	10000 C Edi deb 6s	102⅝
2000 W C St R R			

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 30.	Dec. 23.
New York	$75,977,543	$96,830,100
Chicago	15,806,000	17,741,000
Boston	12,553,452	16,699,722
Philadelphia	9,622,673	12,120,413
St. Louis	4,685,000	5,039,039
Baltimore	1,894,042	2,353,906
New Orleans	1,366,658	1,779,415

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, $1.00 premium; St. Louis, 25c discount bid.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Open Dull, but Soon Score an Advance All Along the Line.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The stock market started in under the discouraging influence of lower prices for the international stocks in London and reports of some embarrassment incidental to the fortnightly settlement a that center. Arbitrage houses were also sellers here at the opening. The local traders, however, acting upon the assumed fact that a market for the impending issue of United States Government bonds had been made prior to the formal opening announcement of the terms of such issue, soon took hold and advanced prices all along the line.

In the upward movement New Jersey Central and Sugar gained 2 per cent, and the grangers and other prominent shares also scored substantial improvements. The rise in Sugar stock was stimulated by an advance in the prices of domestic and foreign sugars. The nonappearance of definite information as to the terms or date when the issue of bonds would be made, however, together with reports of premiums on gold and apprehension of tight money, soon took all the snap out of the market, and sluggishness and a declining tendency of prices characterized the operations during the remainder of the day.

The uncertainty as to the Treasury relief measures restricted activity in practically everything, aside from the money market. Call funds at the Stock Exchange fluctuated between 5 and 25 per cent, on a considerable volume of business. The opening rate was 66 per cent and the higher figures continued until the close of business, when the low point was reached.

No applications were received for loan certificates by the Clearing-house committee, and no gold was engaged for shipment by Wednesday's steamer. Here again the influence of the expected new government loan is manifest, as a more active demand for exchange than usually recently was noted today. It was rumored after the close of business that interests preparing to avail themselves of the bond issue had bid ⅛ of 1 per cent for gold. The higher rates for money was explained as due to the usual shifting of loans and closing of accounts incidental to the end of the year and to the disbursement of interests and dividends.

With the decline some liquidation of stocks was apparent and the bears also made a show of activity. The result was the loss of all the early improvement and in some instances recessions materially below Saturday's closing occurred, notably in Chicago Gas, Louisville and Nashville, St. Paul, Consolidated Gas, and Sugar. In the final dealings Baltimore and Ohio displayed exceptional strength, advancing 2½ per cent in the face of the depression in the general list.

This was attended by reports that various powerful interests had proffered financial assistance to the company with the proviso that they should be allowed to name a successor to President Mayer. The closing was dull and uninteresting at the lowest of the day.

The market for railway and miscellaneous bonds ruled lower on dealings aggregating $1,205,000. The more important losses were recorded in the prominent issues. Union Pacific bonds were freely sold on the realization of the approach of the time for carrying out the practical details of the reorganization plan.

Money on call, 6@25 per cent; last loan, 25 per cent; closed, 25 per cent. Prime mercantile paper nominally 6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489@489½ for demand, and 487¾@488 for sixty days. Posted rates 488½@489 and 490@490½. Commercial bills, 486¾@487. Silver certificates, 67⅝@67¾. Bar silver, 67.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Dc.30.	Dc.28.
Amn. Sugar	36,600	104	101⅝	101⅞	102¼
Do pfd	600	97½	97	97	97
Amn. Tobacco	4,000	78⅛	77	77	77
Do pfd	113	101	101	101	....
Amn. Cot. Oil	25	17	17	17	....
Am. T. & C. Co.	31	92	92	92	92
Amn. Express	5	114	114	114	112¼
Adams Express	50	146	146	146	....
Atchison	4,900	14⅞	14	14	14⅛
Do pfd	600	21¼	21⅛	21½	20⅛
Bay State Gas	800	24½	24½	24½	....
Balt. & Ohio	900	36⅝	34	36¼	34
C., B. & Q.	10,400	76⅞	74⅞	75	75⅛
C. & N. W.	1,000	98⅝	97½	97½	98¼
Do pfd	10	145	145	145	....
C., M. & St. P.	27,800	68⅜	66⅞	67⅛	68
Do pfd	200	127	127	127	127
*C., R. I. & P.	5,600	67½	65⅛	65⅝	66¼
C., St. P., M.&O.	900	35⅛	34¼	34½	35
Do pfd	300	116	116	116	....
Can. So.	600	49⅛	48	48	48½
Ches. & Ohio	1,300	15⅛	15¼	15¼	15⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	800	36	35	35	36¼
Cen. Ry. of N. J.	1,700	101	99	99⅛	99
Con. Gas, N. Y.	900	149	147	147	149
Chicago Gas	28,600	65¼	62⅞	62¼	64⅜
C. H. V. & Tol.	200	15½	14½	15½	....
D., L. & W.	200	160	160	160	159½
D. & Hud.	600	123⅞	123¼	123⅞	123⅞
D. & Rio G. pfd.	1,000	43½	42⅞	42⅞	43
D. & C. F. Co.	3,700	16½	16	16	16
D. M. & F. D.	100	6	6	6	....
Edison	10	92	92	92	....
Genl. Electric	800	26	25⅜	25⅜	25¼
Ill. Cent.	50	94	94	94	....
Iowa Cent.	200	8	8	8	....
Ill. Steel	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	....
Lake Shore	400	143	143	143	143¼
Louis. & Nash.	4,700	44⅞	43¼	43¼	44⅝
L. E. & W. pfd.	500	66	65⅛	65⅛	....
L., N. A. & C.	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	....
Do pfd	200	18⅞	18	18⅞	20
Laclede Gas	200	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	19⅞
Met. Trac.	50	98⅞	97⅞	98	....
Mich. Cent.	100	96	96	96	....
M., K. & T.	200	11	11	11	....
Do pfd	1,700	25⅛	24¼	24¼	24⅞
Manhattan	400	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛	102
Mob. & O.	50	22	22	22	23
Mo. Pac.	3,600	25⅛	24¼	24⅛	25
M. & St. L. 1st pfd	200	78	78	78	....
Do 2nd pfd	120	46	45¼	45¼	45
N. Y. & N. E.	100	45⅛	45¼	45¼	....
Nor. Pac. pfd.	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
N. Y. L. E. & W.	600	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	....
Do pfd	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	....
N. Y. Cent.	400	98	97½	97½	97½
Nor. & W.	400	1	1	1	....
N. Y. S. & W.	100	9	9	9	....
Do pfd	1,000	24⅛	24	24	24
N. Y. Ont. & W.	400	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Nat. Linseed	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20
Nat. Lead	1,100	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25
Do pfd	200	86⅛	86	86	85¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	300	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	....
New Cen. Coal	200	7	7	7	....
Phil. & Read.	3,700	5⅝	5	5	5⅛
Pac. Mail	1,100	27	26	26	26⅛
Pullman	100	155	155	155	....
P. D. & E.	110	3¼	3	3	3
P. C. C. & St. L.	100	15	15	15	14⅞
Southern Ry	1,900	9	9	9	9
Do pfd	2,800	27½	26⅛	26⅛	27
So. Pac.	400	20⅞	20	20	20½
Silver Bullion	2,000	68	68	68	68
St. L. & S. W.	100	5	5	5	....
Do pfd	150	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	....
Tex. Pac.	500	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
Tenn. Coal	1,400	29	27	27	27⅛
Union Pacific	2,000	4⅞	4	4	4⅛
U. P., D. & G.	100	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	....
U. S. Rubber	100	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	26
Do pfd	100	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	87
U. S. Cordage	500	5⅛	5	5	5¼
Do pfd	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
Do gtd	20	21	21	21	20¼
U. S. Leather	1,400	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10
Do pfd	4,700	65	63⅝	63⅝	64
W. & L. E.	3,800	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Wabash	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
Do pfd	1,300	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
West. Union	5,200	86⅞	84⅞	85⅛	85⅞

*Div. ½ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	United States	40
American	112½	Fargo	95

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new reg.	116	U. S. 4s, reg.	109¼
U. S. coup.	116	U. S. 4s, coup.	110¼
U. S. 5s, reg.	112½	U. S. 2s, reg.	96
U. S. 5s, coup.	112½	Pacific 6s of '95	100

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 Atch 4s new	73	notes	78¼@79
20000 do 4s tr.	71¼@72	3000 Do 2d cp	101¾
74000 do 2 in—class		7000 NY C & St L	
A tr.	71@72	4s	102¼@¾
1000 A Co 4s	110	1000 NC & St L cn	98
1000 Ann A 4s	60¼	10000 NY LE & W	
1000 BCR & N 1st	104½	new 2 cn cfs	65⅛
2000 Bkln El 1st	100	2000 OSL & Un 6s	
21000 B W & W 1st	98		104½@⅛
5000 B & T Av 1st		31000 Do tr	103¼@104
con 5s	113	13000 Do con tr cfs	57
10000 C B Q con 5s	101	10000 O & M sf	106
2000 C R I & P ex		18000 P & E 1st	76@77
5s	104	2000 Peo Gas Chi	
1000 Do deb 5s	98	4s con	96@⅛
5000 CCC & St L 4s		1000 P & W 1st	77
St L Div	93	4000 Pac Mo 2d	101½
2000 C So 1st gtd	110	2000 PCC & St L	
8000 C N J gm 5s		4½s class A	106

reg	115	3000 Do class B	106
36000 C & O gen 4½		24000 P & R gm 4s	
	71@72	tr	75½@76¼
5000 Do R & N 1st	94¾	20000 Do 2d inc	26⅛
20000 Do R & A 2d	85	45000 Do 3d inc	16½@⅞
3000 C & NP 5s tr	38¼	20000 R G W 1st 4s	
20000 D & R G 4s			76@⅛
	87⅛@88	8000 St P & N P 6s	123⅞
11000 E T V & G cn		12000 S & W 1st tr	63
gold 5s	105@106	64000 So Ry 1st 5s	
13000 Ft W & D C			92⅛@⅜
1st	67⅛@69	14000 So Pac Cal 5s	
10000 G H & La M			91⅛@⅛
& P deb	92	6000 Sa & A P 4s	56
8000 Do 2d	100	1000 St L & I M 5s	79
3000 I C 4s 1952	104	16000 T StL & K C	
15000 Do 3½s	102½	1st tr	71½
31000 K P 6s Den		34000 Tex P 1st 5s	
Div asstd	108@⅛		81¼@82
15000 K P D Dv db	107½	8000 Do 2d inc	20
4000 Do con	70	10000 Un El 1st 6s	100@¼
10000 L V Tm 5s	113	5000 U S Crd 1st tr	30
20000 L E & W 1st	116	30000 U P 1st '96	
2000 Lad Gas 5s	93½		104⅝@105
1000 L S & M S 2d	118⅛	20000 Do '97	104½@105
4000 M & N 1s 1913		93000 Do '98	104½@105⅛
con	115	12000 Do '99	105¼@⅛
2000 M & E 1st	142	3000 Va Mid gm st	
1000 M & St P So		stamped	98⅛
Minn Div	117½	8000 Wab 1st 5s	104
17000 Mon Cen 4s	105	8000 Do 2d	71@⅛
21000 M & O gm 4s		11000 Do deb ser B	
	62@63		22¼@23
21000 M K T 1st 4s	84	1000 W S gtd 4s	107
23000 Do 2d	57¼	5000 Do reg	104⅛
20000 N P Coll tr			

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Lively "Squeeze" Absorbs More Attention than Stock Fluctuations.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The lively "squeeze" in money which both New York and Boston experienced today absorbed far more attention on the part of the financial world than did the rise and fall of stocks themselves. Of the latter it may be said that after an early morning rally stocks became dull and rather weak, and uncertainty and hesitation marked the day's dealings throughout.

The coming bond issue overshadowed everything else, and even as to this there was a large degree of uncertainty, in which the best posted financiers shared. Money market quotations follow: Boston—Call loans, 7@9; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5@6½.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	1,500	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	14
Amn. Sugar	2,000	102⅛	103⅞	101½	101½
Do pfd	25	97½	97½	97½	97½
Bost. & Mont. M.	3,500	67	68⅛	66⅞	66⅞
Butte & Mont. Min.	200	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Bay State Gas	700	11½	11½	10⅞	10⅞
Bell Telephone	190	202	203½	202	202
Cripple Creek	500	35	37½	35	35
C., B. & Q.	1,300	75⅞	76⅛	74⅞	74⅞
Erie Telephone	300	61	61	60	60
General Electric	200	26	26	25½	25½
Kearsarge Mining	450	11	11	11	11
Lamson	90	19	19	19	19
Mex. Central	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
Oregon S. Line	250	6	6	6	6
Osceola Mining	25	24	24	24	24
Pullman	60	156	156	155½	155½
Tamarack Mining	100	120	121	120	120
Tamarack Jr. Min.	30	13	13	13	13
Union Pacific	1,150	4	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞
West End R. R.	950	66	66	66	66
Westingh'e pfd.	100	54	54	54	54
Wolverine	50	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛

BONDS.

30000 Atch 2d	21⅛@22⅛	6000 Gas 2d 5s	50@51
1000 C B & N 5s	103	3000 Mex Cen inc	8¼
1000 Little R 7s	95		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

American Securities Are Steady, with No Business Doing.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The stock market here was very dull today. Even gloomy apprehensions are once more being expressed in regard to Turkey, and a good deal of uneasiness has sprung out of the position of affairs in the Transvaal.

American securities were comparatively steady today, for the reason there was no business in them. South African shares were depressed, for the reason given above.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £55,000.

Closing consols for money, 106 9-16; do for the account, 106⅝; Canada Pacific, 52; Erie, 14½; Erie seconds, 71; Illinois Central, 94½; Mexican ordinary, 16; St. Paul common, 68⅜; New York Central, 98⅛; Pennsylvania, 52½; Reading, 2½; Mexican Central new 4s, 69. Bar silver, 30 9-16d per oz. Money, 1½@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills, 1¼ per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 230.50; at Madrid, 17.62; Lisbon, 26¼; St. Petersburg, 40; Athens, 77; Rome, 107.70; Vienna, 103.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 40 pfgs.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Quotations from New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 50c; Crown Point, 24c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.20; Deadwood, 60c; Gould and Curry, 40c; Hale and Norcross, 90c; Homestake, $20.00; Iron Silver, 20c; Mexican, 60c; Ontario, $7.00; Ophir, $1.25; Plymouth, 20c asked; Quicksilver, $2.00; do preferred, $15.00; Sierra Nevada, 48c; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, 40c; Yellow Jacket, 32c.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—Allouez Mining company, $30.00; Atlantic, $14.25; Boston and Montana, $66.75; Butte and Boston, $12.25; Calumet and Hecla, $280.00; Franklin, $10.25; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $23.25; Quincy, $118.00; Tamarack, $118.00; Wolverine, $6.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 8c; Alpha Consolidated, 23c; Andes, 18c; Belcher, 29c; Best and Belcher, 85c; Bodie Consolidated, 47c; Bullion, 12c; Bulwer Consolidated, 10c; Caledonia, 7c; Challenge Consolidated, 28c; Chollar, 63c; Confidence, $1.10; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.85; Crown Point, 20c; Exchequer, 7c; Gould and Curry, 43c; Hale and Norcross, $1.00; Julia, 2c; Justice, 4c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 11c; Mexican, 8c; Mt. Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 65c; Ophir, $1.30; Overman, 9c; Potosi, 57c; Savage, 34c; Scorpion, 2c; Sierra Nevada, 45c; Silver Hill, 2c; Silver King, 15c; Union Consolidated, 45c; Yellow Jacket, 42c.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 30	12,500	200	26,000	14,000
Totals last week	33,149	933	84,980	33,224
Cor. week 1894	31,525	1,014	94,363	40,471
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 30	2,000	....	10,000	1,000
Totals last week	10,784	17	14,637	3,134
Cor. week 1894	11,487	329	37,171	4,089

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 18,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep.

Cattle—Steers sold at $2.95@4.60, bulk $3.70@4.25; Texas cattle stronger at $3.00@3.70 for 801@1,275-lb steers. Native cows and heifers ruled firm, with sales largely at $2.15@2.70.

Hogs—Heavy sold at $3.40@3.77½; mixed, $3.45@3.72½; light, $3.45@3.70; pigs, $2.60@3.60; bulk of hogs, $3.55@3.67½.

Sheep—Lambs sold at $2.85@4.70, bulk $4.00@4.50; native sheep $1.75@3.70, bulk $3.00@3.25; Westerns $2.25@3.35, bulk $3.10@3.30.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Beeves—Receipts, two days, 5,220; active, firm; native steers, poor to prime, $3.75@4.60; oxen, $2.80@3.65; bulls, $2.40@3.15; dry cows, $1.25@3.25. European cables quote American steers, 9@11c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@9¼c. Calves—Receipts, two days, 366; active, 3¼@½c higher; veals, poor to prime, $6.00@8.75; barnyard calves, $3.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, two days, 10,175; active, ¼@½c higher; sheep, poor to prime, $2.50@4.00; lambs, common to choice, $4.50@5.75. Hogs—Receipts, two days, 6,080; higher at $4.00@4.50.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market firm to 10c higher, active; native beef steers, $3.00@4.30; Western steers, $2.75@3.30; Texas steers, $2.25@3.40; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.25; canners, $1.50@2.35; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.40; calves, $2.30@5.00; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; market 5c higher; heavy, $3.40@3.45; mixed, 3.40@3.42½; light, 3.40@3.42½; pigs, $3.00@3.40; bulk of sales, $3.40 3.42½. Sheep—Receipts, none; market firm; native, $2.20@3.25; Westerns, $2.00@3.10; common and stock sheep, $1.75@2.75; lambs, $3.00@4.35.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,700; shipments, 1,900; market strong to 5c higher; Texas steers, $2.50@3.30; Texas cows, $1.60@2.50; beef steers, $3.15@4.25; native cows, $1.90@2.15; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.80; bulls, $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,300; shipments, 200; market 5@10c higher; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.55; heavies, $3.25@3.60; packers, $3.45@3.55; mixed, $3.35@3.55; lights, $3.15@3.55; Yorkers, $3.45@3.55; pigs, $3.10@3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, none; market steady to stronger; lambs, $3.00@4.25; muttons, $2.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market strong, 10c higher within the range; native beeves, $3.25@4.75; cows, $1.80@2.75; Texas steers, $2.40@3.75; cows, $1.75@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 5c higher; heavy, $3.40@3.65; mixed, $3.30@3.60; light, $3.30@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market strong; natives, $2.25@3.25; Southern, $2.25@3.00.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S TROUBLES.

Sensational Report from Portland Contradicted by Company's Officials.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 30.—The Northern Pacific receivership entanglement will probably reach a crisis soon after the beginning of the New Year, unless the Eastern courts speedily agree with Judge Hanford regarding a unified set of receivers for the entire system. It is learned on what appears to be good authority that Receiver Burleigh has given the Eastern receivers to understand he will take complete control of the property within his jurisdiction some time next month, if the courts do not agree in the meantime. This means Mr. Burleigh will appoint his own general officers to manage the property within his jurisdiction, who will not report to the present general offices at St. Paul.

Regarding the above dispatch representatives of the Northern Pacific say the statements therein contained have little basis of fact and merely evidence the feeling of Far Western interests concerning the apparent inability of the courts to agree on a single body of receivers for the system. The hitherto unsuccessful efforts of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company to effect a settlement of existing difficulties, however, has not destroyed the hope of an adjustment in the near future, and a plan now under discussion is regarded as likely to reach a successful issue.

No General Manager Now.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 30.—The position of General Manager of the Chicago and Erie and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroads has been abolished, and Col. A. M. Tucker has been appointed General Agent of the Erie lines West, with headquarters in Cleveland.

NAME OPPOSITION TICKET

PRELIMINARIES FOR A LIVELY BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

Thomas A. Wright Named for President in Opposition to William T. Baker—Wheat Opens Higher, Rules Unsettled, and Closes 1@1 Cent Higher Than on Saturday—Bullish Decrease in the English Visible—Corn Rather Dull, but Oats Active.

Politics of the board was given an added interest yesterday by the projection of an opposition ticket. The fight at the coming election bids fair to be hotter than expected. At a fairly well attended caucus yesterday, presided over by Charles D. Hamill, Thomas A. Wright was nominated for President, and Edward S. Jones for Second Vice-President. It has been a foregone conclusion that Mr. Jones would be nominated for Vice-President, but the nomination of Mr. Wright was a surprise in some quarters. He was nominated by Z. P. Brosseau, who stated emphatically that it was an "opposition ticket." Immediately following Mr. Jones was placed in nomination, with the distinct statement that it was desired that he might continue the fight against bucket-shops. As it is well known that the present administration is characterized by its zeal in this reform, some members found it difficult to reconcile the position of a bucket-shop fighter on an opposition ticket.

The elevator interests were well represented at the caucus, Fred Martin of Counselman & Co. acting as Secretary. The following committee was appointed to nominate directors and Arbitration and Appeals committees: A. Poole, W. S. Seaverns, John F. Barrett, John Dupee Jr., and James Creighton. This committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon and made good headway. It was intimated that they would accept one of the directors named on the other ticket. The names of the directors nominated will not be given out till the committee reports to the caucus. A meeting will be called on Thursday for that purpose.

Wheat Irregular but Strong.

May wheat sold yesterday a full cent higher than the last price of Saturday, and the close was with a concession of only ⅛@¼c from the high price of the day. The action of the market was decidedly irregular, ruling strong early, and so again toward the latter part of the session, with an intervening period of weakness, caused by the unsettled feeling on the New York stock market and the announcement of high interest rates in Wall street. The opening was steady, and an advance of ⅛c from the previous close on the firm cables, the reports of damage to the Argentine crop by rain, and the comparatively light receipts in the Northwest. The buying was led by New York, and the speculative interest, while of a professional character, was much broader than it has been for some time. The May delivery advanced to 59⅛c bid, and after a slight reaction touched that price the second time. The break on the New York stock market announcements was to 58¼c, and the feeling became quite bearish. The crowd oversold, and on two late announcements shorts were forced to cover and the market sold up to the highest point of the day. One of the late announcements which helped to turn the market up was that regarding the English visible. It was said to have decreased 2,500,000 bu. A Corn Trade News cable says the Indian crop acreage is decreased 25 per cent and the crop is suffering from extreme drought. The quality of wheat on test decreased 720,000 bu. The visible supply increased 560,000 bu, a difference rather larger than expected.

Receipts in the Northwest were 479 cars, against 990 the same day last week and 249 the same day last year. Clearances were liberal at the equivalent of 408,000 bu, as against receipts at primary points of 520,000 bu and shipments of 171,000 bu. Liverpool closed with no change in spot wheat from the last official quotations, with futures advanced from ⅛@½c bid. Antwerp and Paris were unchanged, while Berlin was fractionally higher. The shipments of wheat to Europe for last week were about up to theoretical requirements. Black Sea shipments were figured at 3,584,000 bu, Argentine at 176,000 bu, and American was reported at 3,457,000 bu. A shipment of wheat from Australia to Cape Town was reported and caused some little comment, as Australia has been a buyer of California cargoes.

Weather Unfavorable to Holders.

The weather was a bearish factor so far as wheat was concerned, as the general fall of snow is exactly what is wanted to keep the winter wheat in condition. From the showing as to English visible supply and the quantity of wheat on passage a decrease in the world's available stock is looked for today. Local receipts were 108 cars, including 50 elevator transfers, against 76,000 bu inspected out of store. There was a moderate demand for winter wheat, as high as 3¾c over May being paid for small lots of No. 2 red free on board. No. 1 Northern could be bought yesterday at relatively lower prices than have been asked for some previous.

The speculative interest in corn was light, and fluctuations were controlled largely by the action of the wheat market. The final figures give an intimation of the position of the market. January corn closed a full ¼c below the last price on Saturday, while May closed a full ⅛c higher. The clearances were unusually heavy at 784,000 bu. New Orleans cleared 523,000 bu, the accumulation of several days. Primary receipts were 386,000 bu, and shipments 162,000 bu. The quantity on ocean passage decreased 560,000 bu, and the visible supply showed a slight increase. There was considerable covering of short corn in the speculative market in which Schwartz-Dupee were conspicuous. Local receipts were 207 cars, against 46,000 bu inspected out of store. There was a fair cash-demand with offerings moderate. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 4 sold at 25½c, No. 3 at 25⅜@26½c, No. 3 yellow at 25⅜@26⅜c, No. 2 yellow at 26½c, No. 3 white at 26@26½c.

Receipts of hogs were away below the estimate, at 24,000, against 39,000 expected. This with a good demand for products right at the opening put prices up materially, and on the closing advance in wheat the advance in pork, lard, and ribs was maintained. Shorts are becoming anxious over the receipts of hogs, which show no signs of increasing.

The oats market showed more activity than has been noted for two weeks. On the rallies in wheat shorts covered industriously, St. Louis and a local commission house purchasing round lots. Updyke and other bear professionals did the bulk of the selling. May showed a gain at one time of ¼c, and closed with a net advance of ¼c, at 19c bid. Receipts were 147 cars, and 280 cars are expected today. The sample market ruled steady to firm early, but weakened later, some of the samples arriving late, after buyers had filled up. Sales on track and f. o. b. included: No. 3 at 16½c; No. 3 white at 17¼@19c; No. 2 at 17½@18¼c; No. 2 white at 19¾@20c.

Flaxseed ruled easier. The shipping demand noted last week subsided. No. 1 Northwestern sold at 93@93¼c on track, and 93⅝@94c on track, the outside prices being for choice, and the decline about 1c. December went at 91½c, and May at 95½@96c, closing at the inside, a net decline of ¼c. Receipts were 61 cars; shipments, 23 cars.

Barley sold better, due to lighter receipts. Intermediate grades were a shade firmer. Poor, thin to choice ranged at 21@38c.

Rye was firmer with wheat, owing to light supplies. No. 2 on track sold at 32½c, and in store lots and January were quotable at that. May sold at 36¼c.

Timothy seed was firmer. March ranged at $3.60@3.62½, closing with the outside bid. February was $3.57½ bid. Low grade to fair cash sold at $2.00@3.10. Cloverseed was quotably 10@20c higher at $7.10@7.20 for prime.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

William A. Michael of St. Joseph, Mo., has obtained an injunction from Judge Horton restraining the Chicago Board of Trade, the Western Union Telegraph company, and the Gold and Stock Telegraph company from cutting the wires which give general market information to the complainant at his business houses in Missouri, or from removing the ticker instruments or appliances.

The complainant, who has offices at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., and Topeka, Lawrence, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, Kas., says the Board of Trade and the two telegraph companies are about to enter into an arrangement by which the latter shall collect the information as to the state of markets, and only connect their telegraph instruments with such circuits as the Board of Trade shall designate. By this agreement, it is charged, a confederation will be made by which the three defendants will establish a monopoly in the traffic of grain throughout the United States, and are endeavoring to make arrangements so that the Board of Trade can decide who shall be merchants in grain at Chicago and other points. There has been a great shaking up of outside connections of private wire commission houses since the bucket-shop crusade was begun. Commission concerns have agreed to cut off all correspondents objectionable to the directors of the board, and any number of out-of-town houses have found themselves suddenly cut off from communication with the Chicago market. The successful outcome of the campaign against bucket-shops here and elsewhere, as now outlined, will depend somewhat on the result of just such cases as the above.

The entertainment in the call room after the close of 'Change today is expected to last about two hours. The windows will be darkened and calcium lights used. Following is the program: Oration, George F. Stone; music, Lexington Quartet; imitation specialties, Morton Stevenson; song and dance, Dave Harris and J. J. Fones; broadsword contest, Yates and Rebe; ventriloquistic specialty, G. W. Hancock; minstrelsy, Mays and Hunter; monologue, Carroll Johnstone, minstrel. Only board members are invited on account of limited space.

The case of F. G. Logan vs. James T. Tynan came up in Justice Everett's court yesterday and a change of venue was taken to Justice Foster's court. The case was postponed ten days without action, due to the inability of W. S. Forrest, attorney for Tynan, to be present.

Wheat on the curb was a shade easier late in the day and quotable at 59⅛c for May. Puts ranged at 58⅝@59¼c and calls at 60@60⅛c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 140 cars; corn, 430 cars; oats, 280 cars; hogs, 19,000.

It is estimated that stocks of provisions Jan. 1 will be 80,000 brls of pork, 57,000 tcs of lard, and 21,000,000 lbs of ribs.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 238 lbs, against 239 lbs for the week previous.

F. G. Logan & Co. are issuing to their customers and the trade generally a chart which will enable storage calculations to be made with the least possible effort.

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 31, 1894.
December	55⅞	55½@	56⅝	56⅝	53⅞
May	58⅞	58⅛@	59⅞	59⅞	57⅞
CORN.					
December	25½	25⅛@	25⅝	25⅝	45½
May	28	28 @	28⅛	28⅛	48⅞
OATS.					
December	16⅞	17¼@	17¼	17¼	28⅞
May	18⅞	18⅝@	19⅛	19	31⅞
MESS PORK.					
December	7.62½	7.85	@7.85	7.85	......
January	8.52½	8.65	@8.65	8.75	11.52½
May	8.87½	8.85	@9.15	9.12½	11.95
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
December	5.17½	5.27½@5.27½		5.27½	......
January	5.25	5.32½@5.37½		5.35	6.92½
May	5.47½	5.52½@5.60		5.60	7.05
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
December	4.25	4.32½@4.32½		4.32½	......
January	4.27½	4.30	@4.35	4.32½	5.80
May	4.52½	4.57½@4.60		4.60	6.05

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	9	1	...	10
Spring wheat	43	50	5	98
Corn	23	236	8	267
Oats	21	123	3	147
Rye	4	1	...	5
Barley	...	25	7	32
Totals	100	436	23	559

Inspected out—76,000 bu wheat and 45,514 bu corn.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Dec. 28, 1895.	Dec. 21, 1895.	Dec. 14, 1895.	Dec. 29, 1894.
Wheat	69,958,000	69,398,000	66,834,000	88,561,000
Corn	5,817,000	5,789,000	5,227,000	9,630,000
Oats	6,468,000	6,408,000	6,134,000	9,062,000
Rye	1,653,000	1,656,000	1,555,000	445,000
Barley	3,762,000	4,204,000	4,475,000	3,093,000

These figures show an increase of 560,000 bu wheat, 28,000 bu corn, 60,000 bu oats, and a decrease of 3,000 bu rye, and 442,000 bu barley. For the corresponding week a year ago wheat decreased 510,000 bu and corn increased 792,000 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	Dec. 28, 1895.	Dec. 21, 1895.	Dec. 14, 1895.	Dec. 29, 1894.
Wheat	21,203,000	21,213,000	21,122,000	26,552,000
Corn	911,000	1,001,000	828,000	2,504,000
Oats	544,000	530,000	514,000	1,995,000
Rye	229,000	228,000	226,000	148,000
Barley	24,000	24,000	24,000	31,000
Totals	22,911,000	23,096,000	22,714,000	31,230,000

These figures show a decrease of 10,000 bu wheat, 90,000 bu corn, and an increase of 14,000 bu oats and 1,000 bu rye.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Egg Market Firmer—Receipts Lighter—Potatoes Dull and Easy.

The feeling was firmer in the egg market. Prices advanced a shade, the cold snap having given the impression that the liberal supply would be curtailed. Receipts were also lighter. Receipts of chickens were a trifle larger, while turkeys were scarce and firmer. Receipts of potatoes were 38 cars and the supply more liberal, but choice stock was not plentiful. Prices ruled barely steady. Fruits of all kinds were dull, excepting oranges, which were in light supply.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands.

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 19@20c; thirds, 11@13c; dairies, 10@21c.

Cheese—Western, Young Americas, 9@9½c twins, 8¾@9¼c; cheddars, 8¼@8⅝c; Swiss, 10½@11½c; limburger, 7@9½c; brick, 9¼@10¼c.

Cooperage—Pork barrels, 75c; lard tierces, 92½@95c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 20@21c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 19½c; cooler stock, loss off, 13¼@15c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $6.75@7.50 per doz; partridges, $3.75@4.00; quail, $4.00@4.25; mallard ducks, $3.00@4.00; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.60; plover, $1.50@1.60; jack rabbits, $2.00@2.50.

Green Fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.50 per brl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; grapes, Concords, 13@15c per 5-lb basket; California grapes, $1.25@1.50 per 4-basket case; pears, $2.75@3.25 per 40-lb box; cranberries, $7.50@8.50 per brl; California navel oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; persimmons, $1.00@1.25 per case.

Hay—Receipts, 862 tons; shipments, 588 tons. Timothy quotable at $12.50@13.00, No. 1 at $11.50@12.00, No. 2 at $10.50@11.00, No. 3 at $9.00@10.50, choice prairie at $9.00@10.00, No. 1 at $8.00@9.00, No. 2 at $7.50@8.00, No. 3 at $6.50@7.00, No. 4 at $5.00@6.00.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 6@6¼c; No. 2 do, 5¼@5½c, No. 1 calf, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½c; No. 1 country tallow, 3¾c; No. 2 do, 3c.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Hebrons, 17@23c net per bu on track; sweet potatoes, $2.00@2.50 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@10c; chickens, 8@8½c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, per doz, $6.00@7.25; dressed turkeys, 11@11½c; chickens, 8¼@10c; ducks, 11@12c.

Vegetables—Turnips, 18@22c per bu; cauliflower, $4.50@5.25 per brl; cabbage, $3.50@5.00 per 100; celery, $1.25@2.00 per crate; egg plant, $2.00@2.50 per crate; lettuce, $2.50@3.50 per brl; beets, 60@75c per brl; onions, $1.00@1.25 per brl; Hubbard squash, 50@60c per doz; wax beans, $1.50@2.00 per bu sack; tomatoes, $3.00@3.50 per 4-basket case.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for highwines; high proof spirits, $1.25¼.

IN THE ELGIN BUTTER MARKET.

Market Is Firm and All Offerings Sell Readily.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 30.—On the Board of Trade today the butter market was firm at 23c. All offerings sold readily, though ranging from ½c to 1½c lower than a week ago. 32,460 pounds were sold for $7,465.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Options Open Stronger on Small Receipts and Better Cables.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 24,100 bu; exports, 217,400 bu. Spot, strong; No. 2 red, 69⅝c; No. 1 hard, 69⅛c. Options opened stronger on small spring wheat receipts, better cables, cold wave West, and outside buying, sold off under the increase in visible, finally rallied on a big reduction in English visible and reported reduction 25 per cent in industrial crop, closed 1@1¼c higher; No. 2 red May, 65⅞@66⅛c; closed, 66⅛c; December, 66¼@66⅞c; closed, 66⅞c.

Corn—Receipts, 184,300 bu; exports, 44,000 bu. Spot, firm; No. 2, 34⅛c. Options quiet but generally firmer with wheat, and on light receipts, closed ⅛@¼c higher. May, 35¼@35 11-16; closed, 35⅝c; December closed, 34⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 135,800 bu; exports, 20,100 bu. Spot, steady; No. 2, 23⅛c. Options dull but firmer with the other markets; closed ⅛@¼c higher. May, 23⅞@24c; closed, 24c; December closed, 23⅛c.

Hay—Quiet.
Hops—Weak.
Hides—Dull.
Leather—Firm.
Wool—Quiet.
Coal—Quiet.

Beef—Firm. Packet, 9@7.5c. Cutmeats—Quiet; pickled hams, 8¼@8⅝c. Lard—Active and higher; Western steam closed, $5.60 bid; December, $5.60 nominal. Pork—Firm and active; mess, $7.50@9.25; short clear, $10.50@12.00; family, $10.00. Tallow—Active but lower; city ($2.00 per package), 3⅝c; country (packages free), 4c.

Petroleum—Steady; United closed, $1.43 bid.

Resin—Quiet. Turpentine—Quiet; 30¼@31c.

Rice—Firm; domestic, fair to extra, 3¾@6c; Japan, 3⅞@4c.

Molasses—Firm.

Pigiron—Quiet; Southern, $12.00@14.00; Northern, $12.00@14.00. Copper—Weak; brokers' 10½c; exchange, $10.00. Lead—Easy; brokers' $3.05; exchange, $3.15@3.17½. Tin—Weak; straits, $13.50; plates, dull. Spelter—Quiet; domestic, $3.50.

Cottonseed oil—Dull and heavy; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 20@22c.

Coffee—Options opened barely steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, ruled generally firm and fairly active on local covering following Havre advance. Buying somewhat checked by full Brazilian movement. Closed steady at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 1,500 bags, including March, $13.50@13.60; December, $13.50. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, 14¼c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 17¼@18¼c; sales, Rio No. 7 offered at 13¾c c. and f. rumored sold as low as 13½c c. and f.; 1,700 bags Maracaibo, p. t.; 1,200 bags Savanilla, p. t.

Sugar—Raw, dull; firmer; refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅞c. Refined fairly active; mold "A," 5⅛c; standard "A," 4⅝c; confectioners' "A," 4⅝c; cutloaf, 5⅛c; granulated, 4⅞c.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 4 to 5 points higher; later this improvement was lost and recovered again, closing very steady at an advance of 6 to 10 points on near and 10 to 12 points on late months over Saturday's final figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton firm and in fair demand, but firmer prices, with middlings quoted at 4¼d, while the market for contracts opened steady at last Tuesday's final quotations and advanced 2-64d. Receipts at the port today were 37,962 bales. On the spot the market was dull at unchanged prices. Sales, 126 bales for consumption, 404 bales for export, and 200 bales on contract. Middling uplands quoted at 8¼c, and do Gulf at 8½c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December	100	7.85	7.85	Nominal.
January	3,900	7.89	7.82	7.89@7.91
February	3,100	7.98	7.89	7.96@7.97
March	60,000	8.06	7.95	8.04@8.05
April	3,800	8.09	8.01	8.09@8.10
May	44,500	8.16	8.06	8.15@8.16
June	4,000	8.15	8.11	8.20@8.22
July	2,300	8.25	8.14	8.24@8.25
August	3,200	8.26	8.14	8.25@8.26
September	300	8.00	8.00	8.05@8.07
October	1,400	7.89	7.81	7.88@7.89
November	1,100	7.85	7.75	7.84@7.86

Butter—Extra fresh creamery lower, owing to a light demand and larger receipts, with fancy marks offered freely at 24c.

Cheese—Holders of desirable grades remain firm, but there is little inquiry; all values nominally unchanged.

Eggs—Fine fresh are in small receipt and held higher; buyers in want of such are compelled to pay 23c for Western and 21c for fine Southern.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Wheat—Higher; cash No. 2 red, 65c; No. 2 hard, 54½c; December, 55¼c; May, 59⅛c. Corn—Firm; cash and December, 23⅛c; January, 23⅛@23⅜c; May, 26⅛c. Oats—Higher; cash, 16⅞c; December, 16⅞c; May, 19⅛c. Rye—Dull; 33c. Pork—Higher; $9.12½ new. Lard—Higher; prime, $5.20; choice, $5.25. Lead—Lower; $3.00 sellers. Spelter, nominally worth $3.50, but none offering. Flaxseed—Quiet; 87½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 30.—The wheat trade generally was given a surprise at the close of the session today, when prices turned suddenly from a position of threatening weakness into an advance that created general consternation among the shorts in all markets. The market preceding had been of a widely fluctuating character. The opening was higher, and ¼c advance was scored, and then prices fell off easily ½c, advancing again ¼c, and then turned up to the last price of the day being the top. The market tomorrow will adjourn at noon until Thursday. May opened today at 54⅝c, advanced to 55⅛c, broke to 54¼@54⅛c, and, advancing from that point to 55⅜@55⅝c, dropped back to a close at 55⅛. Cash wheat—The difference for spot No. 1 Northern wheat was only ⅛@¼c under May. Flour—Trade is at a standstill; prices slightly advanced with wheat; first patents, $3.00@3.40; second patents, $2.80@3.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—Wheat—Dull and practically unchanged; No. 2 hard nominally 54c; No. 1 red, 60c; No. 2 spring, 54@55c; No. 3 spring, 50@52c; rejected, 44c. Corn—Firm, but slow; No. 2 mixed, 22⅛@22⅜c; No. 2 white, 22⅛c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 mixed, 16@16⅛c; No. 2 white, 17½c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 30c. Hay—Steady; timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $6.00@7.60. Butter—Creamery weak, 21½@22½c; dairy, 14@15c. Eggs—Nominally steady, 11c.

Receipts—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 40,300 bu; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 10,600 bu; corn and oats, none.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Spring wheat quiet, strong; old No. 1 hard, 67¼c; new hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64@66c. Winter wheat dull, unchanged; No. 2 red, track, 68¾c; store, 69@70c. Corn—Offerings fair, good demand, and firm; No. 2 yellow, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 31@31¼c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30⅜c. Oats—Receipts and demand fair. No. 2 white, 22¼c; No. 3 white, 21⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 21⅛c. Barley steady; good to choice, 38@40c; fancy, 42@43c. Rye dull, weak, and lower. Flour, fair demand and firm.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 30.—Grain—Wheat higher; No. 1 hard, cash, 54⅛c; December, 54⅛c; May, 58⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 53⅛c; December, 53¼c; May, 57⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 49⅞@51⅛c. To arrive—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 54c; No. 1 Northern, 54c. Rye—31c. Oats—No. 2, 16c; No. 3, 15½c. Flax—88½c. Receipts—Wheat, 137,190 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,600 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 30.—Corn—Easier; No. 2, 25⅛c; new No. 3, 23⅛c. Oats—Irregular, easy; No. 2 white, 17¾@17⅞c; No. 3 white, 16¾@16⅞c. Rye—Dull, nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 70,700 bu; oats, 52,600 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, none. Shipments—Corn, 39,750 bu; oats, 71,700 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 875 brls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—Resin—Steady; strained, $1.30; good, $1.35. Spirits—Nothing doing. Tar—Quiet; 90c. Turpentine—Firm; hard not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.90.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Futures Open Firm, with Near and Distant Positions Higher.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30, 4:15 p. m.—Wheat—Spot firm, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2½d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 3d; No. 1 California, 5s 4d. Futures opened firm, with near positions ¼d higher and distant positions ½d higher; closed steady, with near positions ¼d higher and distant positions ¼@½d higher; business about equally distributed; December, 5s 3d; January, 5s 3¼d; February, 5s 4d; March, 5s 5d; April, 5s 5¼d; May, 5s 5¼d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 2d. Futures opened firm, with near positions ¼d higher and distant positions ¼d higher; closed quiet, with near positions ¼@½d higher and distant positions unchanged to ¼d higher; business about equally distributed; December, 3s 2¼d; January, 3s 2d; February, 3s 2d; March, 3s 2d; April, 3s 2¼d; May, 3s 2¼d.

Flour—Steady; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

Sugarcane—Steady; prices fully maintained; centrifugal Java, 12s 9d; muscovado, fair refining, 10s 7½d; beet firm; December, 10s 10½d; January 10s 10½d.

Cotton—Spot, good business done; prices firm. American middling, 4¼d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 11,200 American. Receipts since last report, 76,000 bales, including 51,300 American. Futures opened steady and advanced on local manipulation, but fell away near the close on increasing crop movement, leaving off quiet but steady; American middling, l. m. c., December, 4 21-64d; December and January, 4 21-64d; January and February, 4 20-64@4 21-64d; February and March, 4 20-64@4 21-64d; March and April, 4 20-64@4 21-64d; April and May, 4 21-64d; May and June, 4 21-64d; June and July, 4 22-64d; July and August, 4 22-64@4 23-64d; August and September, 4 21-64@4 22-64d. The tenders of today's deliveries, none.

Provisions—Bacon steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 26s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 26s; long clear, light, 38@45 lbs, 26s; do, heavy, 55 lbs, 25s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 31s. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12@16 lbs, 25s. Tallow, fine North American, 22s. Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; do medium, 45s. Lard—Quiet; prime Western, 27s 6d; refined in pails, 28s 6d. Cheese—Quiet, steady; demand poor; finest American white, 44s; finest American colored, 45s. Butter—Finest United States, 95s. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 7½d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s. Linseed oil—20s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d. Refrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 3¾d; hind quarter, 6½d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, £2 5s.

REORGANIZING THE VANDALIA ROAD.

Terre Haute Suffers by Its Absorption by the Vandalia.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Terre Haute is sick at heart over the retirement of the Vandalia officials because it means the absorbing of the system by the Pennsylvania company, will deprive this city of the general offices, and curtail operations in the shops to a large extent. The change means the Vandalia will be operated as are other divisions of the Pennsylvania west of Pittsburg.

So long as Mr. McKean was President the system was operated as an independent property. At the time he sold the road to the Pennsylvania, two years ago, it was agreed that he would remain as President for two years. Vice-President and General Manager Williams was with Mr. McKean in Pittsburg last Friday when the Pennsylvania officials said at their annual meeting here two weeks hence they would make the changes by which the Pennsylvania organization would be extended to the Vandalia. Mr. Williams then resigned, and on his return here General Superintendent Elliott and Superintendent of Motive Power Prescott followed his example. It is understood the Pennsylvania management wanted Mr. Williams to remain as general counsel of the road at the same salary he had received as general manager, but he declined.

It is understood J. J. Turner, now Superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pan-Handle, will be General Manager and the office of General Superintendent will be abolished. Vice-President McCrea of the Pennsylvania will probably succeed Mr. McKean as President.

LAST CARS START LATE TONIGHT.

City Railway Company Gives Patrons Chance to See New Year In.

In order to allow its patrons to see the old year out in becoming style the Chicago City railroad company will start its last cars unusually late this evening. The times and roads are as follows:

Clark street line—Leave Madison street for Auburn Park at 12:20; for South Halsted street at 12:30.

State street line—Leave Madison street for Englewood at 12:45.

Cottage Grove avenue line—Leave Madison street for Hyde Park at 12:20; for Sixty-seventh and Oakwoods at 12:30.

Wiggins Ferry Case Settled.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Allen rendered a decision on the intervening petition of the Wiggins Ferry company of St. Louis in the suit of William King and others against the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. The case has once been to the United States Supreme Court. In 1858 the Wiggins Ferry company and the Ohio and Mississippi railroad company made a contract by the terms of which the former was to transport across the Mississippi River at St. Louis all passengers and freight handled by the railroad company. In 1874, upon the completion of the bridge, the railroad abandoned the ferry. This the ferry company claimed was a breach of the contract. Judge Allen holds, in effect, the contract had exclusive reference to ferrying, and that inasmuch as the erection of the bridge was not contemplated when the contract was made the fact that the railroad company used the bridge for transporting its passengers and freight did not constitute a violation of the contract.

Referred to a Master.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—In the United States Circuit Court today a number of the claimants against the Litchfield, Carrollton and Western railroad appeared before Judge Allen to ask for relief looking to the betterment of the condition of the road and provision for the early payment of their claims. Judge Allen directed that the case be referred to Stuart Brown, Master in Chancery. It was also ordered the receiver make a full report of the present physical condition of the road, with his recommendations thereon, and that he be authorized in his discretion to sell certificates at 90 cents on the dollar to pay preferred claims for taxes, right of way, and supplies, and to put the road in safe condition for public service.

E. S. Washburn Promoted.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 30.—Edward S. Washburn, Freight Traffic Manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railways, has been appointed Vice-President of those companies, with headquarters in this city. The position of Freight Traffic Manager has been abolished, and Vice-President Washburn will have charge of all traffic matters.

Big Four Gets into Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 30.—President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four railroad and a number of officials of the road and the Chesapeake and Ohio, were entertained informally on 'Change at noon today at the exchange hall of the Board of Trade. The meeting had been called to tender President Ingalls an informal reception in celebration of the entrance of the Big Four into this city.

RAILWAY NEWS.

EFFECT OF ALLEGED RATE-CUTTING ON EAST-BOUND BUSINESS.

Shipments of Flour, Grain, and Provisions by the Central Traffic Association Lines Reach an Enormous Total—Supposed Attitude of Trust Authorities—Evening-Up Old Pool Percentages—Share of Vanderbilt Roads—Board of Trade Reports.

Total through shipments of the three principal commodities—flour, grain, and provisions—by the ten Central Traffic Association lines from Chicago last week reached the enormous total of 90,677 tons, an increase of 6,460 tons over the week previous and 60,901 tons more than the same roads carried in the corresponding week last year.

Secret rate-cutting is believed to be entirely responsible for this great boom in business. Provision rates, it is generally admitted, are being cut from five to ten cents a 100 pounds, and flour and grain rates from three to five cents a 100 pounds. Of course, only big shippers get the advantage of cut rates; small shippers have to pay full tariff rates.

This rate-cutting is rather encouraged by the trunk line tourist authorities, because it affords certain roads an opportunity to even up old pool percentages. It is hardly news for Chairman Morrison and the other Inter-State Commerce Commissioners that the Chicago east-bound roads have had a pool in operation on freight traffic between Chicago and seaboard points for more than a year and have been evening up percentages ever since by allowing the roads, which failed to secure their proper share of business by legitimate means, to give cut rates to big shippers in order to bring their percentage of shippers up to the allotted amount.

Flour shipments from Chicago through to seaboard points last week by the various east-bound roads amounted to 14,108 tons, against 4,065 tons for the corresponding week last year; grain, 62,179 tons, against 8,400 tons; provisions, 14,395 tons, against 8,311 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 5.1; Big Four, 10.1; Chicago and Erie, 3.5; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 19.2; Lake Shore, 23.5; Michigan Central, 14.9; Nickel-Plate, 10.8; Pan-Handle, 3; Fort Wayne, 4.4; Wabash, 5.5. It will be noticed the Vanderbilt lines—Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Nickel-Plate, and Big Four roads—carried nearly 60 per cent of the east-bound through shipments.

The utter unreliability of the statement of east-bound shipments furnished by the railroads to the Chicago Board of Trade is already demonstrated by the Board of Trade report showing shipments of all kinds of freight from Chicago to through and local points in the East for last week. The Central Traffic Association statement shows the through shipments of flour, grain, and provisions alone were 90,677 tons, yet the Board of Trade statement shows only 75,881 tons to have been shipped of all kinds of freight to through and local points in the East. The latter shipments must have amounted to from 20,000 to 30,000 tons more than the through shipments alone.

WILL PUT NEW TRUST IN EFFECT.

Trunk Lines Ignore Commission—Western Pool Receives Setback.

The opinion among Western railroad managers is the trunk line magnates will pay no attention to the action of the commission and will put the new trust in effect tomorrow unless the United States District Attorney at New York should obtain a restraining order between now and then, which is not considered probable. It has been the intention of the Western roads to put in effect the Western trunk line pool on freight traffic between Chicago and Missouri River points, but action has been postponed. The fact the Western Trunk Line committee has adjourned sine die indicates no immediate attempt will be made to put the pool in effect.

To Parallel Brice's Road.

Lima, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—It is said on good authority the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton people contemplate building a road to parallel the Lake Erie and Western, and that the road has been named the Cleveland, Lima, and Indianapolis railroad. The surveying corps which ran a line between this city and Spencerville is now working west in the direction of Indianapolis. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton has not taken kindly to the paralleling of its line by Senator Brice's Lima Northern road. The plan is to make a shorter cut to Indianapolis, and also make as nearly a bee line for Cleveland as possible without slighting any of the larger towns along the route.

Big Increase in Wheat Carrying.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Northern Pacific has moved 45,000,000 bushels of wheat this year against 26,000,000 in 1894.

Sunday and Holidays Excepted.

Western roads have agreed to exempt holidays and Sundays from storage charges on baggage left with them more than twenty-four hours, when the baggage arrives at destination on any of these days.

An Insurance Company Desires to Invest a million or two in mortgages on Central Business Property. Upon large security will make the Interest Rate Very Low.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO. 164 Dearborn-st.

Interest on Equitable Gas Light & Fuel Company's Bonds.

The interest maturing Jan. 1, 1896, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light & Fuel Company will be paid to the persons presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Dec. 30th, 1895.
H. S. MORGAN, Treasurer.

OUR FREE LETTER

Reviewing the grain and stock markets will be sent you daily on request in the hope of deserving part of your business. Orders solicited for cash or on three to five point margins.

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PORTLAND CEMENTS
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible] will be held at [illegible] on the 7th day of January, 1896, [illegible] for the election of directors [illegible] and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
[illegible] Secretary. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 28, 1895.

Interest on Lake Gas Company's Bonds.

Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Gas Company maturing Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid to persons presenting coupons at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1896.
RICHARD REES, Treasurer.

FOR RENT—2d FLOOR
168 & 165 Fifth-av.
C. E. [illegible]

FIXING FENCES IN EGYPT

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES IN AN EARLY CAMPAIGN.

Horace S. Clark Already Actively in the Field—How He Wages War—What John R. Tanner Is Doing—Forecast of County Votes—Cook and the City Hall Party—About Instructions to Delegates—Work of Hopkins and Merriam.

The campaign for the Governorship of Illinois is under full headway down in Egypt. Under ordinary circumstances it begins in February or March, possibly early in April, when the bluebirds come in from the South to hunt up their quarters of other years.

Horace S. Clark began his work early this time. He had his own Congressional District well in hand, and he came to the conclusion he would go down into Southern Illinois with a view of getting some votes which would naturally go to John R. Tanner. This was a month ago. The Republicans down that way were surprised when the campaign was opened.

Mr. Clark has an exceedingly active manager in the person of Charlie Dole of Mattoon. The plan of campaign is unique, and it has been carried out in a great many counties in Southern Illinois. Mr. Dole is the advance agent, so to speak, and precedes Mr. Clark by three or four days. Mr. Dole gets the court-house in a county town and arranges the meeting. In due course of time Mr. Clark puts in an appearance, makes a speech, and gets acquainted with the voters. Mr. Clark has been in Perry, Randolph, Jackson, Alexander, and any number of other counties in Southern Illinois. His work is systematic and he hopes to achieve results.

John R. Tanner's Work.

It goes without saying he has not caught John R. Tanner asleep. Tanner has been in constant communication with his friends in Egypt and he knows every day where Clark is and what Clark is doing. Tanner is writing to his friends all over the State and is conducting a correspondence that would do credit to a commercial agency. He has friends in every county, especially those below the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and he will do his best to get the entire country down that way.

Mr. Tanner will meet with some opposition in certain quarters. John J. Brown of Fayette County, ex-member of the Legislature and ex-Commissioner of the Chester Penitentiary, is a candidate for the Governorship. John J. Brown will get Fayette County, but it is doubtful if he can land any other county in the Eighteenth Congressional District.

Bond County will be for Tanner. Montgomery will not commit itself on the Governorship because it has a candidate for Attorney-General, James M. Truitt of Hillsborough. Shelby County also has a candidate for the Attorney-General's place, towit, H. J. Hamlin of Shelbyville. Moultrie County is fighting ground between Tanner and Clark and the chances are Tanner will get it. Madison County may go to Robbins, or it may go to Tanner. The chances are Robbins will get it. Madison might swap off a delegate to the National convention with Fayette, thus giving John Brown a complimentary vote.

Fight in Marion County.

There is going to be a big fight in Marion County. Marion adjoins Clay, Tanner's old home. Gen. James S. Martin of Marion County wants to be nominated for the Governorship and relies on Marion County to pull him through. The most natural thing in the world would be for Tanner's friends over in Marion to carry that county. Gen. Martin is holding a few meetings down in Egypt, and these will force the inevitable result of hotly contested primaries and conventions. Clark starts in with Coles and other counties over in Eastern Illinois. He hopes to break into Egypt, but will meet with determined opposition from Tanner's friends.

Congressman Hopkins of Aurora has a good following to begin with. He will get Kane, Du Page, and about all the counties in his Congressional district. He may land Stephenson, Winnebago, and Ogle, but Tanner's people will make a good showing in Northwestern Illinois.

Dr. Robbins will have a great many counties along the Mississippi River, and, aside from Tanner, is the likeliest candidate in the lot, at least as far as strength is concerned. He will have Adams, Brown, Calhoun, and a number of other counties over that way. Congressman Marsh thinks exceedingly well of Hopkins, and a curious condition of affairs obtains in Robbins' own district, which Marsh represents in Congress. Col. Marsh is doing his best for Hopkins and not long since set to work to get the delegation from Hancock County for his colleague. Hancock will be for Tanner, in all probability. Robbins will probably resent Marsh's interference in the premises, and this may lead to some interesting conditions.

Merriam's Outlook.

Jonathan Merriam has Tazewell to begin with. He hopes to get Peoria, Fulton, and all the district now represented in Congress by Capt. Graff.

Peoria has the candidate for the Treasurership of the State, Dr. Zeller, the Chairman of the County Central committee, an active Republican and most estimable man. The Republicans of Peoria are wise in their generation and are loyal in their support of Zeller. They will probably stick to the doctor from one end of the road to the other, dividing their delegation among the various candidates for the Governorship without injuring the feelings of any one in particular.

Peoria, by the way, wants the State convention, but there is every reason for the statement that it will go to Springfield just the same.

Fulton County will come to the convention with a delegation headed by Clarence E. Snively. The Fulton County Republicans will want to be with somebody who is going to be nominated. They may tender "your Uncle Jonathan" a complimentary vote, but the chances are they will be ready to change on the first formal ballot, provided the business isn't done by acclamation.

Tanner in Cook County.

John R. Tanner will go to the convention with Cook County solidly behind him. So far as can be seen there isn't any chance of a division. What is known as the county faction is ready to go out and make a fight for him. There is no feeling against him on the part of the men who are the recognized leaders of what has been called the City Hall party.

The fact of the matter is some men who are the controlling spirits in politics at the hall are, and have been for years, among Tanner's close allies. City Sealer Patton is one of these. Patton has been a friend of Tanner for ten years or more. Tanner never made a fight during that period Dorsey Patton wasn't with him. Patton will do anything and everything in his power to see Tanner through and says as much, so there may be no mistake as to his position in the premises. Perry H. Hull is another City Hall man who will bring a delegation from his ward to the State convention for John R. Tanner.

So it will be seen that the hall is just as friendly to Tanner as the County Building, and, whatever people may say about reform or politics or purification in political methods, the men in Cook County who land delegations in State conventions are with Tanner.

Reminiscence of Henry Wulff.

The condition is about the same as it was when Henry Wulff was nominated for the Treasurership a little less than two years ago. Some people on the floor of the convention insisted, up to the time of the roll-call, there were 110 votes in the Cook County [illegible] that never would go for Henry Wulff. [illegible] one of [illegible] Isaac Elwood of De Kalb was couldn't get [illegible] and declared Henry Wulff called by [illegible] County solid. Cook was [illegible]. Every [illegible] and Commissioners' district [illegible] for Wulff [illegible], 373 in all, went on to warrant a belief [illegible] there is little in sight [illegible] be done for Tanner. [illegible] same thing will not [illegible] some ward might [illegible] is barely possible [illegible] possibility and not a [illegible], but it is a [illegible]

The candidates other [illegible] are getting ready to raise a [illegible] Capt. Tanner before the State Central committee question it meets in Springfield on Jan. [illegible] when are afraid Cook County will [illegible]. They Tanner, and they propose to head [illegible] for by a provision in the call for the State convention that Cook shall indirectly be deprived of the right of instruction.

They are willing all the other counties in the State should instruct if they want to, or that the ward or Commissioners' districts in Cook should have that privilege. Their idea is the smaller convention more nearly represents the will of the voters, and that county assemblages should not defeat the wish of the people.

Instructing Delegates.

[illegible] primaries in Cook will be held under [illegible] provisions of the Crawford law, which [illegible] its precinct primaries embracing not [illegible] than [illegible] voters in wards and Commissioners' districts. The wards and Commissioners' districts in county convention will select their delegates to the State convention. They may instruct for Tanner or they may not. It has not been customary to make an instruction in Cook County Republican conventions for the Governorship of the State. There will, however, be some sort of a declaration as to the standing of the delegation as appointed by the convention. It will assume the form of such a ringing indorsement of Tanner as will leave no doubt as to what the delegation will do.

Tanner will go down into Southern Illinois pretty soon and try conclusions with Horace Clark in various counties. Clark has adopted a speaking campaign. Tanner will get around on the day Circuit or County Court opens. Saturday is a great day in a country town, a good day for a candidate to make his presence known. Saturday afternoon the countrymen come into town to do their little trading and folks exchange horses and mules. Saturday has got to be called "horse-swapping day" in Egypt, and between this time and the State convention John R. Tanner will get pretty well over Illinois looking after his fences.

Call for Committee Meeting.

Dr. Jamieson, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held on Monday, Jan. 27, at Springfield. The letter is as follows:

"The Illinois Republican State Central committee is hereby called, pursuant to the action of the Executive committee, to meet at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, on Monday, Jan. 27, 1896, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of necessary business, and especially to make arrangements for the biennial 'love feast' to be held on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock a. m.

"Following this public gathering a meeting of the committee will be announced, at which time the time, place, and basis of representation for the Republican State convention will be determined.

"The Executive committee recommend that Senator Cullom, ex-Gov. Oglesby and ex-Gov. Fifer be invited to be present and speak for the State at large; that afterward each district be called, No. 1 first, No. 22 next, then No. 2, and No. 21, and so on alternately until all are called; each district to be allowed ten minutes, to be occupied by such speaker or speakers as may be selected by the members of the committee from the district called.

"You will, therefore, be expected to select and notify one or more speakers, warning them to keep within the prescribed limit of ten minutes for each district, and also cautioning them against personal allusions to or discussion of candidates for State offices.

"Kindly notify representative Republicans in all parts of your district of this gathering. Yours truly, T. N. JAMIESON, Chairman.

"C. A. PARTRIDGE, Secretary."

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE READY.

Soliciting for Democratic National Convention to Begin at Once.

Headings were printed yesterday for 200 subscription books to be distributed among the members of the different committees to solicit subscriptions for the National Democratic convention. Although there are only 100 members of the Soliciting committees twice as many books will be given out, as each solicitor has the privilege of appointing an associate. Adlai T. Ewing, who has this work in charge, said he hoped to get all the books distributed today.

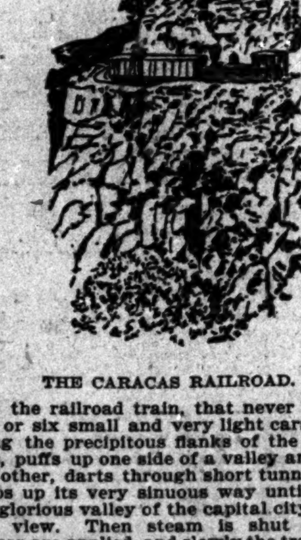
The subscription lists are headed by printed promises to pay the amount set opposite each name, "provided the convention is held in Chicago and in a hall or assembly-room seating 15,000 people."

J. Irving Pearce said the latter provision was inserted as it was necessary to have seating capacity for the number of people in order to make the convention pay. He said the railroads, for instance, could not subscribe unless some such provision was made, for all the delegates would have some "pull" and get a pass, and it was from the crowd of spectators they hoped to get back their subscription money. He added, "A hall with a seating capacity of 15,000 will bring 100,000 people to Chicago."

IT IS FULL OF TWISTS AND TURNS.

Venezuela's Twenty-four Mile Railroad Is a Great Wonder.

This is a scene on one of the most remarkable railroads in the world. It is the railroad between Caracas, the Capital of Venezuela, and its port, La Guayra. As the bird flies, the two towns are only about six miles apart, but the railroad that joins them is nearly twenty-four miles long. Caracas is in a deep valley, but it is two-thirds of a mile higher that La Guayra, and the mountains between them are nearly 9,000 feet high.



THE CARACAS RAILROAD.

So the railroad train, that never exceeds five or six small and very light cars, winds along the precipitous flanks of the mountains, puffs up one side of a valley and down the other, darts through short tunnels, and keeps up its very sinuous way until finally the glorious valley of the capital city bursts into view. Then steam is shut off, the brakes are applied, and slowly the train slips down the inward face of the mountain to its station in the city.

The most charming and exhilarating views are revealed at every stage of the journey, but this short trip is not one of the safest in the world. We have not heard that nature has ever bombarded a train with rocks from above, but this is a contingency that might happen. Sometimes during violent storms rocks are detached from the mass that towers above the roadbed and go thumping down upon the track. During the rainy season traffic has sometimes been interrupted for more than a week at a time by the damage done in this way to the track. It is a great problem how to obviate this source of danger, and no solution has yet been found.

If England were to make war on Venezuela a few hundred natives with crowbars for loosening rocks, perched high above the track, could make it very tough traveling for the enemy to reach the capital by the railroad.

This great work of railroad engineering does honor to the energy and initiative talent of ex-President Guzman Blanco, who conceived the project and carried it through to success. The railroad was completed in 1883.—New York Sun.

MOLONEY PERFECTING HIS PLANS.

Details of Gas Reorganization to Be Made Public Soon.

Attorney-General Moloney's decision on the plan of reorganization of the Chicago gas companies will probably be made public before the close of the present week. Mr. Moloney so stated yesterday.

"The matter is one of great importance to the people of Chicago and to investors in the securities of the companies, and whatever seems to be my duty in the premises will be performed," said Mr. Moloney.

Chicago Gas broke nearly two points on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday in response to sharp selling.

The annual election of the companies occurs early in January, but if the injunction restraining the forwarding of dividends to the Fidelity company of Philadelphia and the voting of the latter's stock is not out of the way there may be complications, as there were last January.

HOLDS ITS CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION.

St. Paul's German Sunday-School Has Interesting Program.

The Sunday-school of the German Evangelical St. Paul's Church, La Salle avenue and Ohio street, the Rev. Rudolph A. John, pastor, held its Christmas celebration in Central Music Hall yesterday afternoon. The hall was packed with nearly 3,000 children and their relatives and friends. A fine program was carried out. The St. Paul congregation is the oldest of its faith in the city.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

REPUBLICANS REORGANIZE THE SENATE SUCCESSFULLY.

Democrats Under Gorman's Leadership Attempt to Throw the Responsibility for All Future Legislation of the Session Upon the Republican Plurality—Populists Refrain from Voting—Silver Men in Complete Control.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—There was as pretty a display of shrewd party politics and cut and thrust political debate in the Senate this afternoon as has ever been seen in that body. No opposition was made when the Republicans assumed nominal control of the committees of the Senate. In fact, it required unanimous consent to bring the subject up at all.

After the resolution had been passed and all the great committees were reorganized on Republican lines, Senator Gorman undertook, with his usual ability for practical politics, to put the Republicans in a hole. He and the other Democratic leaders had in fact given up their control of the committees with rather bad grace.

He wished to make it appear that as the Republicans had assumed to reorganize the committees they could be held responsible for whatever the Senate did or did not do during the entire term of the Fifty-fourth Congress. His statements, as is often the case with the accomplished Maryland boss, were skillfully contrived to put the Republicans in a bad light before the people.

Gorman would have succeeded to some extent had it not been for the impetuosity of old Senator Harris of Tennessee, who hates a Populist worse than he does a Republican, and accordingly wished to make the third party men bear their full share of the responsibility. He stirred up a hornet's nest when he brought out the fact that the Populists by declining to vote at all had in effect played in the hands of the Republicans.

Democrats Showed Incapacity.

Allen of Nebraska took a shy at the ex-Confederate Governor of Tennessee by declaring that the Democrats in the last Congress had demonstrated their incapacity to legislate. He was followed by Marion Butler of North Carolina, who sailed into Senator Harris in a refreshingly frank manner. His grammar was not always what might be desired, and his pronunciation excited some smiles, but he talked without regard to consequences and raked the Democratic party in the South in a way in which not even a Republican has ever assumed to do, declaring that the only way in which the Republicans and Populists secured control of the State was by piling up a majority so enormous that the Democrats did not have time to offset it by fraud.

In the course of his speech Mr. Butler let the cat out of the bag about the futile attempt made to organize the Senate on silver lines. He showed that invitations had been sent out to fifty-two Senators, inviting them to attend a caucus in the marble-room an hour before the present session opened. He acknowledged there had been but few responses to this invitation and displayed considerable feeling because the silver men in the two old parties declined to leave their party associates and by organizing the Senate in the interest of silver alone practically creating a new party.

Fifty-two Silver Senators.

The significant feature of his admission was the fact that the silver strength of the Senate may be set down at fifty-two votes, or a majority of seventeen.

While the Republicans enjoyed seeing the breach widen between the Democrats and the Populists, they were vastly more concerned in getting their status in the Senate before the people properly.

The resolution to organize the committees passed by a vote of 30 to 28. The five professed Populists, Peffer of Kansas, Butler of North Carolina, Allen of Nebraska, and Jones and Stewart of Nevada did not vote. Kyle of South Dakota declined to be bound by the third party program, and voted with the Democrats, as he usually does.

Taking into consideration the pairs the vote would have stood 42 Republicans for the reorganization, 39 Democrats, and 1 Independent, a total of 40 in the opposition, with 5 Independents not voting. The total membership of the Senate at present is 87, of which a majority would be 44. It will be seen, therefore, that at the present time the Republicans lack two of a majority. When the two Utah Senators come their strength will be increased to 44, but then the total membership will be 89, and they will still be one short.

Even should the Delaware vacancy be filled by a Republican it would only increase their strength to 45, or exactly half of the total membership.

Only a Republican Plurality.

These points were brought out clearly during the debate today, and the Republicans, in short speeches by Senators Hale, Allison, Mitchell, Chandler, and Hoar, demonstrated that while the Republicans had assumed to take control of the Senate committees they did so only because they had a plurality and not a majority.

The one fact which was brought out beyond the shadow of a doubt was that the free silver men control everything in the Senate. In fact Senator Teller did not hesitate to say that if the Democrats under Gorman's own leadership had not filled Senator McPherson's place on the Finance committee with a free silver man, Walthall of Mississippi, there could have been no reorganization whatever.

All this preliminary sparring was largely brought about by the general belief that little or nothing would be done in the Senate in answer to President Cleveland's repeated demands for the relief of the Treasury.

For this reason the Republicans did not wish to be placed in a false light before the country, and they were prompt to resent Gorman's attempt to saddle them with responsibility because of their control of the committees. The free silver men, on the other hand, while not nominally in control of the organization, make no secret of the fact that they have their hand on the throttle and that steam will be turned on or shut off so far as the Senate is concerned whenever they so decide.

NEW KIND OF SMOKE OFFENDER.

Represents Himself as an Inspector and Then Sells Consumers.

A new kind of smoke offender is just now under the displeasure of the City Smoke Inspector. This man is trying to prevent smoke instead of making it. The man's offense consists in representing himself to be a city smoke inspector, and in inducing owners of steam plants to buy a particular kind of smoke consumer by promising them immunity from future visits from the department. He gives his name as P. F. Hurley, and claims to live in Englewood. The burner he tries to sell is the invention of George Kraus, stationary engineer at the Telephone Building. But Mr. Kraus denied all knowledge of how Hurley sells the device.

Hurley's method of working was to hunt until he discovered a chimney smoking badly. Then he would go in and tell the engineer he was an inspector, and unless the nuisance was abated the city would bring suit immediately. Incidentally Hurley would mention a smoke consumer, both cheap and effective, and tell the man if that particular kind of device was installed he would personally see no more visits of inspectors were made. The result was he sold a number of the Kraus consumers.

The catching of Hurley was intrusted to Deputy Inspector Frank Bauer, who soon found his man, and by representing himself to be an owner of a steam plant, succeeded in making an appointment to meet Hurley and his employer at 1 o'clock yesterday at the engine-room of the Telephone Building.

But when it came to getting out a warrant for the arrest of the bogus inspector Chief May struck a snag. According to Prosecuting Attorney Tatge and Corporation Counsel Beale the offense was not strictly within the ordinance governing the impersonation of an officer. So the warrant was not taken out, but instead a special officer from detective headquarters accompanied Inspectors May and Bauer to the appointed place. But Hurley was not there.

Engineer Kraus when interviewed professed entire ignorance of Hurley's methods, and said he would send him over to apologize to Inspector May in person. This Hurley did later in the day, and the matter was dropped on Hurley's promise not to repeat the performance.

They Laugh at the Report.

It was rumored yesterday the Union Elevated railway had paid A. S. Gage $35,000 for his unexpired lease of the Wellington Hotel, the intention being to use the building as a central station for the loop. D. H. Louderback laughed at the report last night, as did Mr. Gage. They said there was no truth in it.

CONCERNING THE VENEZUELAN AREA

Mistakes and Misconceptions of a Correspondent Corrected.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been a reader of THE TRIBUNE for thirty-five years, but being a very busy woman read only a small portion of it. Today, however, I saw the editorial under the caption "What Is the Quarrel About?" which says: "A few years ago it came to the knowledge of Americans that there was a boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana." I suppose "Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World" is a good American authority. I have a copy that was published in Philadelphia in 1855—fully forty years ago—and this boundary dispute was not new at that time. It says of Guiana: "Estimated area, 76,000 square miles, but neither its western nor its southern limits have been defined."

It also says of Venezuela: "The south and east boundaries running through countries but little known are imperfectly determined. The former of these, toward Brazil, from the source of the Maimachi in the west to the junction of the Rupununy and Essequibo on the east, follows the waterbounds or ridges separating the basins of rivers which, in the present state of our geographical knowledge, can only be represented hypothetically. On the east the republic assumes that its boundary extends from the River Cuyuni to the mouth of the Morocco on the east, while the British Government claims for Guiana a territory north of this line and all the coast between the Essequibo and Orinoco. The area of the republic is about 400,000 square miles, or double that of France."

"The People's Atlas of the World"—published by Phillips & Hunt, New York, 1885—gives the estimated area of Venezuela at 439,120 square miles.

THE TRIBUNE's edition of Rand & McNally's Atlas of the World, under the caption "Venezuela," says: "In 1891 the area of public land was 443,409 square miles and that of private land 150,756."

Thus it will be seen from the American authorities I have quoted Venezuela has increased in size 194,165 square miles (between the years 1855 and 1891), an increase which is 73,000 square miles larger than the whole of the United Kingdom.

There are two questions that come to me in this dispute—viz.: Is the so-called private land the territory in dispute; and if so are not some Americans specially interested in it? The second is, as the Monroe doctrine says, "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere." Was it because Hawaii was not a European dependency and its ruler only a woman—acceptable to her own people and the majority of her subjects and having no quarrel with the United States—that our navy lent itself so gallantly to tumbling her off her throne?

RUTH E. SCALES, No. 5334 State street.

REPLY.

While gazetteers and atlases have differed for many years as to the area of British Guiana and of Venezuela, it did not "come to the knowledge of Americans"—meaning thereby the people generally and not geographers—that there was a serious boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela until 1888. In that year the United States Senate called on the Secretary of State for information on the subject, and the full substance of his report was made public.

Then it was that the people learned that while in 1830 the English claimed that the area of British Guiana was 63,800 square miles, a few years later and up to 1885 they claimed it was 76,000 square miles. But subsequent to 1885 the British insisted that they had a right to move their boundary westward so as to give British Guiana an area of 109,000 square miles. Here were two grabs of 45,200 square miles since 1830—the first one 12,200 square miles, and since 1885 another of 33,000 square miles.

Doubtless an American atlas of 1885 would give Venezuela a smaller area than does another atlas of a few years later. But it does not follow by any means that the Venezuelan claim has been enlarged since then.

The figures quoted from the atlas of 1885 give only the areas of the States of the republic, but not of the Territories, whose dimensions were not accurately known. The compiler of the atlas failed to notice that important fact.

The Venezuelan estimate of the area of that country is and long has been 632,000 square miles.

The claims of Venezuela as to her boundaries are today the same that they have been since she became an independent nation, three-quarters of a century ago.

The claims of Great Britain have been growing constantly. That is why Americans view with suspicion the attitude of England in this controversy. It is not alleged by any one that Venezuela has increased territorially at the expense of the British province. The charge and complaint is just the reverse, that Guiana has largely increased at the expense of Venezuela since 1830. That is the leg the boot is on.

As to the correspondent's questions: The "so-called private land" is not the territory in dispute, and Americans are not interested in it. "Public" and "private" land means in Venezuela precisely what they do in this country. The first is land which is still the property of the General Government of Venezuela. The second is land which the State has disposed of at some time to individuals, who hold the fee simple to it.

As to the second question: No one in this country is proposing to interfere with the rights of Great Britain in that part of South America which belongs to her. But there is a serious dispute as to how much does belong to her. She claims 45,000 square miles more that she did sixty years ago. The people of this country want to know just how much territory is hers, and what is the extent of that colony "we shall not interfere with."

England has been asked to have that boundary question settled by the arbitration of impartial powers. She has dogmatically refused. Therefore the United States says it will appoint a commission and find out for itself where the boundary line should be.

Then if England attempts to overstep that line and seizes Venezuelan territory the Monroe doctrine will apply, and it will be the duty of the United States to make England keep on her own side of the line. The Hawaiian controversy has nothing to do with this Venezuelan issue, and should not be imported into it because it is wholly irrelevant.

A False Accusation.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in your paper today you devote many columns to the statement of the Venezuelan case against Great Britain, but neither you nor, so far as I have seen, any other of our papers have published "in extenso" Lord Salisbury's dispatch stating the British case. How is this? Are you afraid to lay it before your readers? You assume to be impartial, but you have evidently prejudiced the whole matter, and every item you publish, every lead line, shows an unmistakable bias. You never speak of the thing as a boundary dispute between the two countries, but as a "grab" on the part of England. The animus is too evident to deceive any one. T. GRANT.

REPLY.

On the 18th of December THE TRIBUNE printed the long telegraphic abstract of Lord Salisbury's two letters, which was furnished it and other papers by the Associated Press. The total length of the abstract was three columns in THE TRIBUNE. The space devoted to the second letter, which states the English claim, was a full column. Had the Associated Press sent the entire letter THE TRIBUNE would have published it. But the abstract was so long and full and so accurate and stated the English case so completely that it was wholly unnecessary and would have been a waste of space to print the letter in full.

Either the correspondent belongs to that numerous class of persons who berate newspapers for failing to print matter which the writers hurried over in their careless or hasty reading or he has misrepresented the facts designedly. Probably the latter is the case. Being full of "bias" himself and sympathising with and approving of the lawless conduct of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet on the Venezuela boundary matter, he accuses all Americans of being biased and of suppressing the British statement of the case. The animus of his complaint will deceive no man who is an American.

New Sewerage System for Elgin.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The City Council of Elgin and the Sewer Commission returned yesterday from Canton, O. They were there to examine the sewerage system. This is preliminary to building a new system in Elgin to cost about $150,000.

DAMS FOR GREAT LAKES.

SENATOR BRICE INTRODUCES A BILL FOR AN INQUIRY.

Instructs the Commission Already Authorized to Examine Into the Condition of the Inland Seas in Conjunction with Canada to Investigate and Report Upon Lowering of Water Levels and Means Best Fitted to Obviate Difficulties.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Senator Brice today introduced in the Senate a bill and also offered a resolution both of which are of very great importance, and are calculated to have a far-reaching effect upon the commerce of the great lakes.

The United States has for many years been appropriating large sums of money for the construction of canals and locks and for dredging these natural channels. The statement is made upon good authority that for every foot of deepened channel and harbor the government has paid out the enormous sum of $5,000,000. The river and harbor act of 1892 appropriated $375,000 for the purpose of beginning the construction of a "ship channel twenty and twenty-one feet in depth with a minimum width of 300 feet in the shallows of the connecting waters of the great lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo," and also gave to the Secretary of War power to contract from time to time for the completion of this work at a cost not exceeding $2,965,000 additional. This work has been going on as rapidly as circumstances would admit, and is now nearing completion. In anticipation of its completion many new vessels have been contracted for and are in course of construction at an enormous cost all built for the twenty-foot channel. It is stated the Lake Carriers' Association has at present $100,000,000 invested in vessels, wharves, and locks.

International Commission Authorized

At the last session of Congress the sundry civil bill contained a provision authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners on the part of the nUnited States, who were to have power to confer with a similar commission appointed by the Government of Great Britain or of the Dominion of Canada, to make inquiry and report whether or not it is feasible to construct a channel in the connecting waters of the great lakes of sufficient depth to allow ocean vessels to pass between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. The Commissioners have been appointed and are now at work upon the work assigned them.

A new difficulty has arisen, however. The level of the great lakes since the construction of the deep water channels has fallen materially. Some estimates put the fall at three feet, others at four feet, and some as much as ten feet. It is evident that the dry seasons for several years, together with the fact that lake basins have been deforested to a great extent and have also been pretty well ditched, so that the rainfall has been carried off comparatively rapidly, have had some effect on lowering the lake levels; but it is generally believed the deepening and widening of the channels connecting the lakes has caused the outflow to be more rapid than formerly, and as a result the lake levels have been lowered.

Senator Brice believes that the solution of the problem of lake navigation is to be found not alone in increasing the depth of the several connecting channels by dredging, but in controlling the lake levels, or raising them, and thus retaining the water in them. In other words, he is of opinion that in order to meet this growing question an investigation should be made to ascertain, if possible, whether it is practicable to keep the lakes at a uniform level by a system of dams placed at their respective outlets and thus restrict their outflow.

Purpose of the Bill.

That is the purpose of the bill and resolution offered by him today. The bill directs the commission appointed by the President under and by virtue of the provision in the sundry civil bill of the last Congress, heretofore mentioned, in addition to the duties enjoined upon them by that act, to make an inquiry and investigation into the feasibility of maintaining the level of the great lakes at a uniform level, either by a system of dams or otherwise, and to report to Congress as soon as practicable, and also to report what concurrent legislation is required by the United States and the Dominion of Canada or Great Britain for this matter. The resolution requests the Secretary of War, through the Engineer Corps of the Army, to make a similar investigation and report.

Senator Brice has been taking a great deal of interest in this matter, and is seeking information on the subject from all available sources. He is in communication with a number of civil engineers in the principal cities of the great lakes; with officials of the Lake Carriers' Association and the International Deep Waterways Association, which held a convention in Cleveland last September to consider, among other things, ways and means for reaching the same result as the Senator desires; with various army engineers, and with many other persons who have given this subject consideration and reflection. He intends to push the matter vigorously at this session of Congress, as he feels that the vast and constantly increasing commerce of the great lakes demands prompt and efficient recognition.

THRASHING OLD STRAW OVER AGAIN

He Wants Free Silver—Revamping the Populist Foolishness.

Pekin, Ill., Dec. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A good man yof your subscribers down this way think you are wrong on the financial question, and I as one of them respectfully submit the following and ask you to admit or controvert:

As matters now stand gold may be demanded for all kinds of currency now outstanding, and our Treasury constantly be depleted, necessitating the constant sale of bonds to replenish and only getting in deeper and deeper, with no reliable hope that we will be any more able to extricate ourselves than now.

1. It is proposed to retire the present currency and increase the State bank issue, and thus relieve the government of the responsibility of maintaining at par. What reason have we to believe the banks will be any more able to maintain at par in gold than the government? Will they take the responsibility of doing so? I think not. Then with no one responsible this currency will depreciate, and where are we?

2. Now if we restore silver to 16 to 1—regardless of what other nations may do or think—make our currency redeemable in coin, pay out gold or silver at our option.

3. But the gold men say, "our money will be at a discount at once with other nations." Well, supposing it is, what is the difference between discount interest and premium? To those who have it to pay it means the same thing. But will it be at a discount when it will buy American wheat, corn, cotton, meat, petroleum, etc.? Not much, nor long.

4. Silver will advance and gold decline. The silver dollar is 100 cents now. The gold dollar, by an artificial demand, is made a 200-cent dollar.

5. With silver to back our gold up we need fear no raid on the Treasury, and it is the only solid basis we can rest upon.

6. England owns most of the gold of the world, if she should collect, and so we are and always will be at her mercy so long as we try and maintain the gold standard without silver.

7. With silver restored we can accumulate gold by collecting our tariff in gold. After we have got in, say 300 millions, we can then pay out gold again.

8. Supposing European exchange rises to 10 per cent, it is just that much protection to our manufactures, and gives them who export a premium ot the grain, cotton, etc.

9. It also seems to me to be the opportunity of the country to get a very important trade with silver countries. If we say to Central and South America, China, Japan, Mexico, and the islands of the seas, "Come on, we will trade with you on a silver basis," they will not be likely to go to Europe and pay the premium unless they get a corresponding lower price; it gives us just the advantage of the premium, and now is the time to act.

10. God made silver and gold money in the beginning. Abraham bought the ground to bury his wife Sarah in for 400 shekels of silver current money. It is the money of all countries. What man and woman are to society, silver and gold are to finance; the one needs the other. The very bulkiness of silver makes it stay in one place, while gold floats easily.

11. Germany is ready to retire silver if we take the lead. Russia and France can be induced, too, but England will never; her gold is her power, and she will try and keep it so, and we only help her.

12. We have eleven States and Territories producing silver. The men who mine it buy from other States machinery and breadstuffs, thus giving employment to thousands of men. These mines are to us what England's gold is to her, a strong power to use. Are we going to let this Delilah shear our Sampson locks? Restore silver and the lion's teeth are sharpened and the eagle bird is released, and once more soars proudly aloft. J. G. ROBERTS.

OBSERVATION.

Mistake No. 1. If the legal tenders and Treasury notes are retired and their place is taken by national bank issues those banks will be better able to keep on hand the gold with which to redeem them than the Treasury is under present laws. For the banks, by raising the rates for money, can check importations and the consequent demand for gold. Banks control the loan market. The Treasury does not. The banks will be responsible, for they can be made so.

Mistake No. 2. Silver was "restored to 16 to 1" in 1878, and over half a billion of silver is in use now at that artificial ratio, when the true one—the one of commerce—is about 32 to 1. This has been done regardless of what other nations did or thought. But if any of that silver were used by the government to redeem greenbacks or Sherman notes when those who presented them asked for gold, then there would soon be a slump to a silver basis, and that half billion of silver would shrink in value one-half. Each silver dollar would have a purchasing power of only 50 cents, instead of 100 cents, as now, the same as in Mexico.

Mistake No. 3. If there is a drop to a silver standard the silver dollars of this country will be at a discount abroad and also at home. They will buy in the United States or elsewhere only half as much American wheat, corn, cotton, hogs, catte, horses, petroleum, etc., as they do now. A silver dollar will buy of any property only half as much as it does now because it is now artificially held up to twice its bullion value.

Mistake No. 4. Silver will not advance and gold will not decline if this country adopts the silver standard. The other commercial nations of the world will continue to use gold and this country will have to conduct all its dealings with those nations on a gold basis, and will have to use more or less gold with which to pay trade balances. The gold dollar is the world's clearing-house money standard. The silver dollar is commercially worth only 50 cents. It has been given an artificial value of 100 cents in gold in this country by limiting its amount. Free coinage would bring it right down to its commercial value, as it has done in all free coinage countries in the world.

Mistake No. 5. Silver being the inferior and weaker metal per weight cannot be used to back up gold unless at its commercial value if free coinage is adopted. And even then only by a change of the law making it a legal tender for just what it is worth in terms of gold. Otherwise free coinage of silver would drive all the gold out of circulation.

Mistake No. 6. England does not "own most of the gold of the world." She has simply what she needs in her business. The United States can have all it needs if it chooses, and that, too, without any aid from silver.

Mistake No. 7. Why drop with a crash to a silver basis, wiping out of existence thereby half the credits of the country, merely to set to work to accumulate gold so as to get back slowly and painfully to a gold basis again? When at the top of the hill why tumble to the bottom in order to climb wearily up again?

Mistake No. 8. European exchange would rise to 100 per cent when the slump took place instead of 10 per cent.

Mistake No. 9. A slump to a silver basis could add nothing to the trade of the United States with silver countries, nor would those countries get any more for their products sold here then than they do now, for the purchases and sales would continue to be reckoned in gold value money, as they are now. Each side would have to pay double prices for what it purchased, but in half value dollars—and two 50-cent silver dollars represent no more value than one gold dollar. But the much more important commerce of the United States with European nations will be hampered by doing business in a fluctuating, depreciated currency.

Mistake No. 10. The money which Abraham paid was "silver money current with the merchants." They were the men who fixed the value of the inferior metal then and they are the ones who do it now. The government stamp was not enough to support the shekel. It had to have the approval of the merchants. God made many metals besides gold and silver. He made nickel, copper, tin, lead, iron, etc. He gave them to man to make what use he pleased of them. Sometimes man has made iron his money metal and sometimes copper. Lycurgus made iron the money metal in Sparta because it was bulky. Bulkiness in coin is not a recommendation nowadays except among half civilized or savage people.

Mistake No. 11. Germany is not ready—far from it—to restore silver as its standard money, nor is any other European nation. They have all made gold their standard money.

Mistake No. 12. Neither the mining States nor the States which supply them with breadstuffs, clothing, manufactures, etc., would be benefited in the slightest degree by free coinage of silver. On the contrary all of them would be losers by the operation. Their free silver would have no more purchasing power than silver bullion per ounce has in London in terms of gold. The whole free silver contention is delusion and folly.

THREE WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE

They Are Those of W. M. Stanley, Henry Mensching, Andreas Stamm.

The will of William M. Stanley was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat. The estate is valued at $26,500, and the bulk is left in trust for the benefit of the three children.

The will of Henry Mensching was also admitted to probate. The testator makes his wife the recipient of all his property, valued at $25,000.

Another will placed on record is that of Andreas Stamm, who leaves his estate, valued at $25,000, to his wife, Helen Stamm.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Richard B. Carr of Evanston were granted to his widow, Margaret, who is also made the beneficiary of the estate, amounting to $14,000.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Fifty-five cents out of a claim of $2.20 has been received by a local agent from an Eastern Lloyds association. Three months ago a policy on a Chicago risk held by the Lloyds organization was canceled. The premium to be returned amounted to $2.20 and the Chicago agent corresponded immediately with the Eastern representative of the Lloyds. He received yesterday a reply to this effect:

"I send inclosed my check for .55 cents, being pro rata returned premiums on policies for five underwriters. I have delayed sending in the return premiums in the hope of being able to pay for all the underwriters, but fifteen have for some reason failed to send me the necessary funds. The return premiums are computed from the date of surrender to me, pursuant to the term of this policy, less the pro rata commission."

The letter is in circular form and is printed.

"This is a striking commentary on the reliability of such organizations," said the recipient of the check and letter. "The policy was canceled, and although the amount due as return premium was small, still it was a matter of business to close the transaction up, and as the amount was so little we supposed it would be sent immediately."

* * *

Judge Horton yesterday refused to grant an injunction restraining the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association from collecting the increased assessments from policy-holders. The policy-holders who have waged the fight in Chicago against the association have been given ten days to pay up, and after the expiration of that time if the assessments are still not met the association may lapse the policies. The suit was that brought by G. F. Elliott of Sterling, Ill., and others. At Mr. W. E. Mason's office the information was given yesterday afternoon that further proceedings would be carried on, but their exact nature had not been determined. Mr. Elliott objected to his assessment on the ground of discrimination because of his age.

* * *

The Springfield Fire and Marine has reinsured the Minnesota Fire, taking effect from Dec. 28. Darlington, Harvey & Co. have been agents for this city, and the Chicago business has amounted to $30,000. A report has gained extensive circulation and some credence that the Minnesota would reinsure in the Caledonian. This arose from the fact the Caledonian has operated the Minnesota for some time. The Caledonian itself owns stock in the Minnesota. Consequently, the news of the action by the Springfield was in the nature of a surprise.

* * *

[illegible]

surance Durfee's examiners in the city has given rise to countless rumors concerning several mutuals. J. J. Brinkerhoff and W. F. Vogel, representing Mr. Durfee, have been examining for the last few days the Western Manufacturers' Mutual. The work was finished late last night and its result transmitted to the Insurance Department. Mr. Brinkerhoff refused to say what the examination of the books and affairs shows. He admitted several other mutuals would be examined before he left the city, but declined to give names. Several formal examinations will also be made of old-line companies in accordance with an annual custom desired by the companies themselves. The Chicago mutual which recently levied an assessment had been examined and its standing sent to Mr. Durfee several days ago.

* * *

Kirk Bros.' loss has been adjusted at $114,000. The loss on the section which burned was not total, as the insurance on that part amounted to $165,000. The building has been partially rebuilt. It will be typically a sprinkled risk.

* * *

J. C. Sain was elected Captain and Joe Peely Lieutenant of Patrol No. 1 yesterday by the Patrol committee of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. The two men have been serving in these capacities for some time, but were formally chosen to fill them yesterday.

* * *

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Following is the complete list of insurance on the plant of the Chicago Mill and Lumber company, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon, entailing a loss of $100,000:

Prov. Wash.	$1,000	Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,000
Norwich Union	1,500	Pennsylvania	2,000
Western	2,000	National	2,000
Scottish Union	2,000	London & Lan.	2,000
Ætna	2,000	Phila. Und.	2,000
Greenwich	1,000	Palatine	1,500
Phœnix	2,000	Teutonia, La.	1,000
Continental	2,000	Lion	1,000
St. Paul	1,500	American Cent.	1,000
State of Pa.	1,000	Phœnix, Conn.	1,000
Hamburg-Brem.	1,000	Home	2,000
Fire Association	1,500	Connecticut	1,500
Lancashire	2,000	Springfield	1,500
Merchants'	1,500	N. Y. Underwrit.	1,500
Hanover	1,500	L. & L. & G.	1,500
Niagara	1,000	Ger.-Am., N. Y.	1,500
Travelers'	1,000	Transatlantic	2,500
Manchester	1,500	Northern	1,500
Mil. Mechanics'	1,000	Queen	1,500
Imperial	1,500	British America	1,500
German, Freep't	1,000	Western Und.	1,000
Citizens', Pa.	500	North German	1,500
North British	1,000		
Phœnix, Eng.	2,000	Total	$73,000
Hartford	2,000		

Five thousand of this was on veneer stock in the Connecticut and Phœnix. The balance was on sawmill and box factory.

* * *

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The final hearing given by Auditor Hemenway to policy-holders in the Commonwealth Mutual Fire Insurance company was held today, but was of short duration. No evidence was offered and the Auditor announced that if any one had any further suggestions to give they might put them in writing and forward them to him on or before Saturday, Jan. 4. A final adjournment was then taken. As was announced a few days ago an agreement has been reached by some of the parties in interest—namely, the claimants on account of losses, the leading Massachusetts policy-holders, Receiver Stevens, and Auditor Hemenway—as to the amount of the assessment to ask the court to ratify. The basis of the agreement is that the amount to be assessed shall be $250,000, which allows a liberal margin for uncollectable assessments. Out of this it is hoped enough will be realized to pay the costs of the receivership and 100 cents on a dollar of the losses. But whether it yields sufficient for the latter or not, the claimants have signed an agreement to accept whatever sum may be received from such an assessment. One Massachusetts concern is said to have had lines of insurance in the company that will make its assessment in the vicinity of $20,000 even at the compromise rate.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Payne—No. 2410.
Judge Horton—Motions of course and set case.
Judge Brentano—Motions of course.
Judge Stein—Motions of course and decisions in Nos. 2724 and 2408.
Judge Hutchinson—Motions.
Judge Tuthill—In chambers.
Judge Chetlain—10 a. m.—Motions and decisions in Nos. 8903 and 1687.
Judge Donnelly—County Court, 10 a. m.—No. 12458.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Sears—No announcement.
Judge Freeman—No announcement.
Judge Goggin—Criminal Court Branch No. 2—No call.
Judge Ball—Criminal Court Branch No. 3—No call.
Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court Branch No. 4—No call.
Judge Dunne—Criminal Court Branch No. 5—No call.
Judge Smith—Criminal Court Branch No. 6—No call.
United States Circuit and District Court—No court.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Tuthill—21160—Rust Owen Lumber Co. vs. Charles Petzel; by dflt., $492.77.—21120—Jeremiah Sullivan vs. Nathan Goldston; by dflt., $294.
Judge Chetlain—171420—W. H. Hurley vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $320, and sat.
Judge Hutchinson—138609—Gottfried Brg. Co. vs. Wladyslaus Wiecklinsky; $653.21.

Decrees.

Judge Horton—149065—Tyler vs. Lincoln; dec. sale.—9704—Young vs. Johnson; same.—9831—Peterson vs. Barker; dec.—9831—Ludwig vs. Wheatley; dec. sale.
Judge Payne—142344—International Building, Loan, and Investment Union vs. Heyser; dec. sale.—127081—Fish vs. Citizens' Natl. Bk. of Flint, Michigan; dec.—127069—Nellis vs. same; dec.—1202—Recek vs. Ulirick et al.; dec.
Judge Tuley—7825—Hoyne vs. Hoyne et al.; dec.—Divorces: 149140—Annie M. Bourgessen from Albert Bourgessen.—149075—Mary A. Swartz from John W. Swartz.—149103—Lizzie Becker from Ernst Becker.—148561—Rebecca J. Rough from Holland Rough.—148091—Eva B. Tuttle from Perry B. Tuttle.—149373—Edith Medearis from Gus Medearis.
Judge Brentano—169747—Chicago Permanent B. and L. Assn. vs. Hertel et al.; dec. sale.—169086—Long vs. Gross; same.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Monday, Dec. 30, 1895:

Wentworth-av., 152 s of W. 57th-pl., w f, 45x128, Dec. 18 [R. Masser to H. B. Masser] $1,000
Premises No. 2163 Joseph-st., 25x125, Dec. 28 [J. E. Bidwill to J. A. Cooke] 4,000
Princeton-av., 480¼ s of 35th-st., w f, 25x125¼, Dec. 17 [F. J. Loesch to A. Knight] 2,700
W. 12th-st., 32 e of Morgan, s f, 25x100, Dec. 28 [F. Schimansky to P. J. Schimansky] 10,000
Albany-av., 125 s of Huron-st., e f, 25x126¾, Dec. 24 [I. M. Van Horn to E. Maloney] .... [illegible]
Potomac-av., 175 e of N. 42d, n f, 25x122, Dec. 28 [J. S. Clark to C. Jassby] .... [illegible]
Dearborn-av., s e cor North, w f, 50x132, Dec. 28 [J. G. Withrow to J. M. Kranz] 43,000
Sherman-st., 241 s of 79th, e f, 25x125.7, Dec. 21 [P. H. Bolten et al. to D. C. Butts] .... [illegible]
79th-st., 40 w of Wright, n f, 44x125, Dec. 19 [M. in C. to Pacific L. and H. Assn.] .... [illegible]
Langley-av., 250 s of 68th-st., e f, 25x121.9, Dec. 27 [H. Nelson to W. Dougherty] .... [illegible]
Langley-av., 334 s of 68th-st., w f, 40x121.9, Dec. 27 [W. Dougherty to H. Nelson] 2,075
Marshfield-av., 200 n of 69th-st., e f, 25x124, and other ppty, Dec. 28 [K. H. Addington to L. Cincel] 16,000
La Salle-st., 254 s of W. 57th-pl., e f, 31¼x135, Dec. 24 [J. Allan to J. S. Bartlett et al.] .... [illegible]
Carpenter-st., 225 n of 60th, e f, 25x124, Dec. 23 [A. Riel to J. Rose] .... [illegible]
Butler-st., 225 s of 30th, e f, 25x125, Nov. 16 [S. D. Swayne to H. D. Boen] 4,000
Kedzie-av., 128 n of W. 23d-st., w f, 25x126, Dec. 28 [F. Stengl to M. Stengl] 4,100
Sangamon-st., 148 n of Kinzie, w f, 60x116.9, Nov. 4 [R. B. Farson to C. M. J. Farson] 10,000
Ridgeway-av., 100 s of Augusta-st., e f, 25x125, Dec. 27 [W. T. Church to L. K. Vigter] .... [illegible]
Humboldt-blvd., 76 n of Cornelia-st., w f, 25x160, and other ppty, Dec. 23 [H. J. Stiger to G. R. Struble] .... [illegible]
Culyer-av., 100 w of Lincoln-st., n f, 25x125, Dec. 27 [A. Dahlqvist to J. A. Larson] .... [illegible]
Claremont-av., 325 n of Sunnyside, w f, 37¼x124, Dec. 26 [E. C. Hutchinson to G. Lill] .... [illegible]
Winnemac-av., 225 e of N. 52d-av., s f, 75x125, Aug. 3 [G. E. Anderson to T. H. McWebb] .... [illegible]
S. Clark-st., 243¼ n of 12th-st., w f, 65x96¾, und. 1-6 inst., and other property, Oct. 1 [H. W. Jones to H. S. Waldo] .... [illegible]
Flournoy-st., 216 e of Leavitt-st., n f, 24x125, Dec. 21 [J. A. S. Reed to C. A. Myers] .... [illegible]
Sheffield-av., 255 s of Waveland, w f, 30x120, Dec. 7 [S. Strauss to R. D. Beck] .... [illegible]
Marshfield-av., 50 s of 64th-st., e f, 50x125, Dec. 28 [E. Cole to J. McCann] .... [illegible]
Premises No. 4734 Grand-blvd., 25x150, Nov. 25 [F. E. Wadhams to M. S. Wadhams] .... [illegible]
Justine-st., 124 s of 52d-st., e f, 25x121, Dec. 11 [W. Eyer to B. Mueller] .... [illegible]
California-av., 181 s of Harvard-st., w f, 20x125, Dec. 24 [W. Quinn to J. E. Quinn] .... [illegible]
Southport-av., 216 s of Irving Park-av., w f, 32x110, Dec. 26 [J. M. Roach to H. C. Farwell] .... [illegible]
Ash-st., 22 n of W. 32d-st., e f, 20x125, Feb. 21, 1894 [C. D. Brown to Sanitary District of Chicago] .... [illegible]
[illegible]

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED following permits yesterday:

[illegible]

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New incorporations were licensed by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Rockaway Pleasure club, Chicago, without capital stock; social; incorporators, Adolph Bumruk, Frank Dvorak, James J...

The St... School Furniture company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to manufacture school supplies; incorporators, M. E. Be..., Arthur E. Kaltebrun, John Ralston.

The Henderson County Telephone company, at Stronghurst; capital stock, $2,500; to operate telephone exchange; incorporators, J. Anderson, J. ...ains, Orin L. Dunsworth, T. Hunter, E. Allison, E. B. Campbell, L. M. ...his.

Zwiazek Mlodziezy W Amerizce (Polish Young Men's Alliance of America), at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Stephen J. Napieralski, Frank P. Damische, J. J. Penlinski.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PERSIAN LAMB MUFF, BETWEEN Harrison studio and State-st. L... finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to Land Commissioner C. & N. W. R. R., 5th-av.

STOLEN—FOX TERRIER BITCH, BLACK AND white and tan, face half white, ... answers to the name of Bird. Liberal reward for return. 3408 Calumet-av.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD FOB WATCH; ENAMEL back, circular forget-me-not, with ... pin attached; $15 reward. MAXWELL, ...rie-st.

LOST—YOUNG WHITE FOX TERRIER; ANswers to Dick; reward on return to 37.. Indiana-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—L. P. O. M.: HAVE BEEN SO anxious about you for the last two days; thought perhaps that you were very ill; do be ... and get well. Do you destroy telegrams? ... love. E. T. S. Y. R. W. Y.

PERSONAL—MRS. CARRIE PHILLIPS, MRS. J. H. Turner, A. E. Austin, W. L. Chu..., Mrs. A. L. Wood will comunicate at once on a matter of importance to them. The Lincoln W... House, ... Michigan-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL——15 CENTS A DAY. ——$1 A WEEK——$4 A MONTH—— —WILL BUY A DIAMOND OR A WATCH— ——ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE—— LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State, Columbus Bldg. ——OPEN SATURDAY EVENING——

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., Physician and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, or general office man; have had six years' experience and thorough college and business education; am not afraid of work, and can bring references. Address B 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTANT and auditor (employed during the day by one of the largest firms of accountants in Chicago) will audit, examine, open or close books evenings. Address A 345, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT office man as bookkeeper or in any capacity where integrity and close intelligent application will be appreciated; steady rapid worker; temperate; bond if required. Address B 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, at present with firm of accountants, would like temporary work evenings; terms moderate. Address A 490, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man, German; 10 years' experience as bookkeeper and general office man; rapid and accurate; first-class references. B 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 20, with 5 years' experience general office work. Address B 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 20, with five years' experience general office work. Address B 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR office work; quick and accurate at figures; references furnished. Address B 77, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, INside or on road, by competent man; references. Address B 49, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PAPERHANGER, first-class references; will take board and room in payment for services. Address B 293, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CAKE AND BREAD baker would like to learn cooking in a hotel. Address B 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HORSESHOER; MUST have work. WILLIAMS, 26 Ayers-ct.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE without children; can furnish out of city references; wife a first-class cook or housekeeper; man can do work of any kind; sober, honest, and industrious. Address B 22, Tribune office.

SITUATON WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WHO IS paperhanger and painter by trade, would like work as janitor or man about the house. Address B 70, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMily as coachman by a single man, Swede; first-class careful city driver; best of references. Address PETERSON, 345 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY young man; German; good references. Address B 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS coachman; willing to be useful; best reference. Address B 182, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN [Swede], livery or private; willing to work; best of city references. Address B 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; EXperienced; good references. B 64, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED gentleman stenographer and bookkeeper; good education and excellent penman. Address B 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN ENgaged forenoons desires afternoon position as stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper, or collector; city references. Address B 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and general office work by a young man, 22; A1 city reference. B. B., 6941 Stewart-av., City.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STEnographer, office man, etc. Z 963, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REPORTER ON A city paper desirous of engaging in mercantile business; good references; extensive city acquaintance. Address Z 652, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPONSIBLE OUTSIDE position by thoroughly reliable and efficient man; age 28; first-class city references. E. V., 545 N. Clark-st., 2d Flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, RELIAble, and trustworthy young man, in private family; excellent recommendations. J F 13, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MAN, attentive and diligent, very good for housework; German. M. ARENDS, 150 E. Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WITH first-class references for house, garden and stable work. FRITZ ZANDER, 279 N. Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 26; ANY kind of work; small pay and board. Address NELSON, 3915 Cottage Grove-av.

COOK—MAN. ELDER'S RESTAURANT, 156 22d-st.; wages $8 per week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY PARTLY EMployed wants typewriting copying, addressing; cheap. 1006 Chicago Opera-House.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CONFINEment nurse wants engagements; no objection to housework. 6814 Honore-st.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework or second girl. Address 3027 Dearborn-st.; col.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NEWCOMING Swedish girl in small American family; low wages. 3110 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST OR SECOND cook; hotel, private, or restaurant. Address B 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress; reference. 2611 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, general housework. Address 4859 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; GOOD German girl; $3 to $4. Call 515 Sedgwick-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MAKE LADIES' and children's dresses; $1 a day. Address M 963, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman widow, with one child; would go as housekeeper. Call at 4362 Emerald-av., up-stairs.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent young lady stenographer; best of references; understands all work pertaining to stenography. Address B 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied GRATIS with stenographers of any ... J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bk. Bld.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY stenographer and Remington operator; some experience; moderate wages. B 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERT YOUNG lady stenographer desires temporary position ... to six weeks. Address B 55, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG ENGLISH lady desires position as governess or companion; no objection to travel; continental French and German, music, English, arithmetic, drawing. Address G., 300 P.-O., Madison, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ACCOMPLISHED young lady artist, in the country, to paint portraits or teach, or anything else. Address MISS FRAN... Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—$200 CASH security; $15 per week to start; references required. Address B 74, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, etc., wishing positions with leading ... should leave applications with ... 189 Dearborn-st. Room 12...

DRUG ...—REGISTERED ASSISTANT. [illegible]

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SALESMAN—MAN TO SELL FLAVORING extracts, baking powder, spices, soaps, etc.; ... [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

GENTLEMAN—ENERGETIC, OF GOOD ADdress, to travel in Michigan for the Grand Rapids Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich. Insurance experience not essential; splendid opportunity for the right party. Address the Secretary.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WILL be interested in a proposition open in this office which shows better results than most contracts available in Chicago. Only thoroughly reliable men need apply who have good records. 607 Masonic Temple. C. B. MOORE.

SALESMAN—WALL PAPER; FOR RETAIL; thoroughly experienced man of good standing; capable of waiting on the better class of trade; good position for an A1 man. Address, stating experience, also last or present employer, Z 972, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH RETAIL grocery trade to sell manufacturers' line either on salary or commission as a side line; only parties with established trade need reply. Address B 29, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, FOR OLD-ESTABlished grocery house, on territory in Indiana and Illinois; applicants must be experienced in grocery business; give age and reference; communications confidential. Address A 205, Tribune.

SALESMEN—TO TAKE ORDERS AND COLLECT; $50 bond, signed by a business firm, required; exclusive territory; $25 to $75 weekly. For particulars address P.-O. Box 1354, New York City.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE grocery, with established city trade; good salary to the right party. Address by mail only. 179 South Water-st.

SALESMAN—ON WATER DISTILLERS; PURE water without expense; no competition; good pay; investigate. 32, 152 Lake-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, TO TAKE GOOD selling article as side line on commission; sample $2. Address B 39, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH WHOLEsale grocery trade in the West to carry a manufacturer's line on the side. Address B 28, Tribune.

SALESMEN—3, CAPABLE OF APPROACHING business-men; to such we can offer a good opening and an opportunity for advancement. Room 410, 160 Adams-st.

SOLICITORS—MALE OR FEMALE TO CANvass for orders for a well-known, reliable towel supply company. Address A 802, Tribune office.

TRAVELING MEN—TO CARRY SILVERWARE as a side line; liberal commission paid. Address J F 67, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMEN — FOR HARNESS and hardware trade. Centaur Manufacturing Co., 90 Illinois-st.

Boys.

BOY—NOT OVER 16 YEARS—TO ASSIST ON books; must be a good plain writer. Address B 82, Tribune office.

BOY—ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO MAKE himself useful. FRIEDEMAN & RICH, 167 Wabash-av.

OFFICE BOY—BRIGHT, ACTIVE. ADDRESS B 81, Tribune office.

Trades.

BRASS FINISHERS, SPEED AND FOX LATHE hands, and bench hands; also passenger car builders. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

BUTCHER—FIRST-CLASS. WORDER BROS., Oak Park.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—A young man to go South to the mill office of a lumber company; must be willing to assist in store and capable in a general way. Address B 36, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; $10; EXPErienced in mercantile. 260 Dearborn. Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

DENTIST WANTED — FOR EXTRACTING. Call at 146 State-st.

MAN—OF EXPERIENCE, SPECIAL FEATURE of newspaper soliciting; advertising, insurance, and specialty salesman preferred; good opening and adequate compensation to right party. Address B 71, Tribune office.

MAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF DINING-ROOM. 645 W. Madison-st.

SPLENDID CHANCE TO LEARN BARBER trade in day or night class; only eight weeks required. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av. Catalogue mailed free.

YOUNG MAN—OF GOOD APPEARANCE TO sell flowers and feathers in city; one having trade preferred. FRIEDEMAN & RICH, 167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ADDRESSERS—EXPERIENCED; 75 CENTS per 1,000; West Side. 269 Dearborn, Room 206.

ASSISTANT OFFICE LADY—WITH SOME EXperience; permanent. 509, 100 Washington-st.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY; LIGHT SET of books; permanent. 509, 100 Washington-st.

LADY—A YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE WORK out of town, one who has experience in checking advertisements in papers. Apply Room 636, 79 Dearborn-st.

LADY — NORWEGIAN YOUNG LADY, FOR office out of town; must be able to translate and correspond. Apply Room 636, 79 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

GIRL—GERMAN OR SWEDE PREFERRED; one who understands the care of a baby; no cooking. Apply at ELDER'S restaurant, 156 22d-st.

GIRL—YOUNG, TO HELP NURSE INFANT. COOKE, 3903 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GENERAL housework girl to live out of town; German or Swede preferred. Call after 11 o'clock Tuesday, 2632 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook and laundress. 5032 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; 4-room flat. Call Tuesday, Flat 39, The Chatham, 40th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 631 North Park-av., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 63 E. 28d-st.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. Ref. 3516 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, with reference. Call 3234 Lake Park-av.

NURSE—A STRONG, COMPETENT NURSE TO take charge of two babies, one 2 years 9 months, one three weeks old. Call at 577 Orchard-st., 2 blocks north Fullerton-av., North Side.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—BY WHOLESALE HARDware house, an experienced and rapid young lady stenographer for a permanent place. Address with references, stating experience and salary expected, B 75, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; MUST BE EXPErienced; salary $9 per week. Address B 65, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT; MACHINE operator; moderate salary; state experience, salary wanted. Address B 62, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—SMITH AND REMINGton; $7. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

Miscellaneous.

ALL THE YOUNG LADIES THAT WILL work at barber trade can earn $12 weekly after eight weeks' practice; work is clean and light. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

COMPANION—YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED; one living home preferred. 3708 Forest-av.

GIRLS CAN LEARN HAIRDRESSING AND manicuring and work in first-class establishments with four weeks' practice, day or evenings. Hairdressing School, 54 Wabash-av. Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

GIRLS—FOR ADDRESSING CIRCULARS; must be plain and rapid writers. 398 State-st. G. HENRY & CO.

MODEL—A NEAT YOUNG LADY OF MEDIUM height, as model in cloak factory; must be a perfect 36-inch bust. Apply at eighth floor Monday morning at 10 o'clock. S. HEILPRIN & CO., 246 Market-st.

MUSIC TEACHER—COMPETENT; CHILD OF 10. Apply MRS. G., Hotel Holland, Hyde Park.

SHIRT OPERATOR—APPLY AT 212 THIRTY-first-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

OPENING, CLOSING, OR WRITING UP BOOKS by F. W. METZ, consulting and expert accountant, 608 Ashland Block.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. Tel. Har. 326; ref. Corn Exchange Bank.

BOOKS EXAMINED, OPENED, CLOSED; ERrors detected. J. D. MACLEAN, 185 Dearborn.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—TO SELL STOCK OF IMPERIAL Gold Mining Co of Montana. Address L. C. F. LOTZ, Secy. and Treas., Helena, Mont.

WANTED—BY TAILORING HOUSE, MAN TO travel and appoint agents. H. M. MARKS & CO., 179 Franklin-st.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old gravel roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 171 Washington-st.

GRAVEL ROOFING. ALL KINDS ROOFS REpaired; estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED PROMPTLY; CITY or country. Atlas Roofing Co., 351 W. Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—COMPETENT PARTNER IN GROcery and meat market having established cash trade; references exchanged. B 52, Tribune.

PARTNER—OR CHANCE TO MANUFR. NEW patent water motor. B 18, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

WILL TRADE NO. 2 REMINGTON TYPEwriter, good as new, for No. 6, or will sell for cash. Address B 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, NO. 5, with cover; good condition. A 523, Tribune.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 206.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered to inventors.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

3,000,000 FEET NEW DRY LUMBER FROM RECeiver's sale, cheap. WESTERN WRECKING AND LUMBER CO., s. w. cor. Halsted and Division-sts. Tel. N. 1067.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BICYCLES— We pay cash for bicycles of all kinds, either ... [illegible] Cycle Co., 267 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1611 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, 1ST-class in every respect; references given and required. MRS. D. W. FOWLER.

2338 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms; board; reasonable; near transportation.

3042 GROVELAND-AV., COR. 31ST-ST.—TWO nicely furnished, warm front rooms, single or en suite; first-class table; prices very reasonable.

735 33D-CT.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE for two or four young men; excellent table board; no other boarders.

TO RENT—BY WIDOW, TO LADY EMPLOYED; convenient, desirable. Address B 53, Tribune.

3024 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; $5 to $6 per week; steam heat.

North Side.

ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS; REFINED NEIGHborhood; all conveniences; first-class table; private family; near park and cable. A 268, Tribune.

372 E. OHIO—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ELEgant room; $4 up; walking distance.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT 2D STORY front room, also single room; board.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, $4.50, $5, $5.50 weekly; steam heat.

262 ONTARIO—A PLEASANT SINGLE ROOM, with first-class table.

Miscellaneous.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS OR BOARD please call 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

Hotels.

COLONIAL HOTEL—OGLESBY-AV., JUST SOUTH of 63d, Woodlawn; one block from elevated road and cable cars, 2 blocks from Woodlawn depot I. C. R. R.; trains every 5 and 10 minutes; 15 minutes to Randolph-st.; well furnished; private baths; delightfully situated; rooms $8 to $20; cuisine unexcelled; European plan. WHITE & COLEMAN, Managers.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOM—BY A YOUNG MAN IN strictly private Jewish family; North or South Side; state particulars. Address B 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—HAVE $250 DUE BILL ON RELIABLE piano company; will exchange for first-class board and room, South Side. B 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—ALL PERSONS HAVING FAMILY HOtels or respectable private homes with rooms for rent kindly call at 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; single or en suite; American and European; strictly first-class in every respect; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Mgrs., Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT — FRONT ROOM; CLOSET, STEAM heat, and bath; at $10. Two unfurnished at $13, with large closet. 2730 South Park-av.

TO RENT—2236 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO CONNECTing rooms, one front alcove, one small room.

North Side.

TO RENT—4 FURNISHED, STEAM-HEATED rooms; housekeeping; gas range, bath. 181 Lincoln-av., Flat J.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED room, well warmed. 271 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM; STEAM heat. 76 Walton-pl.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE GENTLEman, furnished room, with use of bath, South Side. Address B 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SLEEPING ROOM BY dressmaker; part pay in work or roommate. Address A D 473, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.
51 St. Clair-st., 9 rooms.
384 Ontario-st., 12 rooms, steam heat.
88 St. Clair-st., 9 rooms.
28 Lincoln-av., steam heat, furnished.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS IN THE new building Michigan-av. and 36th-ct.; all sizes, 4 to 10 rooms, and are the finest in the city; elegant mahogany and oak woodwork, marble lined bathrooms, free telephones in each apartment, steam heat, gas range, etc.; plans and prices at our office or agent at the building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN SUITES OF 3 AND 4 rooms in Hodges Bldg., n. e. cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.; steam heat, elevator, gas stoves, hot water, newly decorated; low rents. Apply at elevator. 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—4314-16 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. 4 and 5-room flats; steam heat, gas ranges, etc.; $16, $17, and $20. J. S. SHEARER & CO., 282 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH, $25; 4 ROOMS and bath, $20; steam heat, hot water, elevator, strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—6249 OGLESBY-AV., ONE BLOCK from I. C. and L station, 2d floor, cor., 6-room flat; furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 6-ROOM flat; steam heat; modern. Inquire 318 E. 45th-st., 1st flat.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT WITH BATH. ROOM 1818 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—MODERN, NEW STEAM-HEATED 2-room flats, $11; refs. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FINE NEW FLATS, FRAME OR brick, $6 per month. Inquire 6328 Marshfield-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. Halsted-st.; low rent. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL MODERN FURnished apartment on South Side for family of 2 and servant. Address B 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—$250 EQUITY IN NEW upright piano; wish to exchange for rent first-class flat. Address J F 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE WITH PRIVATE room; very cheap; use of telephone. Inquire Room 4, No. 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, OR less. 1106 Boyce Building, 112-114 Dearborn-st. C. DAVISON.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE PRIVATE OFFICE OR DESK room, cheap. 305 Tacoma Building.

Lofts.

TO RENT—231 JACKSON-ST., 5TH FLOOR, 2,000 sq. ft. freight and passenger elevators; rent $480 per annum. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—111 W. HURON, 4-R. FLAT	$ 6
370 W. Indiana, 4-r. flat	7
279 Ogden-av., 4-r. flat	15
202-212 Lincoln-st., 10-r. houses, $35 to	40
41 E. 24th, flats, 5 and 6 rooms	20
1689 92d-court, 5-r. cottage	10

E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING FLOORS, WITH power, on Pacific-av., between Harrison and Polk; 30,000 ft. at low price. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 261 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONstructed building, 28,000 feet floor space, elevator service, and steam heat with or without power. CHATROOP BROS., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4128.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

STORAGE.

PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping; special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak. 830.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, express. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

CLOTHING.

$6, $7, $8, AND $9 PANTS FOR $4; OVER 800 pants remnants reduced in price; some of the best wearing goods in stock are included; made to your order, $4; fit guaranteed. NICOLL, the Tailor, cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—FULL-DRESS SUIT, 35 SIZE, FOR $15; cost $65. 474 N. Clark-st., 2d flat.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

LARGE BANK SAFES; ALSO SECOND-HAND safes. MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SHOWCASES, DESKS, COUNters, cheap. E. A. PRIOR, 264 E. Madison-st.

BANK SAFE. MODERN. ALMOST NEW. cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write. 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALL, ... Madison.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1120 MASONIC Temple. Most complete stock in the city. Collections wanted. 20-page coin catalogue ...

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

HAVE $... PIANO DUE BILL TO TRADE ... [illegible]

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EMERALD-AV., AUBURN PK., 50 x120, $4,000; will divide.

76th, near Cottage Grove, 25x125	$ 800
Vernon-av., near 60th, 25x125	1,500
Ellis-av., near 93d, 25x125, east front	400

E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS VACANT, fronting 100 feet on Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs., at 22d-st.; 180 feet deep; $225 foot. This is a forced sale, about ½ price, and must be cash. E. S. DREYER & CO., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—93D-CT., NEAR DREXEL-AV. (Burnside) I. C. shops, cottage and lot, $1,100. E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—MARYLANDav., between 65th and 66th-sts., east front; lot 25x125 to alley; street improved; cement sidewalks; all assessments paid; for cash, $1,450. ADOLPH PIKE & CO., 93 5th-av.

FOR SALE—GRAND-AV., COR. HUMBOLDT Park, electric cars, 50 ft., $3,000; 100 ft. adjoining, $1,000 lot. E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ADA-ST., NEAR MADISON, 10-room stone front, $2,000 under market. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LARGE HOUSE, BARNS, 2 LOTS; corner, West Side; $2,500; most live; no agents. Address B 46, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WENDELL-ST., NEAR WELLS—4-story flats, $14,000; pays over 10 per cent on price and 12 per cent on equity. E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE— EDGEWATER LOT EAST OF R. R. $750 below true value. Address B 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FACTORY—ON NORTH HALSTEDst., 41x66, 3-story and basement; strong and plenty of light. Address B 44, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A MODERN 8-room residence on improved street in leading suburb; will take clear vacant up to about $1,000 as first payment. SMITH, 1237 Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE — BERWYN—CHOICE LOTS; WILL build from your own plans and sell on easy payments. ANDREWS & PIPER, 108-110 La Salle, R 1242.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—33X180, $500. 50x179, $750; 25x150, $300. E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—2-FLAT BUILDING, $2,800; ¼ cash, balance easy; or would exchange for good hardware stock. Address B 50, Tribune.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—NEW COTTAGE, 6 rooms and large closets, $1,850; part cash, balance monthly. Address B 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL—60,000 acres of lands for sale in South Alabama and West Florida in parcels and prices to suit purchaser. Address J. J. SULLIVAN, Pensacola, Fla.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WABASH-AV., NORTH 22D-ST., about $40,000; will pay ½ cash and ½ clear improved. Give full description in confidence. Address B 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—50-FT. LOT, $80 PER FT.; SUITAble for flats. Address B 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—PROPERTY NEAR LOS ANGELES for Chicago improved. Room 21, 78 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WILL BUY SMALL FLAT BUILDing if bargain; Hyde Park. B 63, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$1,200 EQUITY IN EVANSton $4,500 modern home; Hartzell-av.; a beauty. Brick flats, 34 ft., 24th, near Calumet, $8,000 equity for farm or clear vacant. 76th, near Cottage Grove, 25x125, cor. alley, $1,000, for good building and loan assn. stock. E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT FARMING lands and improved farms, clear, for improved, and will assume. J. M. SECRIST, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$6,000 EQUITY, 5216 MADIson-av., 50 feet and old house, for clear; might assume a little if we got some cash. JOHN C. LONG, 849 Marquette Bldg.

I HAVE A NICE FARM 70 MILES FROM CHIcago of 160 acres would exchange for North Side suburban residence. A. BOYSEN, 172 Washington-st.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE GENERAL CONtractor to build two $2,500 residences in suburb and take $5,000 equity in store and flat building or cash and clear vacant in payment. B 45, Tribune.

HAVE FINE MILLINERY STOCK TO TRADE for suburban vacant. 1108 Unity Bldg.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, PAYable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80, 81, 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,500, SECURED BY mortgage on ground lease buildings, 7 per cent. Address B 76, Tribune office.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTONst.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CHICAGO AND EVANSton property; no delay; also building loans. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19. Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19, OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., ROOM 205. Office at 175 Dearborn open evenings till 9 o'clock.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 3, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN, 351 63D-ST., CORNER OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK), SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; I loan my own money quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

INVESTIGATE—$5,000—PARTNER WANTED in a thoroughly substantial manufacturing business, well established and advertised. If you mean business address A. G. HOLLOWELL, 146 State-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER— LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND MONEY loaned upon any available collateral or approved names. D. H. TOLMAN, R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON the Chicago Stock Exchange in large or small lots. A. W. WHEELER, Rooms 426 and 427 Stock Exchange Bldg.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, accepted notes, warrants, and other good securities. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Highest value. Loans on same. RICHARD HEREFIELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CHICAGO FIRST MORTgages from $1,000 to $50,000; no expense to lender. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS ON CHATTEL MORTgage or good security. Address J F 38, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN—ROOM NO. 17, NO. 104 LA Salle-st. J. F. BUHL.

FINANCIAL.

$50,000 TO LOAN—
ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
AT LOWEST RATES.
NO DELAY.
NEW ERA BANK.
9 and 11 Blue Island-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE DULL SEASON IS THE BUYERS' SEASON.

During Christmas week we took in exchange a number of used pianos and organs. We are putting these instruments in thorough order and will offer them at exceptionally low prices until sold. We also have a few instruments left over from the special sale which will be disposed of at the cut prices as long as the stock lasts.

AMONG THE BARGAINS ARE:

Used organs, $10 to $25; $3 cash, $2 per month. Organs good as new, $33 to $40; $5 cash, $3 per month. Square pianos, $20 to $40; $5 cash, $3 per month. Used upright pianos, $75 to $150; $7 cash, $5 per month. New upright pianos, $165 to $200; $8 cash, $5 per month. ALSO, THREE or FOUR GRAND PIANOS, little used and suitable for teachers, schools, or music halls; prices $200 to $350; $25 cash, $10 per month.

ALL USED INSTRUMENTS bought at this sale ARE RETURNABLE WITHIN TWO YEARS at FULL PURCHASE PRICE towards any new piano in our stock of higher price.

PLAIN FIGURES—ONE PRICE TO ALL.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO is the only piano made that contains the "screw stringer" system of fastening the wires. It does not require one-fourth as much tuning as other pianos, and has no equal for durability.

Catalogues mailed free to any address.

We have a large stock of slightly used and shopworn pianos and organs that we must close out.

Good upright pianos from $100 up. Organs $15 to $40. They are all in good condition and genuine bargains.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

Write or call for particulars.

MASON & HAMLIN CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES E. M. GILL, Manager.

THE HAINES BROS. PIANOS are noted for their artistic quality of tone and extreme durability; new and beautiful designs in all kinds of fancy woods; established 1852, and still in the lead; this week we offer some fine bargains in slightly used pianos; Fischer upright $150; Ernest Gobier up., $150; Steinway & Sons up., $225; Knabe up., $285; four uprights, $85 each, two are mahogany; many others to select from; pianos to rent and rent applied if purchased; pianos sold on the easiest payments.

J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY'S END-OF-THE-YEAR BULLETIN—After Christmas we always have a large number of choice bargains in second-hand and slightly used uprights that we are anxious to close out before taking inventory. This season is no exception and we are now displaying pianos such as the Knabe, Fischer, Vose, Steinway, Schomacker, Weber, Pease, Emerson, Chickering, and others at the lowest prices of the year. Among them are good uprights at $125, squares at $50, and grands at $200 and upward. In new pianos we offer the Knabe, Fischer, Hazelton, Blasius, Krakauer, Jewett, Ludwig, and others. Easy monthly payments may be arranged.

We tune, regulate, repair, polish, move, store, and rent pianos at the lowest rates.

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st. "Everything Known in Music."

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS	FOR
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS	56 YEARS
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS	THE
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS	FAVORITE
SOLD	HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
BY THE MAKERS	HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
ONLY	HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
FOR ONE PROFIT.	HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS

Cost but little more than ordinary pianos and last a life time.
Prices and terms to suit all.
Second-hand pianos $40 and upward.
Second-hand organs $20 and upward.
Renting, tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF GOOD UPRIGHT pianos, taken in exchange by us during the holiday rush. These pianos must be disposed of regardless of price to make room for our new stock of Steinway, A. B. Chase, Briggs, Vose & Sons, Sterling, and Huntington pianos. Sharp bargains for cash or installments.

LYON, POTTER & CO., Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st.

500 PIANOS To be closed out during the months of November and December. New pianos—Former prices $400 to $575; prices now $275 to $350. Also a line of pianos $200. Terms $5 to $10 per month. Any responsible person can have a piano. Every piano fully warranted. A large line of new style Chase Brothers and Hackley pianos for sale at correspondingly low prices.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO COMPANY. [Established 30 years.] Wabash-av. and Congress-st. Auditorium.

IN MANY THOUSANDS OF CULTURED American homes WHEELOCK PIANOS ARE daily a constant source of pleasure and entertainment to young and old. In the WHEELOCK PIANO, as in no other, the happy medium of superior merit and extremely moderate price is always maintained without sacrificing quality. TERMS EASY. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 258-260 Wabash-av.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH.
Will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.
"Big Piano Store."
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

TO RENT—FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS IN all the fashionable natural wood casings at lowest rates; one year rental allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$3 PER MONTH RENTS AN UPRIGHT PIANO; $5 per month buys an upright piano; prices lower than at any other house in the city; quality of the highest. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 MONTHly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

PIANO PURCHASERS SHOULD CALL ON RINTELMAN PIANO CO., 165 Wabash-av. Tel. Main 1774.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$135 BUYS A WEBER PIANO, FULL SIZE, STOOL and cover. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$130 BUYS $600 ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO; used 2 months. 372 E. Ohio.

SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS. THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 261 Wabash-av.

$200 BUYS A SOHMER UPRIGHT PIANO. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. B. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS ARE Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st.; diseases peculiar to men and women; letters answered.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

211 STATE-ST., ROOM 20. MRS. DR. BROWN—Skillful treatment of all female complaints by improved method.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY EXPERT specialist in city treating special blood, skin, and nervous diseases; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State.

INSTRUCTION.

YOU MAY SECURE A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL knowledge of bookkeeping, shorthand, and business affairs at your own home and prepare for a good position; instruction by mail; low rates; catalogue free; trial lesson 10 cents. Address BRYANT & STRATTON, 92 College Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. $12 a term. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN.

INSTRUCTION IN DANCING—KRETLOW'S Schools for Dancing. A new class for beginners will open 401 Webster-av., Thursday, January 2, at S. S. Turner Hall, 3145 State-st., Wednesday, January 8.

ALBRO MILLINERY SCHOOL [THE ONLY genuine], reopened at 1559 Michigan-av.; enter now for spring positions; send for circular.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OFFERS A FULL course in shorthand and typewriting; $25 term.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. STANLEY, CLAIRVOYANT AND PALMist; her power is marvelous; predictions reliable; gives full names, dates, facts, and figures; satisfaction to patrons is my best ad. Office 354 State-st., cor. Harrison, Rooms 4 and 5. Ladies only. Terms reasonable. Office hours, 9:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

WHEN OTHER MEDIUMS FAIL CALL ON Sir Russell Easton, 847 N. Clark. Consultation free. Everything guaranteed.

ARE YOU IN TROUBLE? CONSULT MRS. Dr. Hardy; 50c and $1; correspondence confidential. 1205 Wabash-av., cor 12th. Hours 9 to 9.

MME. RAPHAEL, MEDIUM; FEES 25C AND 50c; trance $1. 483 Washington-blvd.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 50 West Washington-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m. GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.
Dec. 27, 1895.

T. A. SHAW & CO. ANNOUNCE That on Dec. 31, 1895, Mr. John H. Switfler retires from the firm and T. A. Shaw Jr. and F. L. Borwell are admitted to partnership.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

PUG DOG FOR SALE—... [illegible] Adams-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-class fire insurance agency on La Salle-st., $5,000 cash. A fine opportunity for a man of property to start a son in business, as my partner is an old and experienced insurance man. Office well equipped with maps and everything necessary for conducting the business. Only those able to furnish first-class references need apply. An opportunity seldom met with. Address B 67, Tribune office.

$15,000 CASH BY JAN. 5 WILL BUY A LARGE block of stock in the oldest and largest corporation of its kind in the world; money needed to meet bonded indebtedness and extend business; investment absolutely safe and large returns guaranteed to the right party; salaried position in the management if desired; unless you have the money don't answer. N 2, Lord & Thomas, 45 Randolph-st.

WANT—PARTY THAT CAN FURNISH $1,000 cash to join me in purchasing established and paying jewelry store and cut-rate railway ticket office combined, in the best location in Cincinnati, which I have option on; am practical both lines. F. C. ADAMS, 409 Walnut-st., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—$650; GROCERY AND MARKET on South Side; doing a paying business; compelled to sacrifice for other business; anybody looking for a bargain it will pay to investigate. Address B 47, Tribune office.

I WILL GIVE A RELIABLE MAN WHO CAN loan me $2,500 on good security a steady office position at good salary; also, if suited, an interest in the business after the 1st of May; proof of capital expected at interview. Z 699, Tribune office.

$2,500 CASH WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST in an established and growing business; also position at good salary; good opportunity for steady man. Address B 73, Tribune office.

BRIGHT MAN WITH $1,000; STANDARD THEatrical business; interest in business and mortgage secures money; great snap. WALES, 1024 Unity Bldg.

WANTED—CHEF AS PARTNER IN PRIVATE club; must be competent to take charge and furnish few hundred dollars; references. Address B 58, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FINE BROUGHam, made by Studebaker Bros. Address B 60, Tribune office.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND speeding sleigh. Private barn, 2437 Indiana-av.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED. $1.50 week. RHODES, 93 Washington-st., R. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—On and after Jan. 1, 1896, street cars will stop for passengers only at near crosswalk of street intersections, except where signs are placed at farther crosswalks and in middle of long blocks.

In compliance with city ordinance passed Dec. 2, 1895. Chicago City Railway Company.

IF YOU LIKE DUCK OR BRANT SHOOTING OR fishing and have some money to invest in same, write W. M. DURHAM, Banker, Momence, Ill.

WRITE FOR "THEY WANT TO SELL" LAND list. W. M. DURHAM, Banker, Momence, Ill.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

WINTER CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT.—The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Fuerst Bismarck will leave New York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria [for Cairo and the pyramids], Jaffa [for Jerusalem], Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about 10 weeks.

ALSO WINTER CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Columbia will leave New York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince [Hayti], Mayaguez [Porto Rico], St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas, Venezuela], and Puerto Cabello, Kingston [Jamaica], Havana [Key West, Old Point Comfort], New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner [about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner] with all its comforts is offered on this route. For particulars apply to THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 125 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

AMERICAN LINE—NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON. Every Wednesday at 11 a. m. Shortest and most convenient route to London.

St. Paul	Jan. 8	New York	Jan. 22
Paris	Jan. 15	St. Paul	Jan. 29

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Every Saturday.

Rhynland	Jan. 11	Pennland	Jan. 18

RED STAR LINE—NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Every Wednesday.

Westernland	Jan. 15	Noordland	Jan. 29
Kensington	Jan. 22	Friesland	Feb. 5

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Fulda...Jan. 4, 10 am	†Kaiser W. II. Ja. 22 11am
**Normannia, Jn. 8, 11am	†F. Bismarck, Ja. 28 11am
†Werra...Jan. 18, 10 am	†Fulda...Feb. 12, 10 am

**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available from the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.	North German Lloyd, Oelricks & Co., Gen. Agt., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y., H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—Established 1840. "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA." The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA." 520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings. ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN. The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED [having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence] requires no comment. M. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours. MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE. The grand cruise of last year per fast express steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of passengers positively limited. MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS. I. Cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 am	Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 am
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 am	Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 am
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 am	Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Mar. 3, 10 am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA. Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.

Columbia, Mar. 5, 7 am	F. Bismarck, Ap. 9, 11 am
Norm'nia, Mar. 26, 11 am	A. Victoria, Ap. 23, 7 am

I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4¼ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS IN (6¼ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows: Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 am; Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 am; Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 am; Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 am. For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Agt., 29 B'way, N. Y. N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't, 244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU	January 18th, 3 p. m.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	January 29th, 3 p. m.
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO	February 6th, 3 p. m.

For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS TO EGYPT, THE NILE, AND the Holy Land—Personally conducted parties leave New York Jan. 8 and 22, Feb. 12, 19, and 29; rates $485 and upwards, including all expenses; programs free. Independent tickets to Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, etc. Winter cruises to the tropics. Send for Excursionist. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE, EGYPT, PALestine, the Nile—Select parties semi-monthly; independent tickets, all routes; ocean tickets; winter rates; all lines; programs free; monthly Gazette, with map, 10c. HENRY GAZE & SONS [LTD.], Universal Tourist Agents [Est. 1844], 220 South Clark-st., Chicago. Tel. M. 3778.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	* 2:30 pm	*12:25 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:15 pm
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 9:05 am	† 6:45 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	† 8:10 am	† 6:25 pm
Toronto, Mont'l & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2390 Main. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M'ns, Marsh'l'n	† 8:15 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:10 am
	*11:40 pm	* 3:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:00 pm	†10:25 am

St. Charles, Sycamore, De Kalb—Lv. 10:15 a. m., *9:40 a. m., 11 p. m., *5:25 p. m., *6 p. m., *11:40 p. m. Ar. †7:50 a. m., *9:10 a. m., *3:40 p. m., *5:05 p. m., †10 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Leave. Arrive.

[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 39th and Hyde Park. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux City	* 4:30 pm	* 9:45 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Des Moines, C. Rapids	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	* 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 am	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	† 8:15 am	b 8:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 4:30 pm	c 8:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	* 4:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	† 1:15 am
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 3:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., †8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:15 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e5:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:30 a. m., †1:45 p. m., †5:30 p. m., e9:05 p. m., †11:10 p. m.

Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m., Ar., *8:00 a. m., †11:00 a. m., †9:45 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	c 7:45 pm
Ill., Ia., & Peoria Express	* 8:45 am	* 1:50 pm
Minn'p'lis, St. P., & S. Falls	* 6:30 pm	*12:10 pm
Peoria, La Salle, & Joliet	* 5:30 pm	* 1:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado & Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	*5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Sp'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, R. Island & Dav'np'rt	*11:30 pm	....
Kansas City, St. Jo., Oskaloosa & Texas	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily at 5:45 pm, with through sleeper and chair car. Connects at Missouri River with Union Pacific Fast Flyer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 3:10 pm	*12:20 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fla.	* 3:10 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* [illegible] am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† [illegible] pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	*12:35 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 3:10 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 8:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 3:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	† 6:00 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:30 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford & Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:35 pm
Local points, Illinois & Ia.	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator & Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Bl. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
K. City, Denver, & California	* 6:00 pm	9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis & California Lim.	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:55 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'g'fd. & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 9:00 pm	10:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:20 am
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n.	* 5:00 pm	10:45 am
Bloomington Accommodat'n.	† 6:00 am	9:15 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 8:00 am	5:43 pm
Joliet, Streator & Peoria	†12:45 pm	3:10 pm
Joliet and Streator	* 4:00 pm	9:45 am
Kan. City, Colo. & Tex. Ex.	* 6:02 pm	9:45 am
California Limited	* 8:00 pm	8:45 am
Califor., Mex., & Kas. C. Ex.	*10:00 pm	*10:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	†11:32 pm	8:43 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st. Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	2:35 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	3:00 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:40 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. eEx-Sat. ‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Ca. West	* 6:05 pm	9:45 am
	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	* 6:05 pm	9:45 am
Waukesha Passenger	* 5:45 pm	10:45 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. Nov. 24, 1895.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 9:25 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:40 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:25 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., 5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, 6:45 p. m., †2:35 p. m., †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:15 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Offices, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 5:40 pm
New York & Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	*11:25 pm	* 3:10 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. and ... corner Clark-st.

[illegible]

WITH UP-TO-DATE WOMEN.

WHEN the Chicago wide-awake woman writes the last page in her book of 1895 she will have recorded a wonderful work—a work along all progressive lines from kitchen to kindergarten, home to hospital, politics to philanthropy, literary clubs to mothers' convocations, social settlements to social purity.

It is impossible in a cursory view to more than touch here and there upon important points. The résumé that follows will tell its own interesting story of the work and worth of the Chicago woman.

Philanthropy.

The efforts of the Chicago woman in the great field of philanthropy are so varied that the chronicler pauses to consider. Probably the organization that has come nearest to most women's hearts is the Model Lodging-House and Workshop for destitute women, fully inaugurated early in the year. This refuge was established in proximity to Hull House by the leading women's clubs of the city. It is a temporary home for the wandering woman of the street, where she may be cared for in return for work done in the sewing-room until permanent employment is found outside the Lodging-House. It is the worthy outgrowth of the great emergency work of the previous winter. The directors, of which Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson is President, hope to have a permanent lodging-house, a fund having been started for that purpose.

Notable in the annals of the Young Woman's Christian Association, of which Mrs. Leander Stone is President, was the laying of the corner-stone of the elegant structure on Michigan avenue—the home that is to shelter thousands of stranger-girls in the days to come, and give them all the advantages of gymnasium, social clubs, library, and study classes. This monument to woman's work represents the united work of hundreds of women, and when completed will have cost $125,000. The formal opening will occur early in the new year.

After ten years' work with charity creches a body of philanthropic women built and opened the Margaret Etter Creche on Wabash avenue, an attractive building of Florentine design, where the babies of working women may be kept from day to day and cared for in the nursery or instructed in the kindergarten. It was named in memory of Miss Margaret Etter, the woman who gave her life to charity.

Philanthropic club women turned editors in the autumn for the sake of the proposed maternity hospital. With Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson as editor-in-chief and Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch as business manager several thousand dollars were realized from the woman's edition of the Evening Journal. In connection with this hospital there will be industrial features that the young mothers may be turned back on the world self-supporting. The work is being rapidly pushed by its sponsor, the Children's Aid Society, and before many months it will be in full operation.

The Needlework Guild, of which Mrs. Potter Palmer is Honorary President and Mrs. Charles Hamill Acting President, only comes to the front once a year in an annual distribution of clothing to men, women, and children of poverty. This winter 8,000 garments were given out and many new sections for increased work were organized for the coming year.

One of the more recent movements is the plan of the Federation of Jewish Women's clubs to establish a work-room in one of the poorer districts for inexperienced working-women. Mrs. Hannah Solomon is one of its leading spirits. This much-needed establishment will be started soon after the holidays.

Greater than philanthropic endeavor is the humanitarian work just inaugurated by prominent women of the city and suburbs on behalf of Armenia. It is proposed to give entertainments in the churches, clubhouses, and theaters for the benefit of a fund to aid in the relief of the persecuted Armenians. The money will be placed in the hands of Miss Clara Barton, who stands for the Red Cross Society of America.

Politics.

Notwithstanding there has been no educational election to inspire the fair suffragist political meetings, debates and study classes have held forth in the four corners of the city. Undaunted by occasional failures the would-be voter points with pride to the three States—Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah—where women have full franchise. Early in the year Chicago suffragists presented two bills before the Legislature, the "township suffrage bill" and the "municipal suffrage bill." Both were lost, notwithstanding fair enthusiasts fairly bombarded the legislative halls and pointedly told the solons why they wanted to vote.

This trip to Springfield was followed by the State convention at Springfield when Mrs. Mary E. Holmes was reëlected State President. At this meeting plans were laid yet deeper and wider for the extension of suffrage sentiment.

Later Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York conducted an interesting "suffrage week" in Chicago under the auspices of suffrage clubs. The 80th birthday of the pioneer suffragist, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was fittingly observed by the Cook County Equal Suffrage Society a few weeks ago. In addition to these special occasions the Political Equality League, of which Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley is President, has conducted interesting monthly debates on various phases of woman's enfranchisement.

Clubs.

When one comes to the club life of the Chicago woman there is a never-ending array of events. As President of the General Federation of Women's clubs, Mrs. Charles Henrotin has visited many clubs throughout the country and brought much inspiration to Chicago clubs. One of the home organizations, the Woman's club, of which Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley is President, stands preëminent. Were one to chronicle the philanthropies and reforms successfully undertaken during last year by this great organization of progressive women a volume would have to be written. Its far-reaching influence for good will go unchallenged. In passing mention can only be made of the great principle espoused at the annual meeting: That color should not debar from membership. This principle having been imbedded in its constitution the name of the colored woman once rejected from membership has been reintroduced by five prominent members, and it is confidently expected it will be accepted at the next meeting of the Membership committee.

An auspicious event was the first annual meeting of the Illinois Federation of Women clubs, of which Mrs. Isabella Laning Candee is President, at Peoria. Chicago sent a delegation of its brightest club women, who espoused the resolution which pledged the federation to educational matters during the year.

Of the many clubs that have sprung into being during the last twelve months probably the largest is the Woodlawn Woman's club, of which Mrs. Corinne Brown is President. It has a membership of hundreds, having evidenced its progressiveness in many lines of work, notably that of "child labor."

The largest art club in the city, the Arché, whose President is Mrs. Herman Hall, established early in the year an annual salon day for Chicago artists. This club has a membership of 600. At the forthcoming salon day it will award $450 in prizes for the best pictures by home artists.

The Daughters of the Revolution, of which Mrs. Samuel Kerfoot is State Regent and Mrs. Penoyer Sherman is Chicago Regent, held its first annual meeting here a few weeks ago, such gatherings having been held only by two other States. These patriotic descendants of Revolutionary fathers unanimously pledged themselves to the protection of the American flag from desecration.

Social Purity.

New interest in the once unpopular problem of social purity dates to the coming of Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth of Salvation Army prominence.

The impassioned appeals on behalf of outcast girls, made at the Woman's club by this noble woman, won many new workers.

Independent of but in keeping with this new sentiment for reform two bills were introduced before the Legislature touching the "age of consent." This unsuccessful effort was not backed by any particular woman's organization but was rather the outcome of agitation from many sources.

The first large organization to openly [illegible] social purity was the Civic Federation. Several months ago a Social Purity [illegible] was formed, with Catherine [illegible] McCulloch as Chairman. This committee [illegible] only aroused public sentiment [illegible] of a conference of interested [illegible] women, but has conferred privileges [illegible] officials and Police Justices [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible]

Working Girls' Association, with Miss Bonnie Withrow as President. At the first annual reunion 600 working women assembled at the Woman's club rooms. It is composed principally of the lunch clubs with study classes, which are flourishing in the down-town districts. One result of this union was the recent formation of singing classes, a series of lessons being given by Prof. Tomlins for a merely nominal sum.

Social Settlements.

Progressive women have played a prominent part in the social settlement life of Chicago the last year. Hull House, of which Miss Jane Addams is guiding spirit, has recently added a children's building to its settlement of many structures. And in addition to her numerous duties Miss Addams assumed several months ago the novel rôle of garbage inspector of her ward, which position she has filled with the success that accompanies all her efforts.

Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of Chicago University Settlement, has established all sorts of beneficial clubs for the people of her district. In order to secure greater coöperation between the settlement and the university she organized the wives of the professors of the university into a club for this special purpose.

Another settlement is in process of formation on Elm street, with Mrs. Helen Campbell and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson as sponsors. Mrs. Campbell is widely known through her books, "Prisoners of Poverty" being particularly notable. Mrs. Stetson is a newcomer from California, who is popularly known through her book of verses entitled "In This Our World."

Temperance.

White-ribboners have further extended their work during the year, one of the most notable events being the crusade of the women of Harvey against the saloons of that suburb. The end is not yet, and the women declare they will win. The return of Miss Frances Willard to Chicago has also added new enthusiasm.

Kindergartens.

Through the kindergartens mothers have followed all sorts of progressive ideas in the bringing up of babies. Of particular interest was the convocation of mothers held in the autumn under the auspices of the Chicago Kindergarten College.

Representatives of this line of work were present from all the neighboring States and the child-problem was considered from every point of view.

Household Economics.

A new era in household economics was inaugurated when a society bearing that name was organized recently. The object is the establishment of a training school for housewives as well as servants. Preliminary meetings have been held, and plans will be rapidly pushed after the holidays.

Miscellaneous.

This résumé does not take into account the thousand and one charities of the many woman organizations of the city and suburbs, such as the West End Woman's club, the South Side Woman's club, the Protective Agency for Women and Children, or the various lines pursued through the Civic Federation.

Not only has the influence of this great work of the Chicago woman gone abroad, but she herself has shone at various gatherings of the fair sex, notably the National Council of Women, the Atlanta exposition, and various club federations in the neighboring States. From it all there comes back the message through Mrs. Charles Henrotin, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs—"Nothing seems impossible to the Chicago woman."

MODEL FOR REEFERS FOR MISSES.

Sailor Collar with Square Fronts Is the New Feature.

The sailor collar with square fronts forming revers is the new feature of this season's reefers. They are fitted with the usual seams in the back, the fronts being loose and seamless.

The model is used for costumes of serge and cheviots, as well as for separate jackets.

NO. 7,662—MISSES' REEFER.

For the latter plain cloths are preferred for older girls. A stylish coat of brown had the collar light-brown silk in leather color, with buttons of the same.

A jacket of mixed cheviot in light brown, with a skirt to match, makes the most serviceable of costumes for general wear.

Serges of all colors are used for the same sort of costume. One of blue had the collar in red cloth, with trimming of blue braid.

This pattern costs 10 cents, and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

The jacket is cut in four sizes, for girls of 10, 12, 14, and 16 years of age. About 2½ yards of 42-inch, or 2⅛ of 54-inch material is needed.

Always give bust measure for waist, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS REPORT.

Show a Smaller Reserve than in October, 1894—Above Requirements.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Chicago's national banks, twenty-one in number, made reports of their condition at the close of the business Dec. 13, and the aggregate figures are in every way satisfactory. The reserve held is $27,114,815, compared with $33,973,093 in October, 1894, but the average reserve is 29.6 per cent, whereas the statute requires only 25 per cent. The aggregate abstract of the reports made to Controller Eckels is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 89,854,046
Overdrafts		208,428
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,650,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		550,000
U. S. bonds on hand		194,400
Premiums on U. S. bonds		131,677
Stocks, certificates, etc.		5,457,983
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		820,507
Other real estate and mortgages owned		850,745
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		15,063,981
Due from State banks and bankers		4,388,798
Checks and other cash items		97,808
Exchanges for Clearing-House		5,721,161
Bills of other national banks		788,004
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		23,022
Lawful money reserve in bank—viz.:		
Gold coin	$15,097,127	
Gold Treasury certificates	2,261,240	
Silver dollars	204,386	
Silver Treasury certificates	1,368,191	
Silver fractional coin	197,306	
Total specie		$ 19,128,250
Legal tender notes	7,371,565	
U. S. certificates of deposits for legal tender notes	615,000	
		$ 7,986,565
Five per cent redemption fund with Treasurer		72,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer		93,854
		$152,961,187

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 21,400,000
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		[illegible]
National bank notes issued	$1,440,000	
Less amount on hand	234,415	
Amount outstanding		$ 1,205,585
Due to other national banks		[illegible]
Due to State banks and bankers		[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Individual deposits		[illegible]
United States deposits		[illegible]
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		[illegible]
Liabilities other than those above stated		17,951
		$152,961,187

Average reserve [illegible] 29.6 per cent.

[illegible]

ROW IN SCHOOL BOARD.

MEMBERS ARE SPLIT INTO TWO WARRING FACTIONS.

Bitter Feeling Develops at Meeting of High School Committee—Mr. Errant Abruptly Leaves Room—Mr. Thornton Denounces Methods of Reform Committee and Considers Its Action an Insult—Investigation Reveals Deeper Cut in Salaries than Intended.

The High School committee of the Board of Education held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was attended by other members of the board and board employés, and at which language was used which abundantly showed the board had been split into two warring factions.

The Chairman of the committee, A. S. Trude, was absent. Mr. Thornton, who is not only a member of this committee but Chairman of the Affiliated Committee on College Preparatory Schools, was called on to preside. The other members of the committee present were Mr. Pettibone, Mrs. Sherman, and Mr. Errant. There were present also Supervisor of High Schools Nightingale, President Cameron, Supt. Lane, Chairman of the Finance Committee Lindblom, and Secretary Graham.

Mr. Thornton said the object of the meeting was "to decide whether a ring of five men were to be allowed to usurp all the powers of the Board of Education and of its committees." His idea was "when such a ring showed its head to break it."

Charges Bulldozing.

The Reform committee, he said, had sat for months by night and in secret session, and refused information concerning its contemplated work to the other memers of the board. Then, when it made its report, subverting every department of the board's work, it was rushed through in a few minutes—

"By bulldozing," interpreted Mrs. Sherman coolly.

"What was that word?" said Mr. Errant.

"By bulldozing," Mrs. Sherman repeated.

"Just so," said Mr. Thornton. "They throttled discussion."

Mr. Errant, who was a member of the Reform committee, said he had not come to the meeting to listen to such language, and abruptly left.

"We are glad to excuse you," shouted Mr. Thornton. But in a few minutes Mr. Errant returned.

"Now, the action of this Reform committee," continued Mr. Thornton, is an insult to me and to every member of this committee. It did not have the courtesy to consult us on the matters we have had in hand for years, but went to work and subverted everything we have accomplished by our toil and study. But if the Reform committee has absorbed all the functions of this committee, and superseded the Board of Education itself, I am through with this work."

Mr. Pettibone remarked concerning the report of the Reform committee, he thought it might at least "have been laid over until the other members of the board had time to read it and know what it was."

"If you only knew," pleaded Mr. Errant, "how we wrestled over that report!"

"Then you ought to have let us wrestle over it awhile," said Mrs. Sherman.

Lock Horns on Finances.

After these amenities had been hurled back and forth for thirty minutes, an issue was joined between Mr. Thornton and President Cameron on the financial condition of the board. Mr. Thornton said the board was $300,000 ahead of its expenses, and Mr. Cameron contended the School Management committee alone was $250,000 overdrawn, and every other committee overdrawn more or less.

Auditor Custer was summoned, and seemed at first to bear out Mr. Thornton's statement, and subsequently Mr. Cameron's contention. The truth seemed to be it all depended on the way the matter was viewed, and what year certain expenses properly belonged to. At the conclusion of the wrangle Mr. Pettibone exclaimed: "So we don't seem to be so everlastingly bankrupt, after all," and Mr. Cameron took his hat and went home.

The most important matter brought before the committee was the interpretation of that part of the reform report relating to the salaries of teachers in the high schools. The trouble, it was said, was the Secretary did not know how to make out his pay-rolls. The changes introduced were so complex he was unable to tell what pay any of the teachers was entitled to. They had been shifted from one group to another, their annual increase had been stopped, and a reduction of 5 per cent in some cases and 7½ per cent in others had been made. The combination of these changes was so confusing he appealed to the committee to tell him exactly what every teacher by name was entitled to. The committee seemed anxious to relieve his embarrassment, but after discussing the matter an hour without making the slightest progress dropped it exactly where it had found it.

Cut Deeper Than Intended.

During the discussion the committee found the salaries of the High School teachers had not only been cut out of proportion to other teachers, but more severely than the committee had supposed. Many of them were cut 25 per cent or more. Some had been reduced from $2,000 to $1,392. These discoveries seemed to develop a bitter feeling against the cut, and even Mr. Pettibone, apparently the most conservative member of the committee, finally came out flat-footed against it and said he hoped it would be reconsidered.

Mr. Errant said, in defense of the cut, the committee had made a careful comparison of the Chicago salaries with those of school teachers in New York and other cities. But Mr. Pettibone retorted the schools of New York were not to be compared with the High Schools of Chicago. The women of New York, he said, had lately formed an organization to agitate for an improvement in them. He wanted the Chicago schools maintained at the present high standard, and he wanted no comparisons instituted between Chicago salaries and New York salaries.

A similar wrangle took place over the changes introduced into the cirriculum of the High Schools, Mr. Errant contending geology and astronomy had been frozen out of the course. He also complained of the limitation put on the size of classes, the result being some high schools gave a better education than others; and pupils could not go from one to another because all were full to overflowing.

Rough-and-Tumble Contest.

When Mr. Lindblom came in he and Mr. Thornton had a rough-and-tumbe contest over the state of finances. But as the committee was drawing on its coats Mr. Lindblom remarked: "Next year the board will have plenty o money, and a year hence it will have all the school buildings it wants."

"Then was there any use in cutting down the teachers' salaries?" asked Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Lindblom made no reply.

"I have a proposition to make," said Mr. Pettibone, as the others were leaving the room. "I propose all the money saved by cutting teachers' salaries be expended on the construction of a small school building, to be called the 'Reform School,' and a granite slab be put on it saying, 'This building was erected with the money of the teachers of the public schools of Chicago.'"

The only laugh of the afternoon greeted this sally.

Eulogizes Prof. Parker.

Hyde Park, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It has been my privilege to know something about Col. Parker's ideas and methods of education since he has been here, and to send my children to the Normal School.

In my judgment Chicago would suffer an irreparable injury by losing Col. Parker.

He is known all over the land as an educator whose life has been devoted to his work, and as a reformer, who must necessarily have enemies, for the progress effected by educational reformers has always been against the bitterest opposition.

He believes that development of the child's faculty is more important than mere word-cramming and that harmonious development is only to be obtained by voluntary activity. And this activity results from arousing his interest rather than by forcing his attention.

As Chicago is supposed to contain less than the average number of old fogies it may be confidently expected that the services of Col. Parker will somehow be retained.

ALEX. S. BRADLEY.

Illinois Central R. R. Reduced Rates for the Holidays.

[illegible] of Christmas and New Year's holidays reduced rates from Chicago will be made to points within 200 miles on the Illinois Central, including such as Dubuque, Galena, Freeport, Rockford, Springfield, [illegible] and Pontiac, on Dec. 24, 25, 31, and Jan. 1. [illegible]

Heard in Hotel Corridors.

Dr. J. Müller of Carlsbad, the celebrated specialist in throat trouble, is giving Chicago a fortnight of his pleasure tour through this country and is stopping at the Auditorium Annex. Dr. Müller confessed that the controversy between Dr. J. B. Hamilton and Health Commissioner Kerr has not shaken the medical profession in Europe to the circumference.

"In my opinion," he said, "the judgment of the profession as to anti-toxin will be clearer than now in two or three years. In Germany they are very enthusiastic, but in Austria we are extremely conservative, and a great many physicians don't believe in all that is claimed for the remedy. Still, I believe we are on the right way. We are at the beginning of the coming method for treating diphtheria. There is, so far as I know, no reason for abandoning the use of anti-toxin, and the profession should go ahead with it, watching the results closely and determining the effects. Dr. Marmoreck of Vienna, an intimate friend of mine, now in the Pasteur Institute in Paris, asserts he has improved the method for the production of anti-toxin over that pursued by Behring. As I said before, I am forced to regard the Behring method as but the beginning, a good beginning to be sure, but something that will pass away after the manner of Koch's tuberculin."

* * *

Broken in health if not in spirit, the Rev. Joseph Cook walked through the rotunda of the Great Northern Hotel yesterday on his way home from Australia. His step was the step of a weary man, and his face bore the look of one who sought his home. Mr. Cook arrived at the hotel early in the morning from a Pacific coast train and at once went to his room, there to remain until the time for leaving for the Boston train. He denied himself to all callers and motioned away a reporter who endeavored to ask him a question at the hotel office. Mrs. Cook was with him and gave his wants the closest attention. Those who saw the noted divine as he passed through the rotunda feared that his work in the active field of effort was done for the present, if not for a long time.

* * *

Congressman A. Stewart of Wausau, Wis., stopped over a few hours at the Great Northern yesterday on his way home from Washington. "You must not expect much from a new member," he said, "but I have a heap of company in that line down there. I suppose the first month's session might be called a kindergarten. So far as I can see the country is satisfied with the beginning of this Congress. I haven't found anybody who has serious fault to find with our action on the President's Venezuelan message."

* * *

W. K. Smith of Winnipeg, the Manitoban Commissioner of Immigration, was at the Wellington yesterday on his way East.

"Any war scare up your way?" he was asked.

"Not a bit," was his reply. "We knew there wasn't going to be any serious row, and we did not get excited over it. Of course, we are more interested in our own dispute with the Dominion Government over the school question, but that, too, is going to come out all right."

"How?"

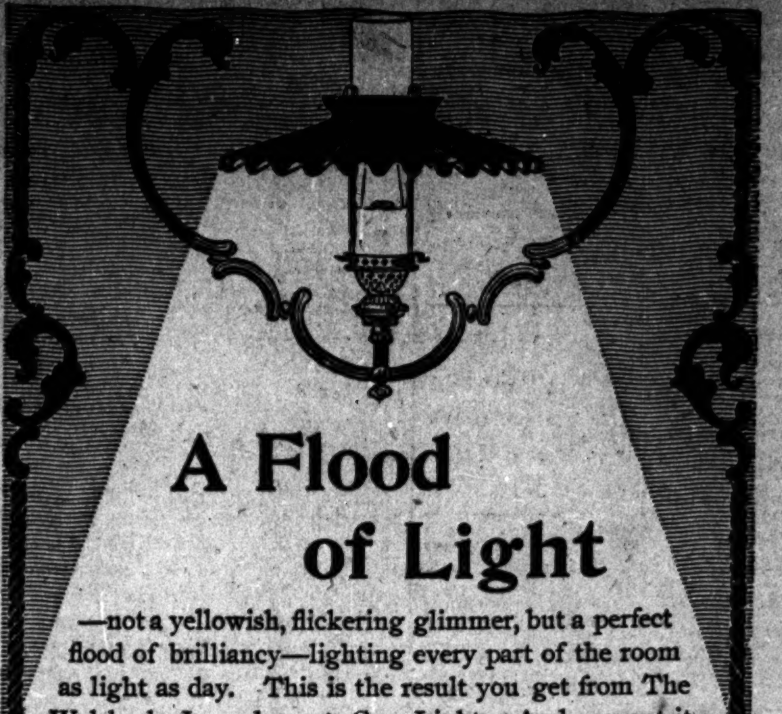
"Well, I don't know, but the politicians will find a way out of the present deadlock before long."

Mr. Smith said the outlook was for a good immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest Territory the coming season. Many Americans will go into the Alberta country. The new-comers to Manitoba will be largely from Sweden, although every northern country in Europe will contribute some people.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. Once used becomes indispensable in the kitchen.

[illegible] Assignee's Sale Stock of desks, chairs, of A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

Ask your Grocer for ECKHART & SWAN'S XXXX BEST FLOUR. [illegible]



A Flood of Light

—not a yellowish, flickering glimmer, but a perfect flood of brilliancy—lighting every part of the room as light as day. This is the result you get from The Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light. And you get it, too, with just half the gas you're now consuming.

THE IMPROVED

WELSBACH LIGHT

is better for the eyes because delightfully soft and perfectly steady; better for your welfare because of its economy; better in every way for every use than any other method of artificial illumination. Can be attached to any gas fixture without trouble or expense. Isn't there need in your house for such a light as this?

THE WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
Chicago Retail Department:
158 Lake Street.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.
109—111—113 State Street.

We Close To-Day at 2 P. M.
To Get Ready for the Opening, on
Thursday Morning, January Second,
of the Great Annual January
Clearance of Silks,
in which will be closed out every odd piece and every broken line of silks and silk goods in the entire stock.

Regardless of Cost or Value.

The mere announcement of this sale will fill to overflowing every department in our house, as all Chicago has learned by previous experience just what a clearance means here. We propose, however, extraordinary things for this sale, and many startling surprises to the trade generally, as this season has been the largest we ever had, so this clearance sale shall be the greatest money-saving event of our store's existence.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD!

Imperial Granum
Is the Best
Prepared
FOOD.

This invaluable Food has saved thousands of lives. In Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa and Dysentery it is the safest FOOD!!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
John Carle & Sons, New York.

We desire a responsible resident agent for Chicago. Must understand the Paint and Glass business.

JAMES E. PATTON CO.,
Milwaukee.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Our Regular Sale this TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 O'CLOCK—BIG SHOWING.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN, 196 Wabash-av.

J. A. BISHOP & CO.,
207-209 State-st., S. E. Cor. Adams,
MOURNING OUTFITS.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. [illegible]

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,
[illegible] STATE-ST., Opp. Marshall Field's. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. [illegible]
EYES EXAMINED FREE.

HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, CHIROPODY, FACIAL MASSAGE, ELECTROLYSIS, LADIES TURKISH BATHS.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

Plants, Bulbs, Seeds.
Vaughan's Seed Store. [illegible]

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

The January Linen Sale

Which made its bow yesterday to a d[illegible]ghted gathering of women who have learned to appreciate our an[illegible]al linen efforts scored an unequivocal success which today will be ou[illegible]one.

Dinner Sets. Finest Irish, Scotch, and German Linens.

Hemstitched Sets—
$12.50 sets in above lot—Golden Opportunity price ... 5.50
$15.000 sets from this lot—Golden Opportunity price ... 7.50
$20.00 sets described above—Golden Opportunity price ... 10.00
$25.00 sets, finest fancy pieces—Golden Opportunity price ... 12.50

Lunch Sets and Cloths. The choicest excerpts from the European linen looms. Former prices cut in half, and many less than half.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.
1,000 pairs All-Linen Sheets, double hemstitched, full size—per pair in the Golden Opportunity ... 3.50
Pillow Cases to match these otherwise matchless sheets—per pair ... 69c

Table Damasks.
$1.00 qualities of Fine Table Damask—Golden Opportunity—price ... 75c
Values up to $2.75 a yard in the best grades of Damask—Golden Opportunity—figures ... 65c to 1.50

Dinner and Lunch Napkins
Brown's and Liddell's Irish goods, the celebrated Scotch Golden Flax, Finest French and German All-Flax and Selected Yarn Linens.
¾-Satin Dinner Napkins—$2.75 values—for, per doz ... 1.89
Our regular $3.50 Fine Satin Double Damask Napkins—per doz ... 2.39

Linen [illegible]eetings. Barnsley Lin[illegible] Sheeting, far above the ordinary dry goods sto[illegible] quality, extra heavy, all pure flax linen, ro[illegible] thread. 3 yards wide—surely its e[illegible]al cannot be found at ... 69c

Tray [illegible]oths and Scarfs. A savin[illegible] of at least 25 per cent on every arti[illegible].

Towel[illegible] for Bath, Toilet, and [illegible]itchen. Webb's celebrated Towels.
22x44 He[illegible]d Devon Huck Towels, Golden Op[illegible]tunity ... 15c
26x60 Do[illegible] Yarn Bath Towels—Golden O[illegible]ortunity price ... 25c
18-inch [illegible]lish Barnsley Toweling—best ya[illegible] ever known—per yard ... 10c

Dinn[illegible]r Cloths. 2½ yds. wide and 2 to 5 yds. long—all the sizes here are regularly retailed at from $7.50 to [illegible]2.50 each—tomorrow the sale[illegible] one with one price, for cho[illegible] of any at ... 3.75

Ba[illegible]ement Linen Sale.
All [illegible] less expensive grades of Linen will be found in our basement—still we w[illegible] to impress upon all the fact that our b[illegible]ment grades in many cases excel other main department goods.

Be[illegible]spreads. The equal of this sale has never been before attempted. We'll have 10,000 quil[illegible] Hotels and Boarding-Houses, Attention! 10,0[illegible] Quilts, beginning with our samples at h[illegible] price and then followed by this carnage[illegible] of prices:
$1.[illegible] Quilts for ... 85c
$2.[illegible] Quilts for ... 1.35
$4.[illegible] Quilts for ... 2.00
$5.[illegible] Quilts for ... 2.75
$7.[illegible] Quilts for ... 3.89
$1[illegible]0 Quilts for ... 4.25
$1[illegible]0 Quilts for ... 5.00
$1[illegible]0 Quilts for ... 6.00
$[illegible]00 Quilts for ... 7.50
$[illegible]00 Quilts for ... 10.00

Annual January Sale of Embroideries. Months spent by expert collectors bea[illegible] fruit in a superb Lace showing and [illegible]ffering of every desirable new style [illegible]nd feature.

Special New Year's Bargains—26,000 yard[illegible] sam[illegible]e and trial pieces from Switzerland's producers of most recherche goods—including flouncings. No duplicates in this lot, so the advantage of early choice is apparent ... ALL AT HALF PRICE

15,000 yards "seconds"—so called because of a dropped stitch or some other slight imperfection experts alone could discover—not a whit less wearable "for a' that." All the guipure effects ... 15c grade 5c yd. 25c grade 10c yd. 40c grade 15c yd. 75c grade 25c yd.

January Sale Musl[illegible]n Underwear.
The remodeled and refitted depar[illegible]ment for Ladies' Furnishings was a scene of animation yesterday that had no peer or likeness in Chicago trade circles. The reason wi[illegible] be plain to every visitor today.

Nightgowns. New designs, made of best dew-bleached muslins; styles: Mother Hubbard, V yoke, square yoke, cluster tucking, fine insertion between tucks, large sleeves, full-size, 89c, 75c, 49c, and ... 25c

Chemises, With plain corded band, cambric ruffle, lace edge, lace insertion and embroidery, Cluny lace trimmed, values of the C., P., S. & Co. sort, 49c, 25c, 15c, and ... 10[illegible]

[illegible]orset Covers. Pompadour, round or V-shaped, fine embroidery, lace trimmed, insertion between tucks, hemstitched, 75c, 50c, 35c, and ... 25c

Skirts. Muslin or Cambric Walking Skirts, Cambric ruffle with tucks above, lace trimmed, deep embroidery, 69c, 50c, 35c, and ... 15c

Drawers. Plain, hemmed and tucked, embroidered ruffle with cluster tucks above, deep cambric ruffle with cluster tucks above, extra large yoke band ... 25c AND 33c

Extra Size Drawers. The C., P., S. & Co. perfection, plain, embroidered above tucks, tucks and insertion, $1.10, $1.00, 75c, 65c, and ... 55c

Babies' Furnishi[illegible]gs.
Infants' Fine Wool 30c Quality Booties—per pair ... 9c
Infants' Wool Mitts, 25c quality—per pair ... 9c
Infants' Crocheted and Knit Sacques, 50c quality—each ... 19c
Children's White and Colored Aprons, 45c quality—each ... 19c
Infants' Shirts, 6 sizes, worth up to 50c each, for ... 19c
Children's Slips, embroidery trimmed, all at ½ price—viz., 98c, 79c, 49c, 39c, and ... 19c
Children's French Gingham Dresses, $1.75 grades, slightly soiled ... 79c
Infants' Shawls, cashmere and flannel—½ under values—viz., $2.25, $1.95, and ... 1.75
Infants' and Children's Drawers, 7 sizes, hemmed and tucked, good muslin, values up to 25c—choice of any size, each ... 9c

Annual January "Golden Oppo[illegible]tunity" in
Sheeting, She[illegible]ts and Slips. The C., P., S. & Co.'s special brands under our own name are al[illegible]ways the leading feature of our January Muslin sales. Following our cu[illegible]stom, these will all sell while the "Golden Opportunity" lasts, at fac[illegible]ory prices. These are all in the Basement Only.
9-4 Bleached Sheeting, good quality, per yard ... 18c
45-inch Bleached Sheeting, in recognised 12½c quality ... 9c
Fine Yard Wide Bleached Muslin, per yard ... 5c
Plain Sheets, full bleach, size 81x90, a bargain price ... 40c
Pillow Slips, ready to use, medium size, high grade sheeting, a bonanza for boarding houses and hotels, as well as private families, 15c quality ... 7c
45x36 Pillow Slips, in this sale, each ... 10c
Special 54x36 Pillow Slips, in this sale—each ... 8c
Hemstitched Pillow Slips, size 45x36—each ... 15c
C., P., S. & Co.'s Special 54x38½ Hemstitched Slips ... 19c

Ready-Made Sheets & Slips
Will be among the first attractions of this sale—and our own brands will lead all others here or anywhere else.
C., P., S. & Co.'s Ready-to-Use 81x90 Sheets, hemstitched, No. 50 ... 50c
C., P., S. & Co.'s 90x99 Sheets, hemstitched, unsurpassable ... 60c

An Annual "Golden Opportunity" Feature.
Unlaundered Shirts, Etc. Always a January feature emphasizing the fact that we take as good care of the men as of the needs of the gentler sex. Here, tomorrow, begins this looked-for—longed-for sale in
Unlaundered Shirts—Genuine New York Mills Muslin, linen bosom, felled seams, reinforced front and back, shoulders and sleeves, a good honest value at 75c each; also 75c Twilled Night Shirts ... 50c
Unlaundered Shirts, with fine 2100 linen bosom, hand-finished buttonholes, finest and strongest muslin, equal to any $1.25 made-to-order shirt, and faultless fit—$8.50 doz., or, each ... 75c

Annual Silk Event.
Japanese Fancy Wash Silks, all hand-made goods, in stripes and checks. Wonderful assortment and still more wonderful qualities, at 39c, 29c and ... 23c
New Japanese Habutai Silks, in white and ivory shades, 20 to 27 inches wide, qualities unequaled, at 59c, 49c 39c, 29c and ... 25c
A New Fabric—Brocade Taffeta India Silks, in changeable effects, rare gathering of choice designs and colorings for the spring of '96—a remarkable bargain the fabric is fully worth $1—Golden Opportunity—33 inch—sale price ... 78c
A choice lot of Imported Printed Warp Taffetas, in all the leading street colors—a bargain at ... 75c

Our January sale—and "Golden Opportunity."
Persian and Oriental designs in the new [illegible] Printed-in-the-Warp Taffetas, a superb assortment, rare and exclusive patterns, the [illegible] gathering of handsome effects to be found anywhere, at $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.25 and ... 1.0[illegible]

Black Silks. Black Brocade Taffetas and Satins, entirely new designs and styles, 20, 22, and 24-inch goods, $1.50, $1.25, $1, 85c, 75c, and ... 6[illegible]
Black All-Silk Corded Bengaline, a full [illegible] $1.25 value—January sale price ... [illegible]
Luxors and Satin Duchess, the largest [illegible] [illegible] manufactured—[illegible] splendid values, at $2, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 and ... 1.0[illegible]

1896 Wash Fabrics. All the new weaves, the [illegible] ideas, the new [illegible] effects which Europe's artist weavers have been engaged [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]